The G8 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the
2011 Deauville G8 Summit
Final Compliance Report
27 May 2011 to 4 May 2012

Prepared by
Abdi Aidid, Mina Akrami, Enko Koceku and Kelsey Komorowski, with Caroline Bracht
G8 Research Group, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto,
and Mark Rakhmangulov, Andrey Shelepov, Vitaly Nagornov
National Research University Higher School of Economics
International Organisations Research Institute (Moscow)
18 May 2012

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

Preface ........................................ 3
Executive Summary .......................... 4
Research Team ............................... 6
5. Food and Agriculture [69] ............... 83
6. Accountability on Development [72] .......... 93
8. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [85] ......... 126
11. Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Growth [110] ............ 188
12. Trade [113] .............................. 210
15. Terrorism [145] .......................... 267
17. Official Development Assistance [165] ............ 309
18. Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness [166] ............ 328
Preface
Each year since 1996, the G8 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G8 member countries in meeting the commitments issued at each summit. Since 2002, the group has published an interim report, which assesses progress at the moment of transition between one country’s year as host and the next, and a final report issued just before the leaders’ annual summit. These reports, which monitor each country’s efforts on a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G8 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of this unique and informal institution. Compliance reports are available at the G8 Information Centre at www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance.

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

For the 2011 Final Compliance report, 18 priority commitments were selected from the 196 commitments made at the Deauville Summit, hosted by France from 26 to 27 May 2011. This report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments as of 1 May 2012. As it has since 2006, the G8 Research Group in Toronto has worked with a team at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow, led by Mark Rakhmangulov, specifically on the reports for Russia.

To make its assessments, the G8 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is not attributed. Responsibility for this report’s contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G8 Research Group.

The work of the G8 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Abdi Aidid, chair of the student G8 Research Group, as well as the co-directors of the Compliance Unit: Mina Akrami, Enko Koceku and Kelsey Komorowski. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of compliance, and Caroline Bracht, director of research. We are also indebted to the many people who provided feedback on our draft version, whose comments have been carefully considered in this revised report.

John Kirton
Director, G8 Research Group
Executive Summary
The University of Toronto G8 Research Group’s Compliance Report on the 2011 Deauville Summit is based on an analysis of compliance by G8 member states and the European Union with 18 priority commitments made at the Deauville Summit and covers the period from 27 May 2011 to 1 May 2012.

The Final Compliance Scores are contained in Table A. This report is intended to provide an assessment of G8 members’ compliance with the commitments made at Deauville.

The Overall Final Compliance Score
The results of the G8 Research Group’s assessments indicate that, for the period May 2011 to May 2012, the G8 member states and the European Union received an average final compliance score of +0.54. Individual scores are assigned on a scale where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, 0 is awarded for partial compliance or a work in progress, and -1 is reserved for those countries that fail to comply or that take action that is directly opposite to the stated goal of the commitment. The formula to convert a score into a percentage is $P = 50 \times (S + 1)$, where $P$ is the percentage and $S$ is the score. Thus the score of +0.54 is equivalent to 77% on a scale were -1 equals 0% and +1 equals 100%.

Compliance by Member
G8 members’ rankings are roughly in line with past interim reports, with slight variations. Canada ranks first overall in compliance with a +0.67, after sharing first place last year with Russia. The United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union are all tied for second with a score of +0.61. The United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union are all tied for second with a score of +0.61. They are followed by Russia and Japan at 0.56, and France at 0.50. Germany follows at +0.44. For the third consecutive year, Italy ranks last with a compliance score of +0.33.

The Compliance Gap Between Members
The compliance gap between members this year has reduced considerably since the 2010 Muskoka Final Report. This year, the difference between the highest and lowest G8 member compliance scores is +0.33, less than 2010’s figure of +0.44. In 2009, the compliance gap was +0.71.

Compliance by Commitment
Overall compliance by commitment is almost uniformly distributed from 0 to +1, with the exceptions of Maternal and Child Health (-0.11) and Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery (-0.22). In 2010, there were also two commitments that scored below zero. This is suggestive of an upward trend from 2009 and 2008, where the number of commitments below zero were four and five, respectively. Eleven commitments scored above +0.50, up from eight in 2010.

G8 members were awarded full compliance on two commitments: Good Governance: Afghanistan and Nuclear Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness. They received generally high scores on the two other nuclear related commitments, with scores of +0.67 and +0.89 for their actions in reinforcing the Non-Proliferation Treaty and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Compliance was also very strong on Macroeconomic Policy: Unemployment. G8 members received an average score of +0.89 for their efforts in alleviating joblessness.
Within the two environment-related commitments, compliance varied. Member states were awarded a score of +0.67 for Emissions Reductions, up from last year’s +0.22. Member states were given a score of +0.44 for Green Growth.

Trade received a score of +0.67, which continues the upward trend from last year’s +0.22 and 2009’s -0.78. (Note: While in 2009 and 2010 trade commitments concerned resisting protectionist pressures and liberalization, the 2011 commitment calls for increasing trade and investment with the Deauville Partnership countries.) Member states were awarded +0.78 for their commitment to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, with specific respect to Partnership Countries.

Commitments dealing with development assistance featured the most striking consistency, and a moderate overall improvement. Member states received an average score of +0.56 for Official Development Assistance, a slight decrease from last year’s +0.67. Likewise, they were awarded an average score of +0.44 for Development: African Union and Region. Member states again received a score of +0.44 for the Accountability on Development commitment.

The document’s commitment on Regional Security: Somalia saw member-states receive a generally low average score of +0.22. This year’s Terrorism-related commitment saw G8 member-states receive an average of +0.56.

Finally, G8 member states were awarded an average score of +0.78 for their commitment to ensuring the protection of intellectual property, and a +0.11 for their commitment to food security.

**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-Deauville 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.
Research Team
Professor John Kirton, Director, G8 Research Group
Professor Marina Larionova, Head, HSE International Organisations Research Institute
Dr. Ella Kokotsis, Director of Compliance, G8 Research Group
Caroline Bracht, Director of Research, G8 Research Group
Abdi Aidid, Chair, G8 Research Group
Mina Akrami, Co-Director, Compliance Unit
Enko Koceku, Co-Director, Compliance Unit
Tejas Parasher, Director of Communications
Kelsey Komorowski, Co-Director, Compliance Unit
Mark Rakhmangulov, HSE Research Team Leader

Lead Analysts
Amina Abdullayeva  Tanzeel Hakak  Aoife Quinn
Sarah Elizabeth Beard  David Kepes  Patrick Quinton-Brown
Laura Correa Ochoa  Taryn McKenzie-Mohr  Samir Siddiqui

Analysts at the University of Toronto
Adrian Zita-Bennett  Fabio Ponti  Nuri Kim
Aishe Jamal  Halah Akash  Patrick Quinton-Brown
Akbar Khurshid  Igor Gontcharov  Rabiya Asad
Albina Tyker  Jessie Sun  Remy Sansanwal
Aleksander Defio  John Amadi  Ren Hui Yoon
Alessandro Gemmiti  Jim Robson  Rija Rasul
Alfred Galen Cordoba  Kashtin Fitzsimons  Rolail Tanoli
Aliyyah Ahad  Katie Andrews  RuiShen Ning
Allison Gibbons  Katy Macdonald  Salahuddin Rafiuddin
Amir Khouzam  Kelvin Chen  Saman Rejali
Anjela Deyanska  Khalid Mahdi  Samantha Lee
Anna Postelnyak  Kwaku Boateng  Sarah Burton
Benjamin Chacon  Louise Willard  Sarah Scott
Benjamin Donato-Woodger  Michael Amiraslani  Shamila Ahmed
Christopher Sullivan  Michael Lavian  Shannon Burke
Connie Hung Yan Lo  Michael Zhang  Sheldbe Chan
Daniel Obradovich  Mikhail Amyn  Soleida Perez
Daniel Szule  Natalia Kalajdziovski  Subin Kweon
David Cosolo  Nessa Kenny  Sumaiya Ahmed
Debi Shyama Talukdar  Nicolas Esper  Taryn McKenzie-Mohr
Doly Begum  Nikola Jankovic  Tshweu Moleme
Gaurav Gopinath  Nisha Kumari  Wesley Fassl
Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe  Nura Yunus  Xi (CeeCee) Lu

Analysts at the National Research University Higher School of Economics International Organisations Research Institute (Moscow)
Mark Rakhmangulov  Vitaly Nagornov  Andrey Shelepov
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment Name</th>
<th>CDN</th>
<th>FRA</th>
<th>GER</th>
<th>ITA</th>
<th>JPN</th>
<th>RUS</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>EU</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Green Growth [9]</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Macroeconomic Policy: Unemployment [29]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Climate Change: Emissions Reductions [51]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Maternal and Child Health [63]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Food and Agriculture [69]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Accountability on Development [72]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Nuclear Non-Proliferation [83]</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Nuclear Non-Proliferation [85]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Good Governance: Afghanistan [97]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery [107]</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Growth [110]</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Trade [113]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Internet Economy: Intellectual Property [120]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Regional Security: Somalia [141]</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Terrorism [145]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Development [149]</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Official Development Assistance [165]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness [166]</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Compliance Average</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 Interim Compliance Average</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Final Compliance Average</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Interim Compliance Average</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 Final Compliance Average</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 Interim Compliance Average</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Green Growth [9]

Commitment:
"We will foster green growth as it is essential to fight global warming, represents a promising source of jobs for our societies, and reflects a shared aspiration for more sustainable development."

-G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
The G8 leaders first expressed interest in green growth during the 2009 l’Aquila Summit. This interest stemmed from a general desire amongst member countries to encourage economic recovery following the September 2008 global financial crisis and to mitigate climate change. G8 members outlined a variety of policy initiatives in the l’Aquila declaration, “Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future.” Associated policy initiatives included investment in energy efficiency, public transportation, incentives for fuel-efficient vehicles, alternative energy, and Carbon Capture and Storage.¹ The declaration also placed strong emphasis on green technology research and development.²

When G8 members met at the Muskoka Summit the following year, there was little emphasis on green growth. However, the Muskoka Declaration mentioned the importance of developing a low carbon economy based on green growth, of improving energy efficiency and increasing renewable energy. In addition, the Declaration made reference to various relevant policies, such as the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers related to the exchange of environmental goods and services, as well as initiatives pertaining to carbon capture and storage, nuclear energy, and bioenergy, which could be introduced in order to initiate the transition towards a low carbon economy.³

Commitment Features:
During the 2011 G8 Summit in Deauville, member countries agreed to continue to promote green growth. Moreover, they specified that green growth is crucial due to its ability to mitigate climate change, create employment, and encourage sustainable development. Therefore, policy initiatives adopted by G8 countries with the objective of fostering green growth should also address these issues. Relevant policies could include, but are not limited to, investment in sectors like renewable energy and energy efficiency, and the allocation of funds towards the research and development of green technologies.

Scoring:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not foster green growth by introducing ANY policies or initiatives aimed at: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member fosters green growth by introducing policies and/or initiatives aimed at ONE or TWO of the following: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member fosters green growth by introducing policies and/or initiatives aimed at EACH of the following: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Canada: 0
Canada has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth by instituting policies and initiatives meant to mitigate climate change and encourage sustainable development.

On 29 June 2011, Minister of Environment Peter Kent announced a two per cent renewable content requirement for diesel fuel and heating oil. Minister Kent stated that the initiative will promote environmental preservation while balancing economic growth and prosperity.

On 21 July 2011, Minister Kent released an integrated plan between the Government of Canada and the province of Alberta in monitoring air quality, biodiversity, and water quality in the oil sands region. Minister Kent suggested that the initiative recognizes the economic value of the Alberta oil sands for both Albertans and Canadians, while attempting to ensure the environmentally sustainable development of this resource.

On 19 August 2011, Minister Kent announced that the Government of Canada will proceed with regulations for the coal-fired electricity sector. The proposed regulations would apply

---

8 Canada’s Environment Minister Announces Important Step Towards Reducing Electricity Sector Emissions, Environment Canada (Saskatchewan) 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 19 August 2011. Date
performance standards to coal-fired units. This initiative is expected to result in a decline of GHG emissions from electricity generation.\(^9\)

On 12 September 2011, Minister Kent signed into accord a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Mexico to increase cooperation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Mexico’s waste management sector.\(^10\) This initiative will provide solutions to reduce Mexico’s methane emissions by rerouting organic matter from landfills, extracting methane, and renewing it as a viable source of energy.\(^11\)

On 28 November 2011, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD600.8 million over five years in the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda (CRAA), which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.\(^12\) The funds will contribute to various policy efforts such as the enactment of a national air quality management system, the introduction of the Air Quality Health Index, and the strengthening of Canada’s greenhouse gas regulations.\(^13\)

On 5 December 2011, Minister Kent announced that the Government of Canada will contribute CAD1.2 billion in funding to support international efforts to assist developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and tackle climate change.\(^14\) The funding will contribute to efforts in three sectors: (1) climate change adaptation; (2) clean energy; and (3) forestry and agriculture.\(^15\)

On 12 December 2011, the Government of Canada announced its withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol, an international accord requiring Canada to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by six per

---


cent below its 1990 levels by 2012. The executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Christiana Figueres, and representatives from various countries such as Tuvalu and China condemned Canada’s decision to abandon the protocol.

On 3 February 2012, the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the Government of Alberta through the ‘Joint Canada-Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring’, introduced a three-year plan that will see an increase in air, water, land and biodiversity monitoring of the Alberta oil sands. This initiative will increase sampling frequency, while striving to make the process more transparent.

On 16 February 2012, Minister Kent announced that Canada has become a member of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. The effort acts to distribute clean cookstoves in developing countries, thereby reducing black carbon emissions, which contribute to global warming.

Additionally, on 16 February 2012, Minister Kent contributed to the initiation of the global Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, which serves to increase progress on counteracting climate change and improving air quality. The coalition is comprised of six countries, including Canada – Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States – and is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of zero for its compliance in fostering green growth. Although the Government of Canada has formally withdrawn from the Kyoto Protocol, it has been active in regulating industries concerned with Canada’s contribution to climate change and has supported initiatives and released funding to organizations dedicated to mitigating Canada’s contribution to global warming.

**Analyst: Remy Sansanwal**

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth.

---


On 8 July 2011, the Government of France committed EUR28 million towards smart grid projects. These projects combat issues such as the control of energy demand, renewable energy development, and the reduction of the use of fossil fuels. Developments will be made around power systems, such as the introduction of positive energy buildings, smart meters, and electric and/or plug-in hybrid vehicles.

On 11 December 2011, at the 17th UN Conference on Climate Change (UNCCC) in Durban, South Africa, the French Government (along with 195 other nations) adopted a package of policies to strengthen the fight against global warming. French Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet led discussions on developing good agricultural practices and meeting challenges of reducing emissions and adapting to its effects.

On 16 December 2011, Minister Kosciusko-Morizet proposed 27 steps to reinforce and further enhance France’s position on energy efficiency. By 2020 this policy expects to see a decrease in energy consumption between 19.7 and 21.4 per cent. This policy aims to encompass social, economic, and ecological areas as they will strengthen action on fuel poverty, deploy EUR100 million of soft loans to artisans, and support the work of energy conservation in rural communities.

On 20 February 2012, Minister Kosciusko-Morizet introduced an initiative intended to reduce power consumption in particular French cities by 50 per cent while decreasing light pollution. Modernizing public lighting will allow France to maximize energy savings, which has the potential to lead to further reductions in other areas, such as fuel consumption.

France has adopted new policies aimed at mitigating climate change and enhancing energy efficiency but has not developed a long-term strategy aimed at providing employment opportunities. France is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Rija Rasul

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=23566
http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=23566
Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth, combat global warming, and improve sustainable development.

On 31 May 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Environment Ministry Katherina Reiche met with the Indian Minister for New and Renewable Energy Farouq Abdullah to encourage the use of renewable energy sources like wind energy, solar power, and bioenergy in India. On 6 October 2011, Federal Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel met with representatives from five international agencies in Berlin, including the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund. During these meetings, Chancellor Merkel stressed the importance for low-carbon development and green growth by focusing action in developed and developing countries. On 5 December 2011, Germany received recognition at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban for its progress in developing the use of renewable energies, for reducing emissions, and for its achievement in increasing the “share of renewable energies in electricity production from six point three per cent in 2000 to more than 20 per cent in 2011.” Based on these accomplishments, Germany was the recipient of the Gigaton Award. On 11 December 2011, Germany took part in the adoption of a legally binding global climate agreement at the Climate Change Conference in Durban. Minister Röttgen suggested that this agreement, called the “Durban Package,” enter into force immediately. On 15 December 2011, the EU Commission presented the Energy Roadmap 2050, which describes various technological and economic approaches to achieving Europe’s goals in regards to the climate. Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen stated that Germany’s goal of transforming its energy system will not only help to mitigate climate change and benefit the economy by leading to the development of new technologies, but will set an example for other

---

countries to follow suit. Minister Röttgen stressed the importance of renewable energies and energy efficiency for secure climate protection.

On 13 April 2012, the German government applied to host the headquarters of the UN’s Green Climate Fund in Bonn. Germany’s proposal included a commitment to invest up to EUR75.5 million in the construction of an office building, which will house the Fund’s future secretariat and staff. The purpose of the Fund, which was established during the December 2010 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings in Cancun, Mexico, is to generate new opportunities for developing nations and emerging economies to achieve sustainable economic development while protecting them against the greater effects of climate change.

Germany has adopted new policies, which mitigate global warming and invested in sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency, but has failed to take concrete steps towards job creation. Germany is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

**Analyst: Rija Rasul**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth. During 2011, the Italian Government was primarily focused on economic recovery and did not make significant progress on green growth.

In August 2011, the Italian government proposed a national policy exempting renewable energy companies from a revenue-generating tax applied to the energy sector. Subsequently, stocks of renewable energy enterprises increased while general energy stocks decreased.

From 5 to 9 September 2011, the first International Telecommunication Union Green Standards Week was held in Rome, Italy. The event, which was established by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development and the International Telecommunications Union, called on international bodies, NGOs, governments, regulators, industry and academia to collaborate more closely on the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICT) standards to help combat climate change.

---


On 16 March 2012, Italy’s Environment Minister Corrado Clini travelled to China to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in ecology and development with China’s Minister of Environment Zhou Shengxia. The aim of the memorandum was to strengthen environmental dialogue between the two countries and to lay the groundwork for sustainable development in the Global South.\footnote{Italy-China on environment and development into a strategic partnership, Clini: “Italian technologies for the sustainable growth of developing countries”, Ministry of Environment (Beijing) 16 March 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012 \url{http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?lang= &item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0323.html}}

On 17 April 2012, Minister Clini submitted renewed plans for cutting Italy’s domestic CO2 emissions by 25% by 2020 to the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE). Clini stated that “by blending technological innovation with the change of production chains…the European economy can compete with the economy of the United States, of India, China and Brazil…they are investing so much in new technologies with low carbon content.”\footnote{Climate goal, cut CO2 by 25% by 2020, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 17 April 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012 \url{http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it}} The proposal will help to reduce carbon emissions within the Italian economy by introducing carbon taxes, developing networks of ‘smart cities,’ extending the tax credit for investments in low-CO2 innovations, and managing forests as reservoirs for CO2 capture.\footnote{Climate goal, cut CO2 by 25% by 2020, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 17 April 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012 \url{http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it}}

Although Italy has managed to pursue some initiatives related to green growth, these attempts have been limited. The government is working towards mitigating climate change and encouraging sustainable development but has not driven any significant improvement in creating employment in the ‘green’ sector and is therefore awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nura Yunus

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote green growth by making significant progress towards sustainable development through the exploration of green technologies and through job creation efforts, as well as in terms of implementing measures aimed at mitigating climate change on an international scale.

renewable energy sources at a fixed, above-market cost.\textsuperscript{47} The bill is expected to substantially expand Japan’s renewable energy industry, which in turn will allow for job creation.\textsuperscript{48}

On 2 October 2011, the Government of Japan announced its contribution of JPY7.8 billion “for a five-year feasibility experiment on capturing the energy of ocean waves and converting it into electricity.”\textsuperscript{49} The government-backed New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization will conduct the studies with an aim at producing wave energy at half the cost required for production of nuclear energy by 2030.\textsuperscript{50}

On 7 November 2011, during a policy dialogue at Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Deputy Prime Minister Katsuya Okada communicated “the Ministry’s intent to contribute to Africa’s reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in cooperation with Japanese industry circles, through green business and other projects.”\textsuperscript{51} Okada went on to underline that Japanese industry “hoped to utilize its outstanding environmental technologies to contribute to Africa’s low-carbon growth and sustainable development strategies.”\textsuperscript{52}

In December 2011, at the seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Japan formally announced that it will not adopt the terms of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, “unless the unbalanced requirements of developing and developed countries are changed.”\textsuperscript{53} In their view, it does not lead to a fair an effective international framework.\textsuperscript{54} While the Japanese government agreed to establish a new comprehensive framework upon the protocol’s conclusion in 2012, it leaves them without a legally binding agreement.\textsuperscript{55}

In March 2012, the Government of Japan launched a nine month cooperative program with the International Labour Organization “aimed at promoting youth employment for sustainable development of the East-African country of Kenya.”\textsuperscript{56} The Government of Japan agreed to

\textsuperscript{47} Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. \url{http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html}
\textsuperscript{49} Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. \url{http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html}
\textsuperscript{50} Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. \url{http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html}
\textsuperscript{54} MOFA: Japan’s Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/lwcarbongrowth_vision_1111.html}. Date of Access: May 16 2012.
\textsuperscript{55} Glimpse of Hope from Durban, 14 December 2011. Date of Access: December 29 2011. \url{http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/ed20111214a1.html}
contribute USD1.6 million to the project, which has identified four key areas of interest. Among the key objectives are increased investment towards the development of small businesses and the creation of thousands of green jobs.  

On 12-13 March 2012, the Government of Japan participated in the second annual Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum in Bangkok, Thailand. The aim of the conference was to discuss with world leaders the necessity for efficient climate change mitigation policies and the establishment of proper methods for dealing with climate change in the future.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to promote green growth by introducing policies aimed at mitigating climate change, creating employment and encouraging sustainable development.

Analyst: Katy Macdonald

Russia: +1
Russia has fully complied with its commitment on supporting green growth.

Several measures have been taken by Russia in the area of climate change mitigation and development of energy efficient green technologies.

On 7 July 2011, Russian President signed an Executive Order defining energy saving and energy efficiency as state priorities in science, technology and engineering.

On 18 October 2011, Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov told that RUB2 billion had been allocated to establish seed and plant-breeding centers in the framework of reforestation activities in Russia, and the same amounts would be allocated in 2012 and 2013.

On 21 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to make voluntary contributions of USD300,000 annually starting from 2014 to the UN Forum on Forests Trust Fund which aims to assist countries to «implement forest conservation and rehabilitation strategies, increase the area of forests under sustainable management and reduce forest degradation».

---

60 Development priorities in science, technology and engineering in the Russian Federation have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2530.
On 21 November 2011, Russian President amended Federal Law On Environmental Protection. In accordance with the amendments, the single system of state environmental monitoring would be established. The system aims to assess the state of environment and its economic and social impact.

On 9 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a project of gas-turbine power station construction to be realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. On 27 December 2011, two more projects in this field were approved, providing for building combined cycle turbines on power stations in Tumen and Perm regions.

On 30 April 2012, the Russian President approved the Basic Principles of State Environmental Development Policy of the Russian Federation through to 2030. The document is aimed at improving environmental protection, enhancing innovations and increasing energy efficiency of the economy. One of the key objectives of Russian environmental policy in accordance with these Principles is providing economic growth which takes into account ecological issues, and implementing environmentally-friendly innovations.

Russia has also taken measures aimed at creating green jobs.

On 5 September 2011, the Russian Government reported on measures to ensure environmental safety in preparations for the Olympic Games in Sochi. Four systems of “green” building standards had been implemented in accordance with international requirements. In the framework of the state environmental impact assessment of the Olympic facilities, design solutions had been assessed for their compliance with international environmental regulations.

On 3 November 2011, First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov during his meeting with the heads of forestries announced the launch of modern lumber facilities in Irkutsk and Arkhangelsk regions, which would “help create new jobs, introduce waste-free production processes and improve the quality of life of employees.”

---

68 The basic principles of state environmental development policy for the period through to 2030 have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 11 May 2012. [http://kremlin.ru/news/15177](http://kremlin.ru/news/15177).
On 12 January 2012, Russian Prime Minister at the Government Presidium meeting emphasized achieving diversification of the economy and shifting “from commodities to innovation” through creating high-tech jobs as a key objective of the Government activities for the next few years.71

Measures implemented in Russia to mitigate climate change, develop clean technologies and create green jobs also support sustainable development. Thus, Russia has complied with all parts of the commitment and receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth, specifically by progressing towards sustainable development through energy reform proposals and climate change mitigation efforts.

On 12 July 2011, the British government published a series of proposals for reform of the electricity market in the hopes of attracting approximately GBP110 billion in investment from private-sector energy firms.72 The British government is anticipating that the White Paper will “attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills, and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables, and carbon capture and storage.”73 The proposal consists of a Carbon Price Floor to reduce investor uncertainty, long-term feed-in tariffs to provide financial incentives for investors, and an Emissions Performance Standard and Capacity Mechanisms to maintain system integrity and electrical storage levels.74 The United Kingdom intends to commence initial legislation of these proposals in May 2012.

On 21 November 2011, after meeting with Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos, British Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg and Environmental Secretary Caroline Spelman announced that they would “support an initiative to build Sustainable Development Goals.”75 The process of setting the goals will be introduced at the Rio+20 Summit in June 2012.

On 4 December 2011, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the British government announced its decision to contribute GBP10 million towards a multilateral project to protect the Cerrado region in Brazil from further deforestation.76 Environmental Secretary Spelman stated: “if we’re going to stop the loss of biodiversity, we need to protect our forests – which house the majority of the world’s wildlife. We won’t succeed in tackling climate change unless we deal with deforestation.”77

---

On 3 April 2012, the British Department of Energy and Climate Change published its first Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Roadmap. The Roadmap outlined the steps the British government was taking to promote the successful development of a strong CCS industry within the United Kingdom. Among these initiatives is the allocation of GBP1 billion towards the “CCS Commercialization Programme” and GBP125 million towards Research and Development, creating a possible 100,000 jobs by 2030.

On 25-26 April 2012, the United Kingdom hosted the third Clean Energy Ministerial at Lancaster House in London. The purpose of the meetings was to discuss progress made by member nations in keeping with their 11 clean energy initiatives and to enhance further cooperation between governments as well as between the private and public sectors.

On 25 April 2012, British Climate Change Minister Barker announced the United Kingdom’s decision to allocate GBP60 million towards the funding of Carbon Capture, Use and Storage in the developing world at the Clean Energy Ministerial in London. In his statement Climate Change Minister Barker said, “The funding that the United Kingdom has committed today will support the development of new partnerships and capacity building activities in emerging markets.”

By introducing policies and initiatives that mitigate climate change, create employment and encourage sustainable development, the United Kingdom has fully complied with it commitment to green growth and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Katy Macdonald

United States: 0
The United States has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth, by introducing policies aimed at mitigating climate change and encouraging sustainable development.

On 27 June 2011, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S Coast Guard announced a joint agreement to oversee and enforce international air pollution requirements produced by vessels operating in U.S. waters. This establishment places limits on

---

nitrogen oxide emissions and requires the use of fuel with lower sulfur content. As a result, these new measures will protect civilian health and the environment by reducing ozone-depleting pollutants.86

On 8 December 2011, the EPA announced an investment of more than USD1 million in grants to 46 non-profit and tribal organizations actively pursuing the advancement of environmental justice. The investment enables these organizations to conduct research, educate citizens, and develop solutions to local environmental issues.87

On 16 February 2012, United States Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and other Environment Ministers from participating countries established a new global initiative designed to increase progress on countering climate change and improving air quality.88 The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants is comprised of Canada, Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States, and is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).89

Within the past year, the United States has introduced various policies and initiatives that contribute to climate change mitigation and sustainable development. However, it has failed to implement any policies or initiatives that contribute to the creation of jobs within the ‘green’ sector. Therefore, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with their commitment to encourage green growth.

Analyst: Remy Sansanwal

European Union: +1
The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote green growth through efforts to mitigate climate change, encourage sustainable development, and create employment in the green sector.

On 16 June 2011, delegates from the European Community attended the Ministerial Conference for Forest Europe. The conference resulted in the adoption of a Mandate for Negotiating a Legally Binding Agreement (LBA) on forests in Europe, as well as a shared vision, goals and

http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/1996dd2ae180e14c852578bc006ce3ad!OpenDocument
http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/1996dd2ae180e14c852578bc006ce3ad!OpenDocument
87 EPA Awards More Than $1 Million in Environmental Justice Grants to Protect Peoples Health / Also Announces Solicitation for 2012 Grants, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.
http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/5a44fdce15ec2c0aa8525796006459a7!OpenDocument
88 Canada’s Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012
89 Canada’s Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012
targets for 2020 for European forests. These negotiations are expected to occur from late 2011-2013, and will address issues concerning cutting the rate of forest biodiversity loss, developing national forest programmes and strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as implementing new measures to eliminate illegal logging. The conference furthermore stressed the importance of the role of forests in a green economy and mobilization of forest resources for bioenergy.

On 12 December 2011, the European Commission committed to allocating EUR 3.2 billion over 2014-2020 to a new Programme for the Environment and Climate Action – LIFE. The funding is an increase from the EUR2.1 billion pledged for 2007-2013. Changes are to be made to the LIFE programme to address changing priorities including: creation of a new sub-programme for Climate Action; clearer definition of priorities with multi-annual work programmes adopted in consultation with the Member States; and new possibilities to implement programmes on a larger scale through integrated projects which can help mobilise other European Union, national and private funds for environmental or climate objectives.

On 15 December 2011, the European Union launched two initiatives to support its Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth: The Eco-Innovation Action Plan (EcoAP) and the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) pilot program. Both will help expedite the introduction of innovative green technologies to the market. As Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik stated, "[t]he Environmental Technology Verification pilot programme is the first, practical fruit of the Eco-Innovation Action Plan." The ETV program is meant to support small and medium-sized enterprises prove their new technology’s efficiency, while the EcoAP program encourages economic growth through environmentally-friendly technological discoveries.

On 16 April 2012, the European Union hosted the Sustainable Energy for All Summit in Brussels, furthermore reaffirming its commitment to promoting the development and consumption of sustainable energy in developing countries.

---

The European Union is thus awarded a score of +1 for promoting green economic growth, adopting initiatives to support short- and long-term green growth and taking measures to encourage sustainable energy development globally.

*Analyst: Nura Yunus*
2. Macroeconomic Policy: Unemployment [29]

Commitment:
“We will ensure that our macroeconomic policies promote sound economic growth, aiming, together with our employment and social policies at reducing unemployment and enabling a quick re-entry into the labour market.”

- G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background:
Macroeconomic policies targeting unemployment have featured in past G8 agendas, particularly during periods of economic slowdown. Given the current international economic crisis, G8 member states have pledged to implement policies to curb unemployment rates worldwide. With 210 million people out of work -a 30 million increase since 2007 the world is experiencing “the highest level of official unemployment in history”. Three-quarters of this increase in unemployment has occurred in advanced economies.

At the 1993 G8 Tokyo Summit, G8 countries agreed to implement a “double strategy” to combat unemployment, calling for “prudent macroeconomic policies to promote noninflationary sustainable growth, and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of... labor markets.”

Similarly, at the 1997 G8 Summit, members reiterated the need to pursue economic polices directed at sustaining “non-inflationary growth”, to reduce unemployment and create “quality jobs”. G8 states recognized that while their “individual circumstances” differed, they shared “a common commitment to a medium-term economic strategy”, to create jobs and promote economic growth. These included: strengthening structural reform and implementing fiscal consolidation and anti-inflationary policies. G8 countries also emphasized the need to adapt to a “global economy and advances in information technology”, to create new job opportunities.

More recently, drawing conclusions from the G8 Labour Meeting in 2008, Labour and Employment Ministers reiterated the severity of the global economic crisis. They added that job losses were rapidly increasing and working poverty was spreading globally, as 7.2 million more unemployed workers were added to the OECD area in 2009.100

Ministers recommended that in order to tackle the severe global economic downturn, countries should implement an integrated economic and social approach. They emphasized the need to incorporate the “human dimension of the crisis”, to ensure economic, social and political stability. They added that economic, employment and social policies should be directed at reducing unemployment, creating “social protection systems” and promoting human capital through training and education. They concluded that good macroeconomic policies should promote both unemployment reduction and enable a quick re-entry into the labour market.

Moreover, ministers called for greater coherence between countries “to reduce the impact of the crisis on employment and maximize the potential for growth in jobs in the period of economic recovery”. They further emphasized the need to expand the dialogue with international financial organizations and the G20, where unemployment related-issues would be discussed in greater detail.101

Correspondingly, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers in 2011 also reiterated the need for greater “coordination and coherence of...economic and social policies and to strengthen the social dimension of globalization”. They further called for the strengthening of internal coherence and intergovernmental cooperation.102

**Commitment Feature:**

This commitment focuses on the development and implementation of comprehensive macroeconomic policies specifically directed at combating unemployment to generate “sustainable economic growth and development”.103 In an effort to tackle the ongoing international economic crisis, G8 countries have called for integrated social and structural economic policies to reduce unemployment rates, and alleviate the many social implications produced by it.

Accordingly, full compliance requires that G8 countries enact comprehensive macroeconomic policies that address three distinct but interrelated dimensions: (1) G8 states must enact social and (2) economic policies that promote unemployment reduction and quick re-entry in the labour force.

Additionally, while G8 states can work independently or through multilateral channels, (3) their policies must also be directed at promoting international economic growth.

---


Scoring Guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>G8 member does not enact either social or economic policies to reduce unemployment, either domestically or abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G8 member enacts one of the strategies to reduce unemployment i.e social or economic, but policies are only applied domestically, not abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G8 member enacts both social and economic policies to reduce unemployment, and policies are directed domestically and abroad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to enact social and economic policies to reduce unemployment domestically and abroad.

The Canadian Government is also enacting and strengthening social-safety networks to combat unemployment. On 27 June 2011, the Canadian government’s Supporting Vulnerable Seniors and Strengthening Canada’s Economy Act was passed into law. The purpose of the act is to support provinces, encourage young entrepreneurs, enhance federal assistance for part-time students, support Canadians with disabilities, support Canada’s veterans, maintain Canada’s leadership in genomics research, and reinforce the stability of Canada’s housing finance system.104

Furthermore, on September 2011, the Canadian government and the Quebec provincial government released the Memorandum of Agreement Concerning a Canada-Quebec Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement. This initiative aims to increase fiscal efficiency and coordination domestically.105

Additionally on 14 October 2011, the Minister of State for Finance, Ted Menzies spoke about the introduction of the Pooled Registered Pension Plan (PRPPs). The PRPP will extend the benefit of large scale low cost pension plans to those that are self-employed, and employees of companies that do not offer pension plans.106

The Government of Canada has implemented various macroeconomic policies to curve unemployment rates. On 8 November, the Canadian government announced its five-year renewal with the Bank of Canada’s flexible inflation-target regime. In particular, “the inflation target will continue to be the 2 per cent mid-point of the 1 to 3 per cent inflation control range”.107

Furthermore, on 27 November 2011, Jim Flaherty announced tariff reductions on 70 items used chiefly by Canadian manufacturers, helping businesses save CAD32 million annually. On 5 December 2011, Diane Finley announced an investment of CAD750 thousand to Engineers Canada for the purpose of improving the application process for engineers trained in other countries. The measure will help immigrants to receive acknowledgement for their foreign credentials and find appropriate employment sooner.

On 5 December 2011, Diane Finley announced an investment of CAD750 thousand to Engineers Canada for the purpose of improving the application process for engineers trained in other countries. The measure will help immigrants to receive acknowledgement for their foreign credentials and find appropriate employment sooner.

Similarly, on 12 December 2011, the Minister of State for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario, Gary Goodyear announced an extension of one year to the Applied Research and Commercialization initiative. The funds delivered by this economic policy “supports our (Southern Ontarians) ability to help build economic capacity and foster important, innovative collaborations involving local businesses, our researchers, and students”.

On 7 December 2011, in a meeting between Stephen Harper and Barak Obama, the two leaders agreed upon two action plans to increase legitimate trade and travel. Additionally, as of 15 December 2011, Canada has adopted anti-protectionist pledge at the World Trade Organization. Ed Fast reaffirms the Canadian government’s commitment to free trade. Also on 22 December 2011, the Canadian government announced more convenient air travel to the United States by using NEXUS cards at Canada’s eight largest airports. The policy aims at increasing the flow of goods and people across the Canadian-US border as well as reducing airport costs.

On 21 December 2011, the Government of Canada announced a new measure to make education more affordable for part time students as part of their Economic Action Plan. Effective 1 January 2012, “...new and existing loans for part-time student will be interest free during study”.

Additionally, on 30 December 2011, as part of the Canadian government’s Action Plan, Stephen Harper highlighted three aspects of his upcoming tax reform to curve unemployment rates. These...
include: (1) reducing corporate taxation rates to 15 per cent to improve “productivity and economic growth rates, thereby creating more and better-paying jobs for Canadians”; (2) creating the Family Caregiver Tax Credit which will provide tax relief for caregivers including first time spouses, common-law partners and minor children; and (3) introducing “temporary 50-per-cent straight-line accelerated capital cost allowance rate for investments in manufacturing or processing machinery and equipment was extended to include investments undertaken in 2012 and 2013.”

On 5 January 2012, the federal Government of Canada, in cooperation with the provincial Government of Ontario, announced a plan to provide CAD1.7 million worth of training as part of their Targeted Initiative for Older Workers program (TIOW).

The TIOW’s intent is to create “an educated, skilled and flexible workforce,” that will reduce unemployment by being able to find gainful work throughout the economic cycle.

In addition, on 1 February 2012, the Government of Canada partnered with the provincial Government of Labrador and Newfoundland, to announce that CAD2.2 million will be committed toward the training of unemployed workers in order to develop their skills and reintegrate them in the workforce. This action also falls under the TIOW program and similarly aims to train workers between the ages of fifty-five and sixty-four to adapt to the changing economy.

Furthermore, the Government of Canada’s stimulus funding helped deliver upgrades to the Cartier Regional Co-Op Water Plant in Manitoba. As an example of infrastructure development, the CAD2.27 million investment made by the Government of Canada helped provide jobs within varied and dispersed communities. Similarly, reported on 15 April 2012, the Government of Canada marked the grand opening of the J.K. Irving Multifunctional Centre, of which Canada contributed CAN5 million towards its construction. Officials made it clear that “Investing in infrastructure is one of the best ways to create jobs and strengthen communities.”

Additionally, on 26 April 2012, the Government of Canada, through Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty, introduced new legislation titled the Jobs, Growth and Long-term Prosperity Act, which will establish aspects of the Harper Government’s Economic Action Plan 2012. The four main thrusts of this new legislation are: improving conditions for business investment (1), investing in

---


training, infrastructure and opportunity (2), supporting families and communities (3), and ensuring sustainable social programs and a secure retirement (4).\textsuperscript{121}

Moreover, as reported on 1 May 2012, the Government of Canada has renewed its commitment to the manufacturing sector. In particular for the Economic Action Plan of 2012, Canada intends to improve trade relations, remove bureaucratic inefficiencies for international trade litigation, and invest CAD400 million to help create private sector led large-scale venture capital funds.\textsuperscript{122}

In the international sphere, on 27 January 2012 the Minister of International Trade Ed Fast, the Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird, and the Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty attended the World Economic Forum with a mandate to promote Canada as a top investment destination. This mandate was inspired by the need to bring more jobs to Canada vis-a-vis the investments.\textsuperscript{123}

Thus, the Government of Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its economic and social initiatives directed at reducing unemployment, and facilitating quick re-entry into the labour market.

\textit{Analyst: Akbar Khurshid}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to enact macroeconomic and social policies aimed at reducing unemployment.

On 27 June 2011, the IMF reported that France had made “good progress” regarding unemployment rates. While figures remained high, rates were “coming down.” The IMF attributed high levels of unemployment to “structural” issues, and encouraged the “continued moderation in the minimum wage” to “support employment creation.” It also recommended that the French government should “support growth friendly tax reform to increase incentives to work”, since the difference between pre- and after-tax income was “large.”\textsuperscript{124}

\begin{flushleft}
France has enacted policies to create new jobs. On 11 July 2011, Energy Minister Eric Besson announced that the French government planned to open up a EUR10 billion bidding program to build five offshore wind turbines. In addition to diversifying the country’s energy resources, Besson noted that the first round of bidding alone would create over 10 000 jobs.\textsuperscript{125}

France has also shown it supports intervening in failing industries to save jobs in the right circumstances. On 2 January 2012, President Nicolas Sarkozy announced his government’s
\end{flushleft}

\textsuperscript{121}Harper Government Focused on the Economy with the Jobs, Growth, and Long-term Prosperity Act, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 26 April 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012. \url{http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-050-eng.asp}
\textsuperscript{122}Harper Government Continues to Strongly Support Canada’s Manufacturing Sector, Department of Finance Canada (Kitchener) 1 May 2012. Date Accessed 1 May 2012. \url{http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-052-eng.asp}
\textsuperscript{123}Canadian Ministers Promote Canada as Top Investment Destination, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 27 January 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012. \url{http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-009-eng.asp}
intention to help finance a trade union-backed workers’ co-operative to save hundreds of jobs at a failing cross-Channel ferry operator. As well, given the financial difficulties of automakers, Industry Minister Eric Besson announced the government would also introduce a “second generation” support scheme for the car industry in February 2012, asserting that France “remains ready alongside the automobile industry and its employees” in these difficult circumstances.\(^{126}\)

Additionally, on 3 January 2012, Environment Minister Nathalie Koscsusko announced that the government would like to invest in Photowatt France, the country’s largest solar-panel manufacturer, who had announced in November it may be forced to downsize its workforce due to low consumer demand for solar modules and systems.\(^{127}\)

Moreover, France has also enacted initiatives to facilitate movement of workers. On 9 June 2011, an application protocol was signed by France and Quebec for their November 2010 agreement on professional mobility and the integration of migrants. In particular, the agreement was designed to “promote...employment and work experience [for] nationals of the two countries.”\(^{128}\)

In terms of social policies, France’s efforts to reduce unemployment have been inconsistent. On 27 September 2011, French teachers and their supporters protested the French government’s education job cuts; in response, President Sarkozy insisted his “first responsibility” was to workers and employers facing international competition, not “state employees.” Since 2007, tens of thousands of public sector positions had been cut, with a further 14 000 more to be reduce in 2012.\(^{129}\)

However, despite such cuts, the French government has shown a strong commitment to sustaining social welfare long-term. On 15 November 2011, President Sarkozy announced that the government would review the funding of the country’s social welfare system since “the very high cost of labour in [the] country penalizes [the] economy and penalizes France in international competition.”\(^{130}\) On 3 January 2012, the French government announced that it pledged to raise sales taxes and cut fixed levies on the labour force before the April presidential election. Budget Minister Valerie Peccresse added that increasing the value-added tax on imported goods, if fixed levies on labour are cut, would create jobs in France and stop imported goods from being sold cheaply and sustain social security funding.\(^{131}\)

\(^{126}\) Sarkozy acts to head off jobs losses, Financial Times Europe (Paris) 2 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. [http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/988c7ef6-3548-11e1-84b9-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1J2KIYkL](http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/988c7ef6-3548-11e1-84b9-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1J2KIYkL)


\(^{130}\) Sarkozy to tackle French labour costs, Financial Times Europe (Paris) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. [http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/73c688c0-0f8a-11e1-88cc-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1IeJF7FX](http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/73c688c0-0f8a-11e1-88cc-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1IeJF7FX)

Furthermore, France has also implemented policies to curb unemployment at the international level. The French Integration and Immigration Office (OFII) in conjunction with the Tunisian National Agency for Jobs and Independent Employment (ANETI), pledged to create up to 9000 new jobs for Tunisians in France. However, as of 31 July 2011, the French has only partially complied with this commitment “to help Tunisian with its employment crisis”, as only 2500 Tunisians were offered jobs. Also, on 4 January 2012, the French government eased visa regulations for foreign students who want to remain in France to work after graduating from elite French school.

Internationally, as Minister for Labour, Employment and Health Xavier Bertrand announced at the UN on 3 June 2011, France approached the G20 Summit in November 2011 in full support of “the development of a social protection floor (SPF) at the international level.” Not only was “social protection a basic human right,” but the SPF meant “assistance that makes it possible to face the accidents of life” and guaranteeing income “[to] the unemployed or workers below the poverty line.”

Despite France’s high unemployment rate, they have shown a strong commitment to restore fiscal stability at home and abroad. US President Barack Obama commended France for its “extraordinary leadership” along with Germany to help cure Europe’s debt crisis. This focus on achieving not just domestic but international fiscal solvency was linked to unemployment. French Labor Minister Xavier Bertrand remarked on 25 August 2011, that “when there is no economic growth, it’s tough to lower unemployment.”

Furthermore, the French government held a jobs summit on 18 January 2012 to coordinate ways to curb this trend with union and business leaders. The summit was convened five days after Standard and Poor's downgraded France's credit rating. At this “social summit”, Sarkozy announced EUR430 million worth of new measures to “keep workers in their activity [and] to train workers within the company rather than making them redundant.” Mr Sarkozy also announced that a “social tax” might be implemented in the following months. However, union leaders have seen the recent measures with scepticism.

---


Therefore, France has been awarded a score of +1 for their economic and social policies to reduce unemployment both domestically and abroad.

*Analyst: Adrian Zita-Bennett*

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enact social and economic policies to reduce unemployment, domestically and abroad. It has promoted intergovernmental dialogue to curb unemployment with the OECD, and implemented social safety programs and the re-entry of domestic workers into the labour market.

On 6-7 October 2012, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology co-hosted a two-day conference with the OECD entitled, “Enhancing Sustainable Growth and Economic Co-operation on a Global Scale”. One of the aims and topics of the conference was the creation of quality jobs for skilled labour “by improving education and lifelong learning as well as by making the most of opportunities presented by migration”.

In addition, Germany has enacted social-safety programs. German Chancellor Angela Merkel initiated a motion to the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) on the introduction a comprehensive minimum wage in Germany, which would ensure a basic standard of living for workers. However, opposition from other members of the governing coalition may preclude it from becoming law.

Additionally, on 11 November 2011, the BA announced its 2012 budget included EUR11 billion for measures of labour market policy and the expansion of special programmes. The budget allots: EUR100 million to provide guidance for young people entering a profession; EUR400 million to support unemployed persons without vocational training; EUR280 million to train low-skilled workers and older employees; EUR 1 billion for start-up grants; EUR90 million on preventative measures for young people; and EUR25 million to test innovative approaches in active employment promotion.

Moreover, the Federal Employment Agency (BA) held a national awareness week for disabled persons starting on 5 December 2011 to improve their integration into the labour market. Raimund Becker, a member of the BA Executive Board, hoped the awareness week would lower “possible inhibition levels of other employers, which otherwise would have kept them from hiring...
disabled persons.” He continues, “More than half of the severely disabled persons in Germany have got training or academic qualifications. We must not ignore this potential”.143

In addition, the reform of the Labour Market Policy Instruments, which became effective on 1 April 2012, increases the flexibility and personalization of the labour market policy instruments. The increased flexibility of the placement counselors in the employment agencies and in the job centers should accelerate the transition of job-seekers into employment.144 Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology has launched a new information portal to assist immigrants with foreign professional qualifications in finding skilled work.145

Additionally, the Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Dr. Phillipp Rösler welcomed the European Commission’s concept of a “competitiveness test”, which aims to ensure that EU policies do not reduce the competitiveness of companies and subsequently destroy jobs.146

On 7 March 2012 the German Cabinet approved the German Fiscal Compact Ratification Act. This is the beginning of the ratification process for the permanent European Stability Mechanism (ESM). The ESM, set to begin in July 2012, will be available as a permanent mechanism for financial assistance to crisis-shaken countries where it will preserve the stability of the euro zone as a whole. Germany will contribute EUR22 billion from its national budget into the ESM. The ESM aims to decrease the effects of unemployment in future crises.147

Therefore, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for ensuring that their macroeconomic policies reduce domestic and international unemployment and enable quick re-entry into the labour market.

Analyst: Aliyyah Ahad

Italy: +1

Italy has been awarded a score of 1 for its partial compliance with its commitment of enacting social and economic policies to reduce unemployment and facilitate quick re-entry into the market. Italy has yet to encourage stable economic growth at an international level however.

Italy saw a modest 1 per cent growth in 2011, thanks to an export-led recovery. Growth indicators have been below the Euro-zone average for 10 years in a row. For growth to pick up substantively, the IMF has called for reforms across the economy that can address low productivity, an inefficient public sector, and the continued divide between the North and the


Attention was also called to Italy’s public debt, which continues to be upwards of 150 per cent of its GDP.

Furthermore, the Euro-zone is currently suffering the worst spell of unemployment in two years, which is being aggravated by fears of fiscal austerity and the debt crisis worsening. During the latest quarter, Italy was among the worst hit members of the monetary union. Its unemployment rate is currently at 8.5 per cent, 2.5 per cent higher than it was pre-2008 crisis. Most indicators show that the rate won’t return to pre-2008 levels for some time.

In September 2011, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development released a report outlining the EUR16 million that Italy had funded for different projects across Eastern Europe and especially the Balkans. This was done, among other things, in an effort to stabilize the European “periphery” and ensure that the recession does not spread as deeply there as it has in the Euro-zone.

On 11 November, 2011, Prime Minister Mario Monti passed a reform plan with measures that will catch tax evaders, equalize an unfair and out-dated welfare system, invest in education and training and focus on providing more opportunities for women and youth to join the workforce. Taxes on first time purchase of homes were also re-instated, while lower taxes on labour and output should be balanced by the higher consumption that increased jobs will create.

He further outlined that the use of cash will be reduced by decree of law in an effort to undercut the underground economy, which accounts for 20 per cent of GDP. Italian politicians will also no longer be able to hide their expenses and will be asked to answer for lavish spending and higher than average wages. The latter move has caused Mr Monti to lose support among parliamentarians.

On 31 December 2011, tax officials engineered a raid on an exclusive resort where 40 of the vacationing super-rich were arrested for misrepresenting their funds. Italy loses an estimated EUR120 billion to tax evasion every year. During this fiscal year, a goal of recovering EUR13 billion has been set, with EUR11 billion already reached.

---

In the international sphere, on 14 February 2012, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi, met in Rome with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic Karel Schwarzenberg, where they discussed the prospects of the European economy. Mr. Terzi welcomed the reforms being implemented as necessary to stimulate growth and employment. Both ministers also agreed that policy “cohesion among Union Member States” is fundamental to “trigger long-term sustainable growth”. Mr. Terzi and Schwarzenberg also agreed to collaborate “in research and development and science and technology” to facilitate the creation of “new skilled jobs”.

Moreover, during the 5+5 Dialogue Ministerial meeting in Rome, on 20 February 2012, which brought together 10 Mediterranean countries, Italy discussed the economic situation in Europe. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi met with his Greek counterpart Stavros Dimas. Amongst other topics, both ministers discussed economic relations and “the multi-year financial framework of the European Union”. Italy reaffirmed its “support and lasting solidarity with Athens within the context of the EU, marking the excellent status of bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi also met with the Algerian Foreign Minister, Mourad Medelci. A priority area for enhanced cooperation is the energy sector, and most notably renewable energy, given the deep interdependence binding the two countries. In more general terms, Minister Terzi expressed his firm determination to support investment opportunities in Algeria, which is Italy’s third global market for small and medium-sized enterprises in the major works sector. To this end, the two ministers spoke of organizing road shows in their two countries.

Additionally, on 7 March 2012, Mr. Terzi met his Austrian counterpart, Michael Spindelegger. Amongst other issues, both ministers discussed the economic situation in Europe. Both agreed that “a common effort” is necessary “to establish a concrete growth and reform agenda”.

Italy has also continued reforms to facilitate market access for new businesses. The World Bank has reported positive steps towards increasing the ease of doing business in Italy for several years in a row.

---

157 Minister Terzi meets with his Czech colleague Schwarzenberg: EU economic prospects, bilateral collaboration, international themes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 14 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120214_incontro_TerziSchwarzenberg.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120214_incontro_TerziSchwarzenberg.htm?LANG=EN)

158 Minister Terzi meets with Greek foreign minister Stavros Dimas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120221_Dimas.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120221_Dimas.htm?LANG=EN)

159 Minister Terzi meets the Algerian Foreign Minister, Mourad Medelci, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120220_algeria.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120220_algeria.htm?LANG=EN)

160 Meeting between Minister Terzi and his Austrian counterpart, Michael Spindelegger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/03/20120307_spind.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/03/20120307_spind.htm?LANG=EN)

Despite Italy’s engagement in comprehensive fiscal and macro-economic reforms, these are delaying to materialize. Recently, Moody’s downgraded Italy’s credit rating for the first time in two decades as a response to recent economic hardships and a dip in investor confidence.\textsuperscript{162} Nevertheless, results from a study from the Centre of Economic and International studies show that soon reforms are likely to bring about sizable gains in output, consumption, employment and net foreign assets position and that most of these gains will derive from labor market reforms. The study also showed, the fiscal austerity plan is likely to severely mitigate the positive effects of the interventions, especially during the earlier phases of the reform process, thus explaining lagging recovery at the moment.\textsuperscript{163}

Thus, despite difficulties, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing macroeconomic and social policies to curve unemployment rates domestically and at the international level.

\textit{Analyst: Aleksander Dhefto}

\textbf{Japan: +1}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enact social and economic policies to reduce unemployment, both domestically and abroad.

Japan’s unemployment has declined in the last year. In 2009-2010, it was 5.1 per cent.\textsuperscript{164} By November 2011, the unemployment rate dropped to 4.5 per cent.\textsuperscript{165} However, it has not taken actions to encourage sound economic growth on an international basis.

On 25 June 2011, Japan released a report detailing the updated criteria for unemployment insurance to assist people who lost their jobs as a result of the Tohoku Earthquake of March 2011 disaster.\textsuperscript{166} The government also subsidized companies that hired disaster victims. Economic revitalization is being pursued in order to facilitate the creation of stable jobs, with a focus on industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishery and manufacturing.\textsuperscript{167}

In August 2010, the Employment Measures for the Dispatched and Fixed-term Workers Department was established to address the concerns of non-regular workers, who have lower wages and poorer working conditions than regular workers. A major problem facing the Japanese labour force is the dualism of working conditions that exists between regular and non-regular workers.

\begin{flushleft} \footnotesize \textsuperscript{162} Moody’s downgrades Italy for first time in two decades, Telegraph (London) 11 Oct 2011 Date of Access: 1 May 2012 \hfill \url{http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financialcrisis/8807450/Moodys-downgrades-Italy-for-first-time-in-two-decades.html}.
\textsuperscript{167} Towards Reconstruction, Hope Beyond the Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. \hfill \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/jfpu/2011/7/pdfs/0712.pdf}. \end{flushleft}

Furthermore on 4 October 2011, the Japanese Government reaffirmed their commitment to support demographic groups that are more vulnerable to unemployment: youths, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. To aid these groups, Japan promotes volunteerism and has established legislation to prevent discrimination and allow for equal opportunities, such as the Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities and the Basic Law on Measures for the Aging Society.\footnote{Statement by Dr. Atsuko Heshiki, Alternative Representative of Japan on item 27, Social Development Third Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2011/un_1004.html}.}


Additionally, in Japan’s 2012 budget, new growth strategy and human resource development are identified as two of the top four priority areas. Japan will reduce the pension benefit level by 0.9% in 2012 in order to establish a more sustainable pension system.\footnote{Highlights for the Budget for FY2012, Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 24 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. \url{http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/budget/gy2012/e20111224a.pdf}.} The new budget aims to cut wasteful spending and implement fiscal discipline. It assumes that Japan will have total revenues amounting to JPY90.3 trillion, of which JPY42.3 trillion will come from taxes and JPY44.2 trillion from bond issues.\footnote{Rising the Consumption Tax: An Imperative Task, Nippon.com (Tokyo) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. \url{http://nippon.com/en/editor/f00005/}.} Of this, Japan expects to allocate JPY26.4 trillion on social security spending. However, Japan is facing serious budget problems and its national debt is expected to reach 219.1% of GDP this year. As a result, the government proposes to increase consumption taxes in order to fund its continued spending.\footnote{Rising the Consumption Tax: An Imperative Task, Nippon.com (Tokyo) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. \url{http://nippon.com/en/editor/f00005/}.}

Internationally, Japan has implemented policy actions to encourage economic growth in the developing world. At the May 2011 Tokyo International Conference on African Development
(TICAD), Foreign Minister Matsumoto stated that Japan was steadily implementing the 2008 Yokohama Action Plan.\textsuperscript{178} The plan aims to boost economic growth, ensure human security, and address climate change.\textsuperscript{179} On 27 April 2012, Japan donated USD14 million to Burkina Faso for the construction of health centres under the Yokohama Plan recommending improvement in health services.\textsuperscript{180}

Therefore, Japan is awarded a score of +1 because it has enacted social programs for the unemployed and has developed retraining and job creation initiatives. In the international realm, Japan has taken some steps, particularly through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development to promote economic growth in partnership with developing countries.

**Analyst: Cindy Zhou**

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on reducing unemployment. Social and economic policies developed to combat unemployment have been implemented within the country and abroad.

On 13 July 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev amended the Law on Employment in the Russian Federation. The amendments aim to improve employment opportunities for the parents of disabled children.\textsuperscript{181}

On 29 August 2011, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov stated that more than RUB15 billion had been allocated to finance regional employment programs in all of Russia’s regions. He also defined state labor policy priorities for 2012-2014, including creating jobs for disabled people and parents of large families, retraining people from single-industry towns, and stimulating employers to hire unemployed people in regions with tense labour markets.\textsuperscript{182}

On 26 September 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev charged the Russian Government with establishing employment centers for university graduates.\textsuperscript{183}

On 8 November 2011, Russian President signed the Federal Law providing for the mandatory establishment of boards of trustees in universities.\textsuperscript{184} One of the main objectives of these boards is...
giving universities an opportunity to monitor labour market demands to ensure that their education programs provide graduates with relevant competencies.  

On 24 April 2012, Russian President stated an objective of creating more than 25 million new jobs, primarily in the non-raw materials sector and reducing unemployment to a level of 5% within the next few years as one of the priorities for the new Russian authorities.

Russia has also taken measures to promote employment abroad.

On 9 July 2011, in his message to the President of South Sudan President Medvedev emphasized that Russian educational institutions are “ready to assist in training professionals for the national economy and social sphere” of African countries.

On 12 September 2011, Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak stated that Russian priorities in assistance to the Deauville Partnership countries would be in developing education and training for a variety of jobs to help decrease unemployment in the region.

On 7 November 2011, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin declared that assistance should be provided to Afghanistan by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in developing agriculture, restoring production and creating jobs.

Russia has taken measures to reduce unemployment both within the country and abroad. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: 0
The British government has partially complied with its commitment to ensure its macroeconomic policies promote sound economic growth through employment and social policies.

On 10 June 2011, the Employment Minister Chris Grayling announced the launch of the Work Programme. Grayling said that the programme “will tackle the endemic worklessness that has blighted so many of the country’s communities for decades.” The programme aims to focus on the needs of jobseekers by providing employers with financial support to hire the unemployed. The programme is valued at an estimated GBP3.5 billion over the course of the next seven years.

---


189 Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and SCO Secretary General Muratbek Imanaliyev speak with journalists following a meeting of the Council of the SCO member states' heads of government, Government of Russia (Moscow) 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2012. http://government.ru/eng/docs/16988/.

190 Grayling launches a revolution in back to work support as the Work Programme rolls out nationwide, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 10 June 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012.
The Government of the UK has also enacted education and training initiatives to facilitate quick entry into the labour market. On 7 September 2011, Minister for Further Education, Skills and Lifelong Learning, John Hayes along with Minister for Employment, Chris Grayling, announced new measures to help jobseekers learn new skills while identifying their needs. The programme aims to provide jobseekers with more access to career advice by increasing the number of careers advisors in job centres across the United Kingdom. “We are building a system that will help people acquire the skills they need to get into work and get on with life,” said Hayes concerning the new initiative.\(^\text{191}\)

Moreover, on 13 September 2011, the British government announced a new push to help job seekers with weak English language skills to find employment. The new initiative aims to help those with poor English skills by providing free, yet mandatory, language training classes. Those job seekers who struggle with English and also refuse the free language classes may have their unemployment benefits suspended. Those job seekers who accept the training will receive monthly pay until they transition into employment.\(^\text{192}\)

Furthermore, on 12 October 2011, the British government launched a programme to create sector-based work academies across England. The new academies are to train job seekers during the next two years by providing training, work experience, and job interviews to 50,000 job seekers. The programme is specifically geared towards helping young people in the country find new employment. According to the British government, 125,000 young people will receive support over the early months of the programme with 250,000 people receiving support over the lifetime of the two-year programme.\(^\text{193}\)

Additionally, on November 2011 the UK Government launched the “Youth Contract”, which “aims to lift all young people out of unemployment”.\(^\text{194}\) The GBP1 billion initiative will run over the next three years offering over 500,000 new opportunities for young people, including “apprenticeships and work experience placements”. Part of the initiative involves providing wage subsidies to employers who provide jobs and training to young people. The incentives are open to all businesses, charities and voluntary organizations. Every employer will be paid GBP2,275 for every 18–24 year old unemployed person they employ full-time from the Work Programme. Part-time positions ranging between 16-29 hours per week will receive GBP1,137.50.

Similarly, on 25 November 2011, Minister Grayling and Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg announced a GBP1 billion programme to help unemployed youth find employment. The new programme will provide young people with half-a-million new opportunities to find employment through work experience placements and apprenticeships. The programme was initiated after


extensive consultations with businesses to create a programme that would help young people find lasting employment. The key measures focus on providing employers with cash payments to increase the incentive to hire young people, the creation of an additional 250,000 work experience placements over the next three years and extra support for job centres among other things.195

On 4 April 2012 the British Government announced that an extra 20,000 incentive payments worth GBP1,500 each will be available; bringing the total of payments available to 40,000.196 According to, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, the Youth Contract “is a long-term boost to help business get young people into jobs before long-term damage is done”.197

On 3 January 2012, the British government announced a new outreach service to help England’s most troubled families find employment. Minister Grayling said that the service “will be a big part of the work we do to tackle the challenge of troubled families… and demonstrates clearly that there is a real commitment out there to deliver social change and to help people do much better with their lives.” The programme aims to help people refine their time management and analytical skills and to help tackle family issues. The programme is valued at GBP200 million.198

On 6 March 2012, the British Government launched a major initiative to provide employment support to individuals finishing their jail sentence. Employment Minister Chris Grayling declared that the program aims to tackle crime rates by preventing offenders from reoffending by providing job opportunities.199

The UK Government has also announced a series of reforms to the welfare system. On 7 March 2012, the UK Government announced changes to disability employment services, declaring that it “should be focused on disabled people themselves, rather than institutions”. The decision comes in response to the Sayce Review which was originally commissioned to investigate how the disability employment budget “could be used more effectively to support thousands more disabled people into work”. The Government also announced than an extra GBP15 million will be allocated for “Access to Work in this Spending Review period”. Along with other changes, this is intended to help an additional “8,000 disabled people to either enter work or retain their job”.200

Similarly, on 15 March 2012, the UK Government declare that it is reassessing the claims of those receiving incapacity benefits, after finding out that one third of recipients are fit for work.\textsuperscript{201} According to Employment Minister Chris Grayling, the reforms focus on people’s “potential to work” and not their “limitations”.\textsuperscript{202}

Furthermore, lone parents receiving Income Support and with children aged five or older, if able to work will be moved from “Income Support to Jobseeker’s Allowance where they will receive extra help to return to the workplace”. Lone parents will be provided with greater access to training opportunities, childcare, and job applications help. The Universal Credit program aims to help lone parents gradually move into the labour market by being able to keep more of the money they earn. The Government announced an extra GBP300 million for childcare and for Universal Credit which will help “80,000 more families work the hours they choose”. According to Work and Pensions Minister Maria Miller, “work is the best route out of poverty.”\textsuperscript{203}

On 18 April 2012, the UK Government announced that despite the ongoing economic challenges, “the labour market is showing some real signs of stabilization”. According to the Office for National Statistics employment rose 53,000 to 29.172m (ILO measure). Simultaneously, unemployment fell by 35,000 on the quarter, to 2.65 million. Youth unemployment also declined in the last quarter, with the number of 16-to-24-year-olds who have left full-time education declining by 11,000, putting the total number to 719,000. The number of fulltime students looking for work is 315,000.\textsuperscript{204}

Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for enacting both social and employment policies to facilitate their citizenry’s quick re-entry into the workforce. However, there is no evidence that British policies have taken concrete steps to promoted international economic growth.

\textit{Analyst: Salahuddin Rafiquddin and Laura Correa Ochoa}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The US has fully complied with its commitment to enact social and economic policies to address unemployment and re-entry in the labour force. At the same time, it has implemented initiatives to curve unemployment abroad.

On 12 September 2011, President Barack Obama presented the American Jobs Act of 2011 to Congress and stated its aim to “put more people back to work and put more money in the pockets of working Americans”. This plan will provide tax cuts for small businesses and the middle class. The American Jobs Act will aim at reinstating teachers who were laid off by budget cuts and veterans returning from war zones in Iraq and Afghanistan. The plan proposes the extension of unemployment benefits and a reform of the system that prevents discrimination against the


unemployed by providing a new tax credit to employers who hire workers who have been unemployed for longer than 6 months. A new Pathways Back to Work Fund will be used to create employment opportunities for low income youth and adults by facilitating their entry into the workforce through various education and training programs. The American Jobs Act of 2011 will cost USD447 billion and has not yet been approved by Congress.

The United States Government has also enacted various initiatives to tackle unemployment abroad. On 7 June 2011, President Barack Obama spoke about the necessity of preventing a default in Greece. Obama addressed the far-reaching implications of a Greek default and asserted American cooperation in resolving the crisis through international financial institutions. The US Treasury Secretary, Timothy Geithner, said the International Monetary Fund, along with Europe, has sufficient funds to solve the current crisis. On 9 December 2011, US officials said the Obama administration would not provide funds for a bailout in Europe.

Moreover, on 7 December 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and President Barack Obama agreed to facilitate entry for Canadian goods and people into the US to allow ease of movement of goods across the border. This agreement will consist of a joint system which will reduce the number of inspections of goods and “reduce compliance costs and delays significantly”.

Furthermore, on 14 December 2011, Deputy US Trade Representative Demetrios Marantis stated the Trans-Pacific Pact as a “platform for regional integration in the Asia-Pacific”. The US approved free trade agreements with South Korea, Colombia and Panama in an attempt to reduce unemployment and create economic growth in the US. The negotiations will also consider whether Japan will join the talks providing the opportunity for the US to address Japan’s trade barriers in the automobile, insurance and agricultural sectors.

On 22 December 2011, the House Republican leaders agreed to an extension of the payroll tax cut. This deal will allow the employee’s share of the social security payroll tax to remain at 4.2 per cent of wages. The US government will also continue funding unemployment insurance

benefits until February. President Obama and Congressional Democrats state the payroll tax cut is necessary to improve the economy and aid the unemployed. This plan is expected to create 600,000 to 1 million jobs.

On 12 April 2012, Reta Jo Lewis, the Special Representative for Global Intergovernmental Affairs, discussed the relevance of American diplomacy in the promotion of American businesses abroad. She spoke of Secretary Clinton’s creation of the first Global Business Conference at the Department of State in which private sector representatives from various countries worldwide met with senior U.S officials to engage in job creation efforts.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing macroeconomic policies and social-safety initiatives to reduce unemployment and create new jobs domestically and abroad.

Analyst: Connie Hung Yan Lo

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote sound economic growth and reduce unemployment, through enacting macroeconomic and social policies.

On 20 December 2011, the European Commission President, José Manuel Barroso launched the Youth Opportunities Initiative to aid “young people who are not in employment, education or training.” The Initiative stresses social methods for preemptively avoiding youth unemployment such as preventing early school leaving, developing skills that are relevant to the labour market, supporting on-the-job training and first-work experience programs, and improving young peoples’ access to the labour market. President Barroso and European Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion László Andor stated that the program could be implemented quickly and efficiently “if there is a good coordination between the Commission and the Member States and with the social partners.” He also emphasized that this program...
would respond to a very urgent social need while also making a “positive contribution to growth.”

Additionally, as of December 2011, EUR30 billion of the European Social Fund had not been dedicated to concrete programs, and was made available by the commission for social programs to tackle unemployment within the EU. This brings the total money from the European Social Fund allocated for education and employment measures to EUR109 billion.

The EU has also enacted policies to create long-term growth and new jobs. On February 2011, at the EU Cohesion Forum in Brussels, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría remarked on the Europe 2020 strategy’s “ambitious objectives to make the EU a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy, echoing our OECD objectives of a stronger, cleaner, fairer global economy.” Throughout 2011, the European Commission has maintained funding for the strategy’s seven flagship initiatives focused on innovation, efficiency and growth in the labour market. In its 2012 Budget for Europe 2020 working paper, European cohesion in respect to employment initiatives throughout the EU was given priority attention, with EUR54 billion now committed to the Regional Competitiveness and Employment initiative.

Moreover, the EU has enacted policies to facilitate cooperation between member states. On 7 June 2011, the European Commission published country-specific economic and employment policy recommendations for each of the 27 EU member states. The reports are based on analysis of each state’s plans and financial situation, and include recommendations on how to become more competitive, improve access to labour markets, and streamline economic policy throughout the EU. President Barroso remarked that the economies of Europe “are now interdependent to a degree never before seen” and that these reports would target issues specific to each member state in order to create an effective, tailored policy to reduce unemployment and boost productivity across the EU.

In March 2012 the European Commission released its Five Point Strategy designed to ensure that the strength of the Eurozone prevails. These points hinge on removing uncertainty about further programmatic spending for Greece and other at-risk nations, establishment of a firewall against

---


221 Address by Secretary-General Angel Gurría, OECD (Brussels) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.oecd.org/document/28/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_47041180_1_1_1_1,00.html


contagion in European sovereign debt markets, insurance of sufficient capital for EU banks, reformation of the framework for economic oversight of the Eurozone, and the implementation of policies to boost growth and address imbalances. Thus far progress has been made on all five fronts in a non-uniform fashion, to an extent that the possibility of the Eurozone failing is still quite high.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its intergovernmental and tailored approach to macroeconomic policy, and its focus on both social and economic mechanisms to reduce unemployment.

Analyst: Amir Khouzam

---

226 Five-point plan for Eurozone Restoration, European Commission (Brussels) and OECD (Brussels) March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012
3. Climate Change: Emissions Reductions [51]

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 Members Declaration at Deauville Summit

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

The Copenhagen Climate Change Summit held from 7 December 2009 to 18 December 2009 proposed ambitious goals towards reducing carbon emissions. The following year the Cancun Conference on climate change was held between 29 November 2010 and 10 December 2010 to discuss the adaptation of a comprehensive and global deal on climate change. Building on these precedents, the G8 Summit, held at Deauville on 7 May 2011, focused on setting comprehensive goals such as 50% global reductions by 2050, stronger implementation of reducing emissions from practices of deforestation and environmental degradation.

Similarly, at the Durban Conference held from 28 November 2011 to 9 December 2011, members pledged that, in order to meet the goals for 2050, countries need to reduce their interim emissions and work towards adapting cleaner technology. Members also reemphasized on providing financial and material resources to developing nations to aid their efforts of reducing 80% of greenhouse emissions by the year 2050.


Commitment Features
The G8 members recognize the need of addressing climate change issues, especially in the area of greenhouse emissions. In order to work towards their goal of aggregate reduction of emissions by 2050, the G8 members pledge to reduce their carbon emissions and adapt clean technology. Additionally, members commit to providing resources to developing countries to aid their reduction of emissions.

The commitment requires that the G8 members reduce their individual mid-term greenhouse emissions and contribute towards the aggregate reduction. This involves the tapping of new and clean technological methods and implanting effective sustainability programs. Furthermore, the G8 members need to fulfill the mandate of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), as emphasized in the Cancun and Durban Conferences.

Additionally, the G8 members must fulfill their promise of assisting developing and newly emerging states in reducing their greenhouse emissions. Although there is greater emphasis on providing financial resources, the G8 members must also contribute towards providing technological and material assistance to these countries. The overall aim is to obtain a long-term aggregate reduction in emissions.

In order to fully comply with this commitment, the G8 members must be able to reduce their greenhouse and carbon emissions by adapting clean technology methods and/or implementing the REDD protocol. Furthermore, the members need to provide financial, material or technological help to developing nations so that they are able to reduce their emissions. Alternatively, partial compliance would imply that the G8 members are able to at least fulfill one of these two features or undertake actions of significant sustainable development.

---

**Scoring Guidelines:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member fails in the reduction of emissions AND provides no resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member succeeds in the reductions of emissions OR provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member succeeds in the reduction of emissions AND provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak*

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to take aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 28 November 2011, Environment Minister Peter Kent and Veterans Affairs Minister Steven Blaney renewed the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda (CARA) by allocating CAD600.8 million for the project over the course of five years.236 This agenda will help reduce greenhouse emissions in the facilitation of environmental sustainability and improve the quality of air, which has proven to have adverse effects on health.237

On 5 December 2011, Canada’s Environment Minister, Peter Kent, pledged to help the developing countries reach their goal of reducing greenhouse gas emission by investing CAD1.2 billion.238 This contribution is to address the issue of greenhouse gas emissions on an international level, which Peter Kent asserts will provide noticeable results and help Canada fulfill their commitments to the developing world.239

On 6 December 2011, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to support developing countries in combating climate change.240 Peter Kent asserted that private investment is necessary to help developing countries reach their targets. Canada financed CAD291.5 million through the World Bank and International Finance Fund, which will work towards the facilitation of the private sector for low emissions growth.241

---


On 12 December 2011, Canada did not renew its commitment towards the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, denouncing its ability to solve the climate crisis. Peter Kent, Canada's Minister of the Environment, stated their withdrawal from the protocol does not necessarily mean Canada is abandoning their commitment towards reducing environmental degradation. He claimed it is a dated document, which does not provide the necessary framework required for environmental action. He asserted the Kyoto agreement does not legally bind major contributors to global warming, such as the United States, thus, making the agreement inadequate.

On 16 February 2012, Peter Kent announced Canada's new global climate and clean air initiative. Along with Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States, the initiative aims to neutralize climate change and promote an enhancement of quality air. In addition, he announced that Canada had joined the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, as part of its commitment to help developing countries to reduce emissions.

On 19 March 2012, the Minister of Environment, Peter Kent and Sterling Belliveau, Nova Scotia’s Minister of the Environment, reiterated their commitments to a 17 per cent greenhouse gas reduction—below the 2005 levels—by the year 2020 through measures that will allow provincial regulation to take precedence over federal. Minister Belliveau stated that “an equivalency agreement makes sense for Nova Scotia. Our regulations were developed after significant research and input from Nova Scotians, and they will achieve the same greenhouse gas reductions as the federal approach while recognizing what's best for our province.”

---

On 13 April 2012, Harper government announced, in coalition with the United States, its plans to cut greenhouse gas emissions from heavy-duty vehicles. Peter Kent stated, “Canada and the United States have a deeply integrated automotive industry and there are significant environmental and economic benefits to aligning our emission standards for new on-road heavy-duty vehicles.” The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by three million tons per year. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitments to make collective and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions by taking measures to reduce emissions in Canada and assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions.

**Analyst: Halah Akash**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 27 June 2011, France commissioned a multilateral task force to investigate and propose recommendations for the country to meet emissions targets. The recommendations were adopted in September 2011 as the French Ministry for Industry outlined specific regulations raising the standards that must be met by providers of low-emission vehicles. The French government continues to provide strong financial incentives to encourage the mass adaptation of low-carbon vehicles through 2012.

On 21 November 2011, France signed a partnership agreement with Caisse des Dépots (CDC), mandating an investment of USD172 million into expanding renewable energy production by 500

---


MW between 2011 and 2013. The agreement also calls for the diversification of investment into new forms of renewable energy, such as marine energy.

Additionally, France has reiterated its ban on hydraulic fracturing or ‘fracking’ – a particularly emissions-intensive form of hydrocarbon extraction – and announced its intention to revoke fracking permits from several firms.

On 25 November 2011, France announced that it would be full compliance with EU renewable energy directives by 31 December 2011.

Furthermore, France continues to expand the Paris-Nairobi initiative, welcoming Maldives as the newest member on 7 December 2011. The initiative aims to assist developing countries in Africa – particularly small coastal states, which are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change – in adapting to climate change. The Paris-Nairobi initiative will facilitate the technology transfer needed to develop the Maldives renewable energy sector so the nation can attain emissions-neutral status by 2020.

Despite its positive commitments, the French government has explicitly stated its opposition to the European Union’s plan to tax airlines over greenhouse gas emissions. This impacts not only France’s own emissions reduction plan, but the EU’s aggregate reduction targets as well. As such, actions encouraging investment in the renewable energy sector and on-going efforts to assist developing nations, France receives a score of +1.

Lead Analyst: Gaurav Gopinath

---


Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to reduce greenhouse emissions and provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

Germany is providing resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions. The German Federal Environment Ministry will provide a grant of EUR15 million to Morocco in order to help build a solar thermal parabolic trough plant.\textsuperscript{264} Furthermore, on 10 December, 2011, Germany signed the Declaration of Intent on the South African Renewables Initiative (SARI), which aims to decrease South Africa’s emissions by investing in more renewable resources.\textsuperscript{265}

In December 2011, Germany participated in the Climate Change Conference in Durban, where Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen welcomed the "Durban Package" as a "major, groundbreaking success for global climate protection."\textsuperscript{266} The conference paved the way for a legally binding climate agreement between all countries.\textsuperscript{267} Around 190 countries agreed to a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the design of a Green Climate Fund, and a mandate to get all countries in 2015 to sign a dead to reduce emissions by 2020.\textsuperscript{268} The delegates also agreed to consider private funding and market-based mechanisms for financing emissions reduction from deforestation and degradation.\textsuperscript{269} The Kyoto Protocol creates obligations for its signatories to reduce emissions from greenhouse gasses, including carbon dioxide.\textsuperscript{270}

On 13 April 2012, the German government submitted its application to accommodate the headquarters of the Green Climate Fund in Bonn.\textsuperscript{271} The Fund will provide financial support developing countries and emerging economies to “to shape their continued development in an environmentally sound way, and to help them protect themselves to a greater extent against the impacts of climate change.”\textsuperscript{272} The German Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Norbert Rottgen noted that “the Green Climate Fund has the potential to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development.”\textsuperscript{273}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{265} Minister Röttgen: Major Success For Climate Protection (Berlin) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. \url{http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48153.php}.
\item \textsuperscript{266} Renewable Energy Experiencing Double Digit Growth World Wide (Berlin) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. \url{http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/47605/45149/}.
\item \textsuperscript{271} German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. \url{http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php}.
\item \textsuperscript{272} German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. \url{http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php}.
\item \textsuperscript{273} German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. \url{http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php}.
\end{itemize}
proposal to host the Green Climate Fund in Bonn emphasizes our willingness to assume responsibility.\textsuperscript{274}

On 17 January 2012, the German Environment Ministry established the “Future of Carbon Market” foundation Start-up financing for climate investment in the developing countries, through which the German government will provide EUR10 million in form of start-up financing.\textsuperscript{275} Support will be provided for small-scale emissions reduction measures such as the use of energy-efficient stoves.\textsuperscript{276} The projects “receiving support should be financially viable in the long-term, without external finance, and should pay back the start-up capital.”\textsuperscript{277}

On 12 July, 2011, the Renewables 2011 Global Status Report (GSR), published by the REN21 policy network, confirmed that “there is a global trend toward renewable energy and highlights [sic] Germany's leading position in the sector.”\textsuperscript{278}

On 8 December 2011, the German Environment Minister, Norbert Röttgen stated, in regards to the EU’s Energy Roadmap 2050, that “to achieve its climate targets, Europe must place greater focus on renewable energies and energy efficiency.”\textsuperscript{279}

Despite the German government’s positive measures in Germany, since the Deauville Summit, Germany has not undertaken any new initiatives to reduce emissions in Germany.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions, but failing to take new initiatives in Germany to reduce emissions.

\textit{Analyst: Debi Shyama Talukdar}

**Italy:** 0

Italy has fully complied with its commitments to achieve aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

EU statistics indicate that actual reductions between 1990 and 2009 were barely 2.5 per cent, requiring an annual decrease of approximately 2 per cent to meet the commitment.\textsuperscript{280}

\textsuperscript{274} German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. \url{http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php}.


that Italy is currently 4.5 per cent behind its Kyoto reduction targets would seem to place this goal beyond reach.\(^{281}\) Much of this stagnancy is attributable to the lack of growth in the renewable energy sector, where Italy is currently expected to run a deficit (albeit a marginal one) of 0.85 per cent by 2020, impeding chances of meeting its emissions target by 2050.\(^{282}\) Furthermore, Italy’s implementation of EU-wide biodiesel criteria has been impeded by legislative delays, placing the country at risk of not meeting its vehicular biofuels target of 4.5 per cent by 2012.\(^{283}\)

Further, Italy sought to implement verification standards to measure the private sector's efforts to combat climate change through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), with mixed results. In 2011, the CDP required the 100 largest firms (by market capitalization) operating in Italy to provide mandatory information concerning GHG emission levels with an eye to reducing them through incremental business process modifications.\(^{284}\) The CDP, which provides incentives for investment in carbon-reducing activities, represents a clear and sophisticated attempt to implement sophisticated mechanism for monitoring and managing emissions.\(^{285}\) CDP data itself reveals ambiguous trends: while the percentage of large enterprises disclosing emissions data has risen by 5 per cent to reach 91 per cent in 2011, the percentage of responders offering new products and services that mitigate GHG emissions has fallen by 10 per cent to 61 per cent in 2011.\(^{286}\)

On 24 October 2011, the Serbian Ministry of Infrastructure announced that Italy will sign an agreement with Serbia, supporting Italian energy investments in Serbia, which will exceed EUR1 billion.\(^ {287}\) The agreement paves the way for Italy to derive 17 per cent of its power consumption form renewable energy by 2020.\(^ {288}\)

On 8 December 2011, Italy welcomed the renewal of Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change at the Conference of Parties 17 (COP17) in Durban, South Africa.\(^ {289}\) The Kyoto Protocol creates

---


obligations for its signatories to reduce emissions from greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide.\textsuperscript{290}

In February 2012, the Italian Minister of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea announced that the fund earmarked for the enforcement of the Kyoto Protocol, established in 2006 but not in operation, would become operational in March 2012.\textsuperscript{291} The fund, amounting to EUR600 million, will provide loans to private citizens, local administrations, and small and medium enterprises for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

On 17 April 2012, at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Leaders’ Representatives for the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF), the Italian Minister of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea, Corrado Clini presented the National Plan to reduce emissions.\textsuperscript{292} The Plan included measures such as introduction of carbon tax (which would strengthen the Kyoto Fund), extension until 2020 for the tax credit for investment in low CO2 economy, and the management of forests as reservoirs of carbon capture, and the production of biomass and biofuels.\textsuperscript{293}

On 23 April 2012, the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) signed an agreement to fund research and development into zero-emissions renewable energy production methods.\textsuperscript{294}

However, as of 26 April 2012, Italy is not in compliance with the European Union’s regulations on emissions of fluorinated gas – a particularly harmful category of greenhouse gases – and has not stated its intentions to pay the penalties for violating them.\textsuperscript{295} Moreover, Italy has not yet provided support to developing countries in assisting them with reducing emissions.

To this end, Italy is awarded a score of 0 for undertaking initiatives to reduce emissions at home and assisting other countries to reduce their emissions.

\textit{Lead Analyst: Gaurav Gopinath}


\textsuperscript{295} Commission Asks Italy and Malta to Comply with EU Legislation on Fluorinated Gases, Information Daily (London) 27 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. \url{http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/49648}. 

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

Japan’s energy policies continue to be affected by the Fukushima nuclear accident. Before the accident, Japan generated 30 per cent of its electricity through nuclear power. After the crisis, many nuclear reactors have been taken offline for inspections. To this end, Japan’s goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions is affected.

Nevertheless, Japan has taken some action to reduce its emissions. According to the draft by the Advisory Committee on Natural Resource and Energy subcommittee meeting in Tokyo, Japan planned to present options for its energy mix including increase in energy conservation and introducing renewable energy by the end of March 2012. The earthquake and tsunami on 11 March 2011 resulted in the worst atomic disaster in 25 years and caused a loss of confidence in nuclear energy. Japan is reviewing its energy policies since the energy plan relies on atomic energy to supply 53 per cent of the country’s power needs. The committee said that the country needs to allow independent companies to enter the market, which has been difficult due to the existing system where 10 utilities and one wholesaler control the power transmission network.

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will jointly organize a "Symposium on Geothermal Energy" to promote geothermal power generation in harmony with local communities from Fukushima. Geothermal energy is rich and environmentally compatible and capable of stably generating power.

---


On 22 August 2011, Japan’s lower house of parliament passed a bill that promotes investment in solar and other renewable energy sources in a step to reduce Japan’s reliance on nuclear power. The bill creates incentives that guarantee above-market rates for wind, solar, and geothermal energy.

On 25 November, Japan along with Indonesia reiterated the need to maintain and conserve the environment and resolve climate change issues and ensure success of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations’ Framework Convention on Climate Change. The countries also confirmed cooperation towards the Low Carbon and Resilient Development Program and sought to further implement cooperation on REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).

On 2 April 2012, JICA signed an ODA loan agreement of YEN6.186 billion with the government of the Republic of Cape Verde for the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network Development Project. The project is expected to contribute to climate change mitigation since the reduction of transmissions and distribution loss will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions reduction and working to assist developing countries to reduce emissions.

**Analyst: Mina Akrami and Doly Begum**

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

Russia has taken measures to reduce its carbon emissions.

On 7 July 2011, Russian President signed an Executive Order defining energy saving and energy efficiency as state priorities in science, technology and engineering.

---


311 Development priorities in science, technology and engineering in the Russian Federation have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. [http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2530](http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2530).
On 15 September 2011, the Russian Government approved the procedure of greenhouse gas emission units transfer and acquisition under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol which provides for the mechanism of carbon emissions trading to keep their volume within the agreed limits.312

On 7 October 2011, the Russian State Duma adopted in the first reading Draft federal law On Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of Standardization in Environmental Protection and Introducing Economic Stimulation of Economic Entities for the Implementation of Best Technologies. The draft law is aimed at regulating the negative influence of economic entities’ activities on the environment by introducing emissions limits for environmentally hazardous facilities and creating economic stimuli for reducing emissions by establishing tax benefits for companies using clean technologies.313

On 18 October 2011, Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov told that RUB2 billion were allocated to establish seed and plant-breeding centres in the framework of reforestation activities in Russia, and the same amounts will be released in 2012 and 2013.314

On 9 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a project of gas-turbine power station construction to be realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.315 On 27 December 2011, two more projects in this field were approved, providing for building combined cycle turbines on power stations in Tumen and Perm regions.316

Russia has provided resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

On 21 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to make voluntary contributions of USD300 thousand annually starting from 2014 to the UN Forum on Forests Trust Fund317 which aims to assist countries, including developing ones, to “implement forest conservation and rehabilitation strategies, increase the area of forests under sustainable management and reduce forest degradation”.318

Russia has fully complied with its climate change commitment and is awarded a score of +1.  

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reduce greenhouse emissions, and provide resources to help developing countries reduce their emission levels.

On 20 June, 2011, ministers from the British Isles, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man signed a deal to cooperate on exploiting the major wind and marine resources in and around the islands.  

“The All Islands Approach to energy resources across the British Islands and Ireland will encourage and enable developers to exploit commercial opportunities for generation and transmission, facilitate the cost-effective exploitation of the renewable energy resources available, and increase integration of our markets and improves security of supply.”

In addition, in July 2011, the UK government announced a new GBP15 million ‘Renewable Heat Premium Payment’ scheme under which “householders across the country could get up to £1,250 of government funding to help towards the cost of installing renewable heating systems such as biomass boilers, air and ground source heat pumps and solar thermal panels.”

The UK has also aided the developing countries to reduce deforestation in accordance with the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) goals. On 4 December 2011, British Environment Secretary, Caroline Spelman announced that the UK government is giving GBP10 million to a joint project to tackle deforestation in Brazil. The funding “will support a project based in the Cerrado, central Brazil, and aims to reduce rates of deforestation by supporting environmental registration of rural properties and by helping farmers restore vegetation on illegally cleared land. It will also fund measures to prevent and manage forest fires.”

The funding is available through UK’s International Climate Fund through which the UK will provide GBP2.9 million to address climate change. A portion of the find will be allocated in support of REDD+.

In December 2012, the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change released the Carbon Plan, which sets “sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to

---


in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the 2050 target.”325 “A 'carbon budget' is a cap on the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions emitted in the UK over a specified time.”326

On 18 January, 2012, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills reported that the UK government launched a new program, UKH2Mobility, which “will evaluate the potential for hydrogen as a fuel for Ultra Low Carbon Vehicles in the UK before developing an action plan for an anticipated roll-out to consumers in 2014/15.”327

On 27 January, 2012, the UK government launched a public-private investment fund that is offering GBP110 million of capital, the private equity fund aims to “attract private finance to invest in commercial solar, wind and hydroelectric power plants, generating more than 7,000 MW of clean energy – the equivalent of two-thirds of the current renewable energy capacity of the UK.”328

On 26 April 2012, the British Climate Change Minister, Greg Barker, announced the allocation of up to GBP60 million (USD96 million) to support the development of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology in emerging markets.329

Thus, the UK is awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions and assist other countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Debi Shyama Talukdar

United States: +1
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 17 August 2011, bilateral Energy Dialogue continued with US and Brazil on areas of biofuels, renewable energy and energy efficiency, oil and natural gas, and nuclear energy and nuclear security.330 Through this dialogue the US agreed on actions including “green export” and technical assistance to partner countries to support development of domestic biofuels industries that can improve energy security and grow local economies as well as support biofuels research efforts to improve efficiency to enhance the dialogue.331

---


On 28 September 2011, the US Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the finalization of a USD737 million loan guarantee to Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC to develop the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project located 14 miles northwest of Tonopah, Nevada. The efforts will increase grid stability and reduce the need for carbon pollution emitting generators.

On 29 September 2011, Secretary Chu also announced an USD132.4 million loan guarantee to Abengoa Bioenergy Biomass of Kansas, LLC to support the development of a commercial-scale cellulosic ethanol plant which will fund approximately 300 construction jobs and 65 permanent jobs in Hugoton, Kansas. The project is expected to displace over 15.5 million gallons of gasoline and avoid over 139,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year.

On 30 September 2011, another loan in the amount of USD1.46 billion was announced to Desert Sunlight 250, LLC and Desert Sunlight 300, LLC to support the Desert Sunlight Project in California which is expected to generate electricity to power over 110,000 homes and avoid over 735,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide annually.

Further initiatives include the Strategic Technical Assistance Response Team launched on 2 December 2011, which is aimed at advancing clean energy generation in Indian Country and assisting federally recognized Native American and Alaska Native governments with clean energy project placement.

The second meeting of the US – South Africa Bilateral Energy Dialogue on 17 January 2012 marked one of the many efforts to enhance energy capacities by the US. Officials from both countries developed a timeline towards cooperative actions in areas of energy efficiency, smart grids, carbon captures and storage, and nuclear energy.

---


To this end, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions and assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions.

**Analyst: Doly Begum**

**European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 19 July 2011, the EU financed EUR 244 million for 183 new projects under the LIFE+ Programme.\(^\text{339}\) This programme will fund projects that aim to preserve nature and biodiversity, facilitate progressive policy ideas, and generate public awareness.\(^\text{340}\) EUR16 million will contribute to projects directly addressing climate change while 12 additional projects under the program will have an indirect impact on greenhouse gas emissions.\(^\text{341}\)

On 23 November 2011, the EU recommended legislation to improve the quality of the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.\(^\text{342}\) This new legislation aims to produce a more promising EU climate policy, track the progress of reaching their reduction goals, ensure the fulfillment of each nations commitments towards emission reduction, enhance the quality of data, and implement rules to ensure that Member States are using half of the excess revenue from auctioning allowances towards emission reduction.\(^\text{343}\)

On 9 December 2011, the EU officially unveiled its Energy Roadmap.\(^\text{344}\) This newly developed legally-binding signatory treaty is a result of EU’s reiterated commitment towards environmental sustainability. It proposes a methodology that will be implemented no later than 2020 and will effectively reduce carbon emissions by 2050, without interrupting current energy supplies or the

---


competitive nature of the energy industry. These methods include research, technology and innovation, a change in European energy policy; implementing an internal energy market in order to reduce energy imports; creating energy efficient products, infrastructure and services, discovering renewable energy resources, advances in nuclear energy, securing their energy supplies, and establishing cooperation regionally and internationally. In addition to these methods, the EU has asserted that it is more pragmatic to invest in environmental sustainability now than it would be later down the road, when this issue may become unmanageable.

On 12 December 2011, the EU expanded on the LIFE+ Programme by providing funding of EUR3.2 billion between 2014 and 2020. They have proposed to modify the Programme to be more effective and provide simpler and more adaptable solutions, with the advantage of having a greater budget. The LIFE+ Programme will include a series of sub-programs: Climate Action, which proposes advanced solutions for “environment and resource efficiency,” sustaining “biodiversity,” and providing information to facilitate public awareness; and the environment, which focuses on reducing greenhouse emissions, creating flexible solutions concerning climate change, as well as generating public awareness.

---

On 19 January 2012, the EU decided to reduce emissions in all areas including emissions from ships, which produce three per cent of overall greenhouse gases. The EU enabled public online dialogue for consultation on potential solutions to address maritime transport emissions.

On 12 March 2012, the European Commission introduced a proposal that deals with sustainable forestry and agriculture. It aims to reduce and minimize the emissions that result from this sector, which up until now has been the only area where a greenhouse gas emission has not consisted of a common legislation amongst the EU members.

Finally, on 23 March 2012, the European Commission launched a web tool that addresses climate change, the European Climate Adaptation Platform (CLIMATE-ADAPT). “CLIMATE-ADAPT has been developed with the support of the European scientific and policy making community, and will help users to access, disseminate and integrate information.” It aims to target “expected climate change in Europe; the vulnerability of regions, countries and sectors now and in the future; information on national, regional and transnational adaptation activities and strategies; case studies of adaptation and potential future adaptation options; online tools that support adaptation planning; and adaptation-related research projects, guideline documents, reports information sources, links, news & events.”

To this end, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for taking measures to reduce emissions within the EU, but failing to assist developing countries reduce emissions.

Analyst: Halah Akash

---


4. Maternal and Child Health [63]

Commitment:
“We reaffirm our commitment to improving maternal health and reducing child mortality, most notably through the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health launched in 2010”.

- G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
Lack of access to adequate maternal and child health care services remains a major problem in developing countries. However, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) “the 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”. Nonetheless, the risks associated with pregnancy and childbirth can be remedied by investing in a country’s “health systems and in the quality of care.” Addressing this issue is integral to a country’s overall development, since “lack of maternal health care” constitutes a violation of “women's rights to life, health, equality, and non-discrimination”.364

While health-related initiatives have featured prominently in past G8 agendas, maternal health only became an official commitment at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The “Muskoka Initiative” championed by Canadian Prime Minister Steven Harper, seeks to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 4 and 5 on maternal, newborn and child health. Despite global efforts in these fields, progress remains slow.

From 2010-2015 the G8 will work to achieve MDG 4 and 5 targets set in 2000:

i) reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate;
ii) reduce by three-quarters, also between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio;
iii) achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

The Initiative emphasizes the importance of multilateral cooperation, particularly with the WHO and UN agencies to improve maternal and under-five health care. It also calls for

---

“comprehensive, high impact and integrated interventions at the community level, across the continuum of care, i.e., pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, infancy, and early childhood.”

To improve the health of women and children in the world’s poorest regions, G8 members have pledged to mobilize USD5 billion by 2015. Funding is expected to be delivered through “multilateral agencies, civil society partners, and direct bilateral support to developing country partners.”

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment “to improving maternal health and reducing child mortality” through the continued implementation of the Muskoka Initiative. Members also discussed the individual efforts being made by each country to fulfill their commitments. In tune with the accountability dimension of the Initiative, member states have outlined the country partners and multilateral partners they will collaborate with to allocate the funding pledged.

However, observers have noted that the money pledged so far by G8 countries will not be sufficient to meet MDG’s 4 and 5. It is estimated that no less that US30 billion is required to meet the targeted goals by 2015.

Commitment Feature:
This commitment focuses on the mobilization and distribution of funding that each G8 member state has pledged to allocate to fulfill the Muskoka Initiative. Table B illustrates the unilateral financial commitment each G8 country has made and the intended period of disbursement. The last column indicates the funding that each member state is expected to disburse in 2012. The country members have not outlined specific 2011-2012 distribution targets. The countries with a five year timeline to disburse the funds will be expected to distribute 20 per cent of the funding per monitoring cycle. This includes all G8 countries excluding the United States and the European Union.

To this end, full compliance requires that each G8 member concretely distributes 20 per cent or more, of the total funding pledged for the Muskoka Initiative. Moreover, since the Initiative

---


emphasizes the need for “comprehensive, high impact and integrated interventions at the community level, across the continuum of care”, the initiatives being implemented must address all dimensions of the commitment: maternal and child health.

Funding can be distributed through bilateral, multilateral, or civil society channels, as long as it is explicitly directed at fulfilling the Muskoka Initiative and ultimately meeting MDGs 4 and 5 targets by 2015.

Analysts are aware that the compliance period does not include the second half of 2012, but as there is no detailed schedule of disbursements, the principle of even yearly payments was used to assess compliance with this commitment.

### Table B: G8 Commitments to the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G8 Member</th>
<th>Financial commitment</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Funding that should be released in 2012 (minimum 20%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>CAD1.1 billion</td>
<td>2010-11 to 2014-15</td>
<td>CAD220 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>EUR500 million</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>EUR100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>EUR400 million</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>EUR80 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>EUR75 million</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>EUR15 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>JPY50 billion (approx. USD$500 million)</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>USD100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>USD75 million</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>USD15 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>GBP2.1 billion (approx. US$3.4 billion)</td>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>GPB420 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>USD1.346 billion</td>
<td>Fiscal Year 2010-2011</td>
<td>USD1.346 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>USD70 million</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>USD28 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scoring Guidelines:**

-1 Member has distributed none or less than half of the funding expected to be allocated by this date i.e. less than 20 percent and has not implemented initiatives to address all dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.

0 Member has distributed over half the funding it has committed to this date and/or the initiatives being implemented only address one dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.

+1 Member has distributed all the funding they have committed to this date, AND has implemented initiatives that address both dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.

*Lead Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa*

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to allocate funding towards maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative. Canada continues to support previous organizations, and is developing new initiatives to fulfill MNCH and achieve MDG 4 and 5.

---

On 13 June 2011, Beverly Oda announced a CAD15 million increase in funding over five years to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI) to a total of CAD65 million. This increase comes in light of CIDA’s belief that “GAVI’s work on immunization is at the centre of both the Muskoka Initiative and the United Nation’s Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health.”

Additionally, on 16 August 2011, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) released its “Report on Plans and Priorities”. CIDA reported that from 2011-2012, “Canada’s contribution to the G8 Maternal and Child Health initiative” was CAD211.6 million.

Moreover, Canada is implementing bilateral projects to allocate funding. On 20 September 2011, the Government of Canada released a list of 51 Muskoka Initiative Partnership Program (MIPP) projects which operate in 26 countries for the purpose of reducing preventable deaths within the realm of MNCH. The Canadian government “will provide up to CAD82 million for 28 projects that take a comprehensive and integrated approach to address maternal, newborn, and child health.”

Canada is also working with various international organizations to disburse funding in accordance with NMCH. On 20 September 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a CAD9 million contribution to the World Health Organization (WHO) for the purpose of ensuring resources committed to the Muskoka Initiative “will yield maximum benefit and results.” This funding will facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health’s recommendations within donor and developing countries.

Furthermore, as part of Canada’s Muskoka Initiative, on 27 September 2011, Beverly Oda announced CAD18 million of funding for the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The funds are fuelling a three year project which focuses on 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries to address improved Health for Women, Children, and Marginalized Populations.
Additionally, on 23 December 2011, Beverly Oda announced the Canadian government’s partnering with 53 Canadian organizations to create “a series of new development projects.” The government committed CAD111.7 million and CAD30.7 million to both large and small scale projects. These projects aim to address related aspects of the Muskoka Initiative: (1) address food security for vulnerable regions; (2) improve the health of pregnant women, newborns, and children; (3) improve the education received by children and; (4) support local entrepreneurs and enterprises in an effort to foster economic growth.\(^\text{380}\)

In allocating its committed funds, on 24 January 2012 the Government of Canada awarded CAD1.3 million to support a maternal and child health, and disability program created at Queens University. This program, which will be executed by the International Centre for the Advancement of Community Based Rehabilitation (ICACBR), will address the link between disabilities and child and maternal health in Bangladesh.\(^\text{381}\)

Additionally, the Government of Canada is actively working with various African countries to implement the Muskoka Initiative. On 31 January 2012, Canada announced plans to train maternal and child health workers in Nigeria in partnership with the Government of Nigeria to address child and maternal health.\(^\text{382}\) Similarly, on 28 March 2012, Canada donated USD36 million to Nigeria in support of its MNCH program.\(^\text{383}\)

Furthermore, on 24 April 2012, CIDA committed CAD1.7 million to the University of Manitoba’s Centre for Global Public Health’s nutritional programs in Kenya.\(^\text{384}\) This program will train Kenyan women to become link workers, giving them the skills to identify at-risk

---

\(^{379}\) Canada supports the Pan American Health Organization in its efforts to save the lives of mothers and children, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011


\(^{381}\) University’s International Health and Disability Program Receives $1.3 Million, Kingston Herald (Kingston) 24 January 2012. Date of Access 29 April 2012


\(^{384}\) Nutritional Programs for Maternal and Child Health in Kenya, University of Manitoba Newsroom (Winnipeg) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.
families in need of support—within the framework of Canada’s commitment to the Muskoka Initiative. 385

In addition, on February 2012, Canada officially launched the Canadian Network for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (CAN-MNCH), which the Government of Canada feels will increase the “focus on the well-being of mothers and children globally.”386 Composed of health practitioners and child health experts the CAN-MNCH is engaged in developing accountability within the realm of Muskoka Initiative policies.387

The Government of Canada further reiterated that its Muskoka Initiative funding will be used in partnership with its ten developing country partners: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, and Tanzania. This will be implemented multilaterally through the GAVI alliance, and the Micronutrient Initiative, and Canadian Development organizations within donor countries.388

Thus, the Government of Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating over 40 per cent of the funding pledged at the Muskoka Summit and for implementing programs that directly aim at achieving MDG’s 4 and 5 by 2015. As of February 2012, the Canadian Government reported that it has “disbursed over CAD 228 million of its CAD 1.1 billion commitment, and nearly CAD 562 million of its CAD 1.75 billion commitment.”389

Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

France: -1

Although France has pledged EUR500 million to the Muskoka Initiative, it has not complied with its commitment to disburse sufficient funding to address maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH).

On 20 September 2011, the WHO released a report outlining France’s commitments in the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health. The French Government has allocated EUR19

---


million yearly to the WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN Women “in support of their joint initiatives on women’s and children’s health.”

Additionally, between 2011 and 2015, France pledged to increase its contribution to the GAVI Alliance by EUR100 million; UNAIDS by EUR60 million; and allocate EUR48 million yearly through the Agence Française de Développement (French Agency of Development) “to improve the development of health systems.” The WHO commended France’s “strengthened” efforts. However, GAVI reported that as of 30 September 2011, France had not increased its funding.

As part of the Muskoka Initiative, France has implemented a bilateral project in Afghanistan. On 4 October 2011, the French government donated EUR5.7 million to Afghanistan to fund an improved maternal and child health programme in the province of Badakhshan.

In addition, speaking at the UN General Assembly on 7 June 2011, the Minister of European and Foreign Affairs, Alain Juppé announced France’s commitment to reduce HIV/AIDS. From 2011 to 2013, France pledged a 20 per cent increase (almost EUR1 billion) for the Global Fund as well as EUR300 million for UNITAID.

Furthermore, on 19 March 2012, the government of Cameroon announced its intention to provide USD1.4 million to the UN Population Fund to manage a training programme on the delivery of emergency obstetric and neonatal care that would also help prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. According to the French ambassador to Cameroon, Bruno Gain, Cameroon’s ability to donate such funds was due to the French Debt Relief and Development Initiative between the two countries which “mobilized” the necessary funds for this programme.

Therefore, France has been assigned a score of -1 for failing to allocate less than half of its expected funding to directly achieve MDG’s 4 and 5. While France has exhibited a commitment to MNCH initiatives, its pledges by and large have yet to be translated into actual funding.

Analyst: Adrian Zita-Bennett

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to maternal health.

---

On 26 May 2011, the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Gudrun Kopp announced EUR80 million in new funds to support maternal and child health. Most of the funds are channelled through bilateral commitments with EUR60 million allocated for family planning and maternal health and EUR20 million for child health.

The German parliament committed an additional EUR14 million to GAVI, to bring its 2011 contribution to EUR20 million. A bilateral commitment within the GAVI program to Tanzania accounts for EUR14 million of that total. Germany is “planning to further increase these funds to EUR30 million in 2012.” At the June 2011 GAVI Alliance Pledging Conference, Germany made an assurance of USD73 million for the period of 2011-2015. The Gates Foundation plans to match the year on year increases in funding with an additional EUR14 million in 2011 and EUR10 million in 2012.

The BMZ has launched an Initiative on Rights-based Family Planning and Maternal Health to: (1) improve knowledge and acceptance of modern family planning methods; (2) to expand access to modern family planning methods; and, (3) to increase the number of births attended by health professionals. In Kenya, Germany funds a health voucher program that subsidises the cost of high-quality health care for women from poor population groups. Germany also supports the Philippines’ Ministry of Education in the implementation, extension and evaluation of the Fit for School programme. The programme consists of simple interventions like daily supervised tooth brushing with fluoride toothpaste and supervised hand washing.

On 5 April 2012, the BMZ, in conjunction with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation agreed to work together on a family planning project in West Africa. They made a joint commitment for USD20 million, with each side providing half. According to the German Development Minister Dirk Niebel, the partnership is an important step to reduce child and maternal mortality rates throughout the developing world and achieve MDGs, “especially gender equality and the empowerment of women.”

404 BMZ and Gates Foundation launch cooperation in the family planning sector, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 5 April 2012. Date of Access 3 May 2012.
Additionally, during a UN Security Council debate on 24 April 2012 on “Women Peace and Security”, German Minister Counsellor Silberberg reaffirmed Germany’s commitment towards the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, as well as the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action of the international Conference on Population and Development. The programmes seek to promote and protect adolescent girls and young women’s “reproductive rights more strongly”. He also added that “the protection of young people from early and unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual abuse and violence should be a priority” to all member states.\(^{405}\)

Therefore, Germany received a score of +1 for disbursing over EUR80 million towards maternal and child health, and for implementing initiatives to support this commitment.

**Analyst: Aliyyah Ahad**

**Italy:** -1

Italy has promised to pledge EUR75 million to the Maternal and Child Health Fund.

Italy has encountered challenges given the upcoming austerity measures due to the euro crisis as well as a patch of domestic political turmoil.\(^{406}\)

On 27 May 2011, Italy announced a 3 year Bilateral Agreement with Mozambique that aims to invest EUR 30 million in health.\(^{407}\) Similarly, on 3 January 2012 the Italian Government announced the launch of a EUR500,000 Maternal and Neonatal Health in the District of Beira cooperation project with Mozambique. The initiative aims to provide safe healthcare access to mothers and newborns in the city of Beira, Mozambique, through the NGO Doctors with Africa CUAMM.\(^{408}\)

**Analyst: Aleksander Dhefto**

**Japan:** -1

Although Japan has pledged USD500 million to the Muskoka Initiative, it has not complied with its commitment to allocate sufficient funding to achieve MDG’s 4 and 5 by 2015.

Following the September 2010 UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit, Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan announced Japan’s Global Health Policy, or the “Kan Commitment”, to advance progress on MDGs 4 and 5.\(^{409}\) Under this policy, Japan commits to provide USD5

---


http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/Rapport_G8_GB.pdf

\(^{408}\) Cooperation: project for maternal and neonatal health in Mozambique, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 January 2012. Date of Access 5 May 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120103_cooperazione_Mozambico.htm


http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201009/24speech_e.html
billion between 2011 and 2015. Japan’s Muskoka commitment of USD500 million will be a part of this USD5 billion commitment. In the area of maternal and child health, Japan will work towards strengthening existing health systems, addressing bottlenecks, and increasing preventative and clinical interventions.\textsuperscript{410}

The maternal and child health portion of this Global Health Policy will be implemented through the Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care (EMBRACE) support model, which will provide continuous care from pregnancy to the post-natal stage at facilities equipped with the necessary equipment and human resources.\textsuperscript{411} Some specific measures to be implemented under this model include family planning, development of human resources, facilities and equipment, and increasing immunizations.\textsuperscript{412} Japan identifies Bangladesh, Ghana, and Senegal as pilot countries for the Global Health Policy.\textsuperscript{413} For example, in Ghana, Japan will provide funding for Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys to identify population health needs in order to effectively plan and implement strategies.\textsuperscript{414}

Following the announcement of the Global Health Policy, Japan hosted the Millennium Development Goals Follow-up Meeting in June 2011 in Tokyo.\textsuperscript{415} The purpose of the meeting was to provide experts with a forum to discuss policies and programs for the achievement of MDGs, as well as development policies after 2015. Japan also reiterated its commitment to continue to implement the Kan Commitment.\textsuperscript{416}

According to the Joint Statement of the Third Mekong-Japan Summit held in November 2011, maternal, newborn, and child health was reaffirmed to be a priority area, and Japan expressed its willingness to provide further assistance on this issue, particularly through exchanges between experts in the field and providing health training in the Mekong region.\textsuperscript{417} However, “there is

\begin{flushright}


\end{flushright}
little concrete information on what donors have done to fulfil their commitments”, towards the Muskoka Initiative.\footnote{ONE’s Analysis of the Deauville G8 Communique: ‘Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy’, ONE International (Deauville) 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 25 December 2011. \url{http://www.one.org/c/international/policybrief/3853/}.}

In a policy statement published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 17 February 2012, Japan once again reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Kan Commitment, including a pledge of USD5 billion over the five years beginning in 2011.\footnote{FY2011 Priority Policy for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/jfpu/2012/02/0217-01.html}.}


Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for allocating less than 20 per cent of the funding pledged towards the Muskoka Initiative. While Japan has repeatedly reaffirmed its commitment to advance maternal and child health through its Global Health Policy, disbursement data regarding the pledge is not readily accessible.

Analyst: Cindy Zhou

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health.

Russia has allocated more than 20% of the funding pledged for the period of 2011-2015 and supported several specific programs and projects that address both dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.

On 26 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US$4.62 million for the implementation of the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in 2011-2013. Funding will be allocated to the World Health Organization for implementation of the project “Strengthening Human Resources Capacity for the Control and Elimination of Malaria”.\footnote{Executive Order No. 1871, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. \url{http://government.ru/gov/results/16919/}.}

On 8 December 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate a further US$4.2 million for the implementation of the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in 2011-
2013. Funding will be allocated for implementation of the joint Russia – World Health Organization project “Improving the quality of paediatric care in the first-level referral hospitals in selected countries of Central Asia and Africa.”

On 11-13 October 2011, the international forum “Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality: the Russian Experience” organized by the Russian authorities was held in Moscow. The forum is regarded to be “first step in the implementation” of a five-year scientific and educational program aimed at presenting the Russian and international experience in the reduction of infant mortality in the framework of the Muskoka Initiative. The Russian Government allocated US$0.9 million for the organization of the forum and US$2.2 million for the creation of a special training center in the Research Center for Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology.

According to the information presented by the Russian authorities in Russia’s National Report on ODA on 16 May 2012, Russia already disbursed US$22.5 million for the implementation of the Muskoka Initiative.

Russia has allocated US$22.5 which is 30% of the funding pledged towards the Muskoka Initiative. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: -1

Thus far, the United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) as per the Muskoka initiative.

On 13 June 2011, the British Government announced that it would provide GBP163 million a year for the next five years to support the vaccination of children. Children from the poorest countries around the world will be vaccinated against diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia. This money will be disbursed through the GAVI.

On 17 August 2011, the British Government announced a GBP25 million donation to UNICEF to support their programme in Somalia. The new monies have been pledged to help UNICEF combat starvation in Somalia by supporting 400,000 children. This donation will cover the costs associated with supplementary rations, vaccines for polio and measles, bednets, malaria testing kits, and the capacity to treat 4,000 cases of malaria.

---

On 20 September 2011, the British Government donated GBP17 million and GBP92 million to projects in South Africa and Uganda respectively to combat maternal and newborn mortality. The funding focuses on providing women with access to contraception, family planning and the training of medical staff such as doctors, nurses and midwives among others. Mitchell stressed that “Britain is committed to driving down the numbers of women killed every year in pregnancy and childbirth. We will save the lives of 50,000 pregnant women and 250,000 newborn babies as well as giving 10 million people access to modern family planning.”

This disbursement of funds goes further to fulfill the United Kingdom’s commitment to MNCH initiatives.

On 29 November 2011, the British Government announced that it would provide contraceptive supplies to the UN’s Population Fund (UNFPA) in order to combat 2 million unintended pregnancies and 220,000 unsafe abortions. International Development Minister, Stephen O’Brien said, “giving girls and women the choice to decide whether, when and how many children they have is a priority for Britain… [and that] family planning is a smart, simple and extremely cost effective investment of aid.” This donation will go to funding programs in the poorest countries of the world such as Mali and aims to save the lives of 3,700 women. The total commitment is valued at GBP35 million.

This disbursement of funds also reaffirms the United Kingdom’s commitment to ending maternal mortality.

The UK applauded India’s “intense and continued immunisation drives” which resulted in reducing polio cases from 741 in 2009, to zero on 2012. According to the UK Government this milestone was in part backed by the UK’s aid to India through the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

In addition, as part of the global strategy to eliminate infectious tropical diseases (NTD’s), the UK “will supply more than four treatments every second for people in the developing world for the next four years”. The aid will focus on four diseases: limphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), onchocerciasis (river blindness), schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and dracunculiasis (Guinea Worm). The aid is expected to “protect more than 140 million of the world’s poorest men, women and children” from these debilitating and life-threatening diseases.

Contributing to the GAVI Alliance Matching Fund, the UK Government pledged to match up to GBP50 million of private sector donations in the UK to help immunize millions of children

---


against killer diseases. The Bill and Melina Gates Foundation also committed matching up to USD50 million “by other public and private backers”. 434

Furthermore, the Government of the UK and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation will host the Family Planning Summit in London in July 2012. The event its expected “to generate unprecedented political commitment and resources from developing countries, donors, the private sector, civil society and other partners to meet the family planning needs of women in the world’s poorest countries by 2020”. As part of the UK’s contribution to the UN Secretary General’s Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health, the UK will prioritize supporting “national governments’ efforts to increase access to family planning in the poorest countries”. Facilitating access to “family planning information, services and supplies,” can prevent “up to a quarter of maternal deaths”. It will also help achieve “the maternal and child health Millennium Development Goals and wider development outcomes” 435

Additionally, UK doctors, midwives and medics will train over 17,000 health workers in Africa and Asia “to provide emergency care for mothers and newborns”. The complementary British-backed “Making It Happen” initiative “teaches lifesaving skills for dangerous pregnancies and wider health issues to local medical workers”. 436

To date, the British government has allocated GBP350.46 million towards their commitment to support MNCH initiatives. Although the British government has allocated this amount, the new monies allocated do not meet their commitment target of at least GBP420 million for partial compliance.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been assigned a score of -1.

Analyst: Salahuddin Rafiquddin and Laura Correa Ochoa

United States: -1

The United States has not fulfilled its commitment to the Muskoka Initiative. Despite appropriating over USD 900 million, the US did not receive Congressional approval to meet their original target of USD 1.346 billion. 437

On 6 June 2011, US Ambassador Rick Barton gave a speech to the Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund summarizing the US strategy for achieving MDG 5. Barton mentioned American efforts to “build health systems” to improve maternal and child health but indicated

---


that the US was confronted with cuts to development programs in an effort to reduce their deficit.\footnote{Address by U.S Representative Rick Barton at the Executive Board of the United Nations Populations Fund, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 6 June, 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. \url{http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/165109.htm}}

Accordingly, on 27 July 2011, the Republicans proposed a reduction of USD154 million of the budget for international family planning programs. A Republican subcommittee agreed upon a foreign spending bill which reduces the budget for family planning for countries overseas and prevents the US from funding programs that provide or advise women on abortions.\footnote{GOP’s Foreign Aid Cuts Could Dramatically Increase Unsafe Abortions, (United States) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. \url{http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/27/gops-family-planning-cuts_n_911359.html}}


Nonetheless, on 13 June 2011, the US, along with the British government and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, reaffirmed their commitment to providing children from developing regions vaccines for life-threatening diseases by contributing to the GAVI alliance. The pledges aim to prevent the deaths of 4 million children by 2015. The Path President and CEO, Dr Christopher Elias noted the US commitment of USD450 million over a period of three years will be crucial to the United States’ Agency for International Development (USAID) goal of eliminating the lead causes of disease, particularly meningitis, in children in Africa.\footnote{US, Britain, other donors renew commitment to vaccines, PATH (Seattle) 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. \url{http://www.path.org/news/an110613-gavi-results.php}}

Moreover, on 14 December 2011, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation released their findings regarding the impact of the global financial crisis on development assistance. The US’s development assistance for health experienced a 4 per cent growth rate between 2010 and 2011, the lowest rate in a decade, which will fail to reach the targets outlined in MDG5.\footnote{Global health funding slows as deadline for Millennium Development Goals nears, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (Washington) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. \url{http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/news-events/news-release/global-health-funding-slows-deadline-millennium-development-goals-nears}}

On 8 March 2012, Maria Otero, the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights, spoke of three areas of priority in women’s health: “maternal health, sexual and reproductive health and gender based violence”. She spoke of the administration’s partnership with the United Nation’s Population Fund (UNFPA), the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Gates foundation in improving sexual and reproductive health, promoting gender equality and
challenging gender-based violence. Otero mentioned South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa as targets for the achievement for MDG5.443

Furthermore, on 11 April 2012, the USAID announced USD60 million for the construction or renovation of 65 health centres in Ethiopia for the next 5 years. The funding will be provided through the Ethiopian Health Infrastructure Program to increase people’s access to health care.444

The Obama administration has requested USD846 million for the 2012 Fiscal Year but USD606 million was approved. The US contributed USD549 million in 2011 for maternal and child health.445

Despite their current efforts, the US was not able to secure enough funding to meet their initial commitment of USD1.346 billion in time. Thus for the Maternal and Child Health commitment, the United States has been assigned a score of -1.

Analyst: Connie Hung Yan Lo

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to achieve MDG’s 4 and 5 by 2012, by disbursing over 40 per cent of funding as per the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health launched in 2010.

Through 2011 the European Union continued to implement its pilot program in Uzbekistan to make “effective and inexpensive health services accessible to children and mothers”.446 The EU Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs affirmed that the program has entered its second phase this year, and is crucial if Uzbekistan is to achieve UN millennium Development Goals 4 and 5.447 On the 26 and 27 of November 2011, an international symposium was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan to examine the significant progress in maternal health made in Uzbekistan as a result of this program.448

Additionally, in Bangladesh the European Union is contributing USD31 million over five years to reduce newborn death with the Maternal and Neonatal Health Initiative.449 Funding has been allocated as required, and in January 2011 the program was expanded from 4 regions to 10.450

Moreover, on 27 May 2011, the European Union reaffirmed its commitment to maternal health at the G8 summit in Deauville, France. European Commission President Jose Barroso stated that the EU would provide support to health programs of partner countries, and would provide thematic support for the cause through GAVI. However, these commitments have not come with monetary contributions in line with the European Union’s pledge of USD1.3 billion over three years. As of December 2011, the EU has provided USD46 million to promote better linkage between HIV/AIDS care and general reproductive care in East Africa.

The collective contribution of the Commission and the 27 European Union Member States amounts to USD 4 billion from 2011 to 2013. The commission on its own is expected to have contributed USD70 million by 2013, and USD14 million by the end of 2011.

On 11 January 2012, the European Commission decided to commit a further EUR52 million towards reducing maternal mortality in Ghana. This increases the total European Union aid to Ghana by 12 percent, to a total of EUR470 million between 2008 and 2013.

Therefore, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating over 40 per cent of the funding pledged at the Muskoka Summit, through initiatives that address both MDGs 4 and 5.

Analyst: Amir Khouzam
5. Food and Agriculture [69]

Commitment:
“Since the L’Aquila Summit, 22% of the AFSI pledges have been disbursed, and an additional 26% are formally in the process of being disbursed for specific purposes. We will disburse or allocate our commitments in full by the end of our respective pledging periods.”

-G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
The G8 members first recognized food security as a significant issue during the 2003 Evian Summit. At this time, member countries were primarily concerned with famine in Africa. The G8 made a more concerted effort to address broader food security issues at the 2008 Hokkaido Summit. The resultant Hokkaido Statement on Food Security urged the international community to confront food security due to the recent global rise in food prices as well as a lack of sufficient food supplies in many developing nations.

The Hokkaido Statement also set forth a variety of policies intended to improve food security, which included reforms to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the liberalization of food commodities. G8 members also committed USD10 billion towards food security in January 2008. During the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 members announced the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), which committed USD20 billion over three years towards emergency food aid and initiatives that support sustainable agriculture.

---

Commitment Features:
At the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit member countries restated their commitments to the AFSI.\textsuperscript{460} Each G8 country’s commitments are listed in Table C.\textsuperscript{461} G8 member states made new pledges at the Deauville Summit with the exception of Canada.

Given that no detailed schedules of disbursements have been published, the principle of even yearly payments was used to assess compliance with this commitment. Thus individual pledges during the 2011/12 compliance period were calculated by dividing total pledge by number of years of pledging period.

Table C: Pledges to Food Security Made by G8 Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Period of Pledge</th>
<th>Total Pledge (2009-2012; in USD)</th>
<th>Pledge During 11/12 Compliance Period (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>2.161 billion</td>
<td>720 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>3 billion</td>
<td>1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>0.428 billion</td>
<td>107 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>3 billion</td>
<td>1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>0.330 billion</td>
<td>110 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Fiscal 2009/10-2011/12</td>
<td>1.718 billion</td>
<td>572.67 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>Fiscal 10/2009-09/2012</td>
<td>3.5 billion</td>
<td>1.167 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>3.8 billion</td>
<td>1.266 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scoring Guidelines:
-1 Member does not distribute any of the funding it pledged towards the AFSI.
0 Member distributes some of the funding it pledged towards the AFSI, but does not meet its targeted/full pledge.
+1 Member meets or surpasses the funding it pledged towards the AFSI.

Lead Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Canada: +1

As of March 2011, Canada has met its commitment to the AFSI. Canada did not make any new pledges at the Deauville Summit. Thus, Canada was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: RuiShen (Alan) Ning

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD420.193 million to the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative during the 2011/2012 compliance period.

On 7 July 2011, the French Development Agency approved grants for 17 projects to support development in developing countries. Funding provided to food and agriculture initiatives include: (1) USD6.395 million to the Republic of Chad for sustainable irrigation to an area of roughly 2000 ha; (2) USD3.837 million to the Republic of Guinea to support the development of rice-fish farming over five years; (3) USD11.511 million to the Republic of Madagascar to


improve sanitation system in Greater Antananarivo; and, (4) USD5.372 million to the Republic of the Comoros to build sustainable water supply facilities for the community.  

On 15 December 2011, the French Development Agency signed a USD191,858 agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to support the development of agri-food sectors and food security in rural Africa.  

As of 2 January 2012, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that France had contributed a total of USD39.128 million during 2011. Based on the 2010 G8 Research Group compliance report on France and the AFSI, it can be deduced that France contributed USD30.265 million to the WFP between May 2011 and 2 January 2012.

France has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to provide USD420.193 million to the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative during the 2011/2012 compliance period. France contributed approximately USD57.579 during the relevant compliance period. 

Analyst: RuiShen (Alan) Ning

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1 billion by May 2012 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 15 August 2011, the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development pledged to donate USD155.06 million towards East African drought relief efforts. The German government partnered with organizations such as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, as well as non-governmental organizations such as Welthungerhilfe and multilateral bodies such as the United Nations' World Food Programme (WFP) to provide relief in the form of emergency food aid. The Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development has also pledged to donate USD25.9 million to set up a “regional fund for resilience against drought in the Horn of Africa.” The money from this fund will be used to implement measures that improve water supply, food production and livestock farming, in order to strengthen the resilience of Africans living in drought stricken areas.  

On 2 November 2011, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that Germany will collaborate with NGOs such as Welthungerhilfe and Malteser International to provide USD647,400 to Cambodia and USD258,960 to Myanmar in order to

---


help address food shortages in the region, which are a result of the Southeast Asian tropical storms that took place from June 2011 to October 2011.\textsuperscript{467}

On 3 November 2011, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that it would provide USD1.29 million in aid through the WFP to help people whose harvests had been lost and who faced food insecurity as a result of flooding in regions of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.\textsuperscript{468}

As of 15 November 2011, the German government also donated USD647, 400 to the WFP in Nepal to help improve the lives of families in the Bajhang and Baitadi districts that had been facing food shortages. The WFP issued a statement saying that the funds would be used to distribute food and/or cash to 46, 500 people for a period of three and a half months through WFP’s ongoing food aid project.\textsuperscript{469}

On 18 January 2012, the German government contributed USD31.4 million to the WFP for its emergency relief efforts in Yemen in light of the humanitarian crisis created by civil unrest and rising food and fuel prices. Through its recent donation, Germany will support the WFP in distributing over 20,000 metric tons of food commodities such as oil, wheat flour and specialized nutritional products for extremely malnourished children. The donation will further assist the WFP in carrying out its Food for Girls’ Education programme which provides take-home food rations as an incentive for families to send their girls to school.\textsuperscript{470}

On 8 February 2012, members of the German Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that they will provide an additional USD15.76 million in emergency food aid and agricultural sustenance to people affected by the drought in the Sahel region of Africa. A large part of the aid will be provided through the WFP, while the remainder will be distributed through the International Committee of the Red Cross and German non-governmental organizations operating in the region.\textsuperscript{471}

On 5 March 2012, the German government announced a donation of USD656, 549 to the WFP to purchase maize, beans and blended food for Congolese refugees residing in the Rwandan camps

\textsuperscript{467} In Response to Severe Flooding in Southeast Asia, BMZ Increases Emergency Aid for Myanmar and Cambodia by 700, 000 Euros, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 03 November 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. \url{http://www.reliefweb.int/node/457095}


\textsuperscript{469} Germany Provides Assistance of Rs 54 m to WFP, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. \url{http://www.reliefweb.int/node/459376}


of Gihembe, Kiziba and Nyabiheke. The food aid will particularly aim to provide nutrition to malnourished children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and people living with HIV/AIDS.  

As of 2 April 2012, the German Federal Foreign Office and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development have donated a total of USD7.49 million in humanitarian and emergency food aid to the people in Syria and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries, as a result of the recent humanitarian crisis in Syria. The aid will be delivered to Syrian refugees in Jordan through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Caritas and Syrian refugees in Lebanon will receive aid through World Vision.  

Germany has donated at least USD239.11 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid, and is therefore awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to donate USD1 billion by May 2012.

*Analyst: Rabiya Asad*

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD107 million by May 2012 towards sustainable agriculture development and emergency food aid.

On 21 September 2011, the Italian Government donated the “Iveco Icarus” to Kenya Red Cross in response to the famine that continues in Kenya. Iveco Icarus is a truck that is suited to the desert terrain typical of the area at the Sudan border. It will be used to transport food, medicines, and other supplies to the vulnerable people at the border.  

On 4 October 2011, the Italian Development Cooperation’s Emergency Office donated USD824,000 to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization. The funds were used in Libya to distribute seeds and agricultural equipment to farmers, improve irrigation systems, and provide technical assistance. Specifically, the contributions aided with the resumption of agricultural activity and prevent food insecurity.  

As of 2 January 2012, Italy has donated USD27.7 million to the UN’s World Food Programme. Of this amount, USD800,000 will be used to buy 480 tons of food supplements, which will be distributed to 16,000 children in Southern Sudan. The WFP announced that the goal of this

---


Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD27.93 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

**Analyst: Nuri Kim**

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1 billion by May 2012 towards sustainable agriculture development and emergency food aid.

On 15 July 2011, the Government of Japan extended emergency grant aid of USD5 million to the Horn of Africa in response to the famine in the East African regions through World Food Programme. On 5 August 2011, Japan also donated emergency relief goods equivalent to USD600 thousand to refugee camps in the Republic of Kenya.

On 6 September 2011, Japan donated USD10 million in food assistance to Bangladesh. The funds will be used to provide communities vulnerable to natural disasters with 11,353 metric tons of wheat, 2,400 tons of wheat soya blends, and 160 metric tons of canned fish.

On 7 November 2011, Japan contributed emergency relief goods equivalent to USD500,000 to the refugee camps in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia response to the droughts in the Horn of Africa.

On 18 April 2012, the Japanese government granted USD10 million to the Project for Food Aid for Poverty Areas through the WFP. The aid will provide 12,160 tons of food for 345,000 people who are suffering malnutrition due to natural disasters, poverty and conflict.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD16.1 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

**Analyst: Nuri Kim**

---

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/App profondimenti/2011/12/20111205_Cooperazione_SudSudan.htm?LANG=EN


479 Assistance in response to droughts in the "Horn of Africa"(Emergency relief goods provided to refugee camps in the Republic of Kenya) 5 August 2011. Date of Access: 04 January 2012  

http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2012/feb/06/right-stupidity-spreads-enabled-polite-left

481 Assistance in response to droughts in the "Horn of Africa" (Emergency relief goods provided to refugee camps in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) 7 September 2011. Date of Access: 04 January 2012  

482 Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid through the World Food Programme (WFP) for the Project of Food Aid for Poverty Areas including Ethnic Minorities in Myanmar 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.  
**Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its AFSI commitment.

Russia has disbursed almost 86% of the funding it pledged for the AFSI implementation in 2009-2011.

According to the Russian Government decision of 8 December 2010 on Russia’s participation in the AFSI in 2010-2014 US$64.2 million is to be allocated in 2011-2012.  

On 14 November 2011, the Russian Government approved the action plan on the realization of the Complex Program of Russia’s Participation in International Cooperation on Agriculture, Fishery and Food Security. According to the action plan relevant authorities will participate in the AFSI working group meetings and prepare statistical information about Russia’s contribution to the AFSI.  

According to the information presented by the Russian authorities in the Russia’s National Report on ODA on 16 May 2012, Russia already disbursed US$285.4 million for the implementation of the AFSI.  

Russia distributed some of the funding it pledged towards the AFSI, but has not met its full pledge. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

**United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD572.67 million to the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative between May 2011 and May 2012.

On 16 July 2011, Andrew Mitchell, the British international development secretary, publicized that the United Kingdom would provide USD79.98 million to East African drought relief efforts. The funds will assist malnourished individuals in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for distributing approximately USD79.98 million of the USD572.67 million it has committed to the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative for the period between May 2011 and May 2012.

*Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr*

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to contribute USD1.167 billion towards the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative.

---

On 13 June 2011, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced that they would fund a new research facility focused on studying a disease that threatens the world’s wheat and barley supplies. Together, the agencies will contribute USD4.5 million to the creation of the new facility.487

On 7 July 2011, USAID reported that it had contributed USD366 million to drought relief efforts in the Horn of Africa.488 USAID established a Disaster Assistance Response Team in Nairobi in order to distribute emergency assistance.489

On 11 July 2011, USAID announced that it had donated an additional USD21 million to drought-affected populations in Somalia.490 The funds will be used to provide 19,000 metric tons of food to the World Food Programme (WFP), which will distribute the food within Somalia.491

On 1 September 2011, the head of USAID, Dr. Rajiv Shah, publicized that an additional USD23 million would be contributed to drought relief efforts in the Horn of Africa.492 Approximately USD10 million will be distributed to Somalia specifically.493

On 20 September 2011, the USDA, USAID, and the American Peanut Council made public that they would jointly contribute USD4.4 million to three American companies that will be expected to prepare Ready-To-Use-Therapeutic Foods (RUTFs) for over 70,000 malnourished children in the Horn of Africa.494

On 27 September 2011, USAID announced the African Agricultural Capital Fund (AACF), which will invest in Africa’s agriculture sector in order to improve efficiency and profitability.495 Specifically, USAID and six private-sector partners will provide USD25 million to small and medium businesses engaged in the agricultural sector.496

On 13 October 2011, Kevin J. Mullally, USAID’s mission director for South Sudan, reported that the United States would contribute USD54 million to the Jonglei Food Security Program. The program aims to combat food insecurity in South Sudan by assisting families in Jonglei state.

On 12 November 2011, USAID publicized that it would contribute USD250,000 to the Global Food Safety Partnership. The program, which is directed by the World Bank, encourages country-led efforts to improve food security and food safety.

On 22 November 2011, USAID’s Development Credit Authority (DCA) ratified an agreement with the Bank of Abyssinia and Zemen Bank to extend loans to small farmers and farming cooperatives in Ethiopia. The agreement provides USD7.3 million towards potential loans, which can be utilized to pay for agricultural equipment. The loans are meant to increase productivity within Ethiopia’s agricultural sector while generating employment and income for Ethiopians.

On 15 February 2012, USAID reported that it would provide USD33 million in funds towards emergency food aid in the Sahel region of Africa. The donation is meant to guarantee that basic nutritional needs are met throughout the dry period, which extends from May to August.

Thus, the United States has received a score of 0 because it allocated USD538.45 million of the USD1.167 billion it committed as part of the l’Aquila Food Security Initiative for the May 2011 – May 2012 period.

**Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr**

**European Union: 0**
The European Union (EU) has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1.266 billion by May 2012 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 4 July 2011, the EU pledged to donate USD12.87 million in emergency food aid to 650,000 people in North Korea. Officials from the EU stated that the aid would be directed towards the northern and eastern provinces of North Korea that were hit the hardest by low food production. This aid was specifically intended for children under the age of five who had been hospitalized with severe acute malnutrition, pregnant and breastfeeding women, hospital patients, etc.

---

and the elderly. The European Commission reported that the aid would be delivered through the WFP in order to ensure that the food reach its intended recipients.\(^{505}\)

As of 27 July 2011, the EU Aid Commissioner, Kristalina Georgieva, announced that the EU would contribute USD35.76 million to feed the victims of the East African drought. Commissioner Georgieva announced that the money was to be directed towards delivering emergency food aid inside strife-torn Somalia, along with providing help to refugees in camps across the Horn of Africa and investing in drought preparedness measures to prevent future food insecurities.\(^{506}\)

On 19 October 2011, ECHO, the humanitarian aid department of the European Union, announced to contribute USD1.97 million to enable WFP to increase its food distribution to flood victims in the Satkhira and Jessore districts of Bangladesh. The donation has allowed WFP to distribute 2,400 tons metric tons of rice and 180 tons of pulses, enough to feed about 30,000 flood victims for two months. The donation will further enable WFP to provide nutritious wheat-soya blend to improve the lives of children under the age of two and their mothers, for four months.\(^{507}\)

As of 18 November 2011, the EU announced that it would increase food aid for Africa’s Sahel region by USD12.87 million in order to prevent a food shortage. Heavy rain across the Sahel, combined with increased rice prices on global markets, have left seven million people at “high risk” of food insecurity in the states of Niger, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, and Burkina Faso.\(^{508}\)

On 18 January 2012, the Crisis Response Commissioner for the EU, Kristalina Georgieva, announced that the EU made an additional donation of USD 121 million to alleviate the starvation still faced by two million people in Africa’s Sahel region. The aid will primarily target the countries of Niger, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Burkina Faso, with a third of the money being directed towards Niger. The food aid particularly aims to assist approximately 300,000 children under the age of two and pregnant and breastfeeding women.\(^{509}\)

Therefore, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD184.47 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

**Analyst: Rabiya Asad**

---


6. Accountability on Development [72]

Commitment:
“We will improve transparency of our aid information. [In particular, we will make further efforts on publishing information of allocations, expenditure and results.] Information will be provided in accessible formats that deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background
At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 committed to increasing accountability in its development efforts by endorsing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The Declaration, which aims to ensure the quality of aid initiatives, stresses the need for mutual accountability between donor and partner countries.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G8 supported the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), designed to deepen the Paris Declaration. One of the goals of the AAA was to strengthen “commitments made in the Paris Declaration related to more transparent and responsible delivery of aid.” To this end, the AAA pledged to enhance the “quality, availability and accessibility of information on aid in partner countries.”

The Paris Declaration and the AAA committed donors and partners to “enhance accountability and transparency in the use of development resources” as a means to “ensure implementation of..."
agreed commitments.” In particular, donor countries were called on to “make aid predictable by providing timely, transparent and comprehensive information.”

Furthermore, at the L’Aquila Summit, the G8 pledged to “improve transparency and effectiveness” by strengthening “accountability with respect to G8 individual and collective commitments with regard to development and development-related goals.”

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its “ongoing commitment to transparency and the accountability process” through the Muskoka Accountability Report. The Report stated that “regular, clear, and transparent reporting by G8 countries on progress in implementing [development] commitments is an important first step” for ensuring accountability. As such, the Report encouraged the G8 to “continue to make improvements on how it fashions, implements, monitors and reports on commitments.”

Commitment Features
This commitment comprises both an informational and accessibility dimension. First, the commitment affirms the need for G8 members to enhance the transparency of aid information. Second, members must provide this information in accessible formats that deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.

Members will be assessed on whether progress has been made towards enhancing the transparency of aid information. This will be defined in terms of whether members make efforts to provide information on aid allocations, expenditure, and results.

Members will also be assessed on whether the information they provide is accessible and in line with the needs of partner countries and citizens. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 noted the informational capacity of the Internet and drew attention to the “openness, transparency and freedom” of the web. Free-access government websites are an example of a format that would allow partner countries and citizens “to make full use of the content, information and services that it offers.” To this end, many state development agencies release accessible press releases online, allowing global access to information regarding aid allocations, expenditure, and results.


Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member state does not provide information on ANY of the following: aid allocations, expenditure, OR results through accessible formats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member state provides information on ONE of the following: aid allocations, expenditure, OR results through accessible formats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member state provides information on aid allocations, expenditure, AND results through accessible formats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: +1
Canada has fully complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of aid information, and to increase its availability to the public in accessible formats.

On 6 July 2011, CIDA published a document entitled “Key Government of Canada Commitments for the Allocation of the Aid Budget,” which analyses how well Canada has complied with aid related commitments.\(^{522}\)

On 20 September 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper declared that “the international community must now work together to ensure that the resources that have been promised are delivered in a manner that maximizes results, accountability and transparency.”\(^{523}\)

On 29 November 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda attended the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Minister Oda announced Canada’s decision to join the International Aid Transparency Initiative, which emphasizes the availability and accessibility of aid information.\(^{524}\)

On 16 November 2011, President of the Treasury Board Tony Clement stated that “by posting summaries of completed access to information requests online, our Government is fulfilling its commitment to making more information readily available to Canadians.”\(^{525}\) Minister Clement also announced an improvement to the Open Government initiative, whereby a newly attained licensing agreement allows for more simple access to the Open Data Portal.\(^{526}\) CIDA’s Open Data

---


\(^{523}\) Canada champions accountability in global efforts to save mothers and children in developing countries, Office of the Prime Minister (New York City) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. \[\text{http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=4344}\].


Portal allows the agency to publish information on aid through “searchable machine-readable formats” and “web-based geomapping.”

On 28 November 2011, Minister Oda declared that "increasing aid transparency is key to fostering the accountability needed for ensuring development effectiveness and results,” and reiterated Canada’s commitment to improve information availability to donor and recipient countries.

On 12 April 2012, Tony Clement announced Canada’s Open Government Action Plan, consistent with the Open Data Portal created in 2011 that publishes “statistical data and other information on Canada's international assistance and CIDA’s activities...in data sets and machine-readable formats for all Canadians.” This Action Plan is furthermore consistent with Canada’s participation in the Open Government Partnership. On 18 April 2012, Tony Clement announced Canada’s decision to join the Open Government Partnership, with a mandate to make government information available to the public by default to the public, as well as expanding the access to Open Data. This allows citizens to engage with government information and data through the internet, and highlights Canada’s commitment to transparency and new technologies.

On 20 April 2012, Minister Oda reiterated Canada’s commitment to transparency and accountability through accessible formats by announcing support for the Open Aid Partnership. Minister Oda stated that "by supporting an initiative such as the Open Aid Partnership, Canada took its international transparency commitments a step further in enhancing the openness and effectiveness of its development efforts.” The Open Aid Partnership is an initiative which seeks to increase open data using the internet, mobile phones, and social media.

Canada is thus awarded a score of +1 for its commitment towards transparency of aid information and for providing such information in accessible formats.

Analyst: Shamila Ahmed
France: 0
France has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of its aid information and to provide this information to partner countries and citizens in accessible formats.

On 1 June 2011, France’s Development Agency (AFD) announced that it will fund 10 development projects in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.\textsuperscript{535} The Agency detailed each projects’ anticipated expenditure, and disclosed a budget totalling EUR459 million.\textsuperscript{536}

On 1 February 2012, recognizing the ‘growing desire for [development assistance] transparency and accountability of decision-makers,’ the AFD announced that France will host a conference entitled ‘Evaluation and its discontents, do we learn from experience in development?’ on 26 March 2012 in Paris.\textsuperscript{537} This Conference aligns with the objectives of the commitment to improve aid transparency and effectiveness, with the purpose of “discuss[ing] whether the way [development assistance] evaluations are undertaken… reduces the usefulness of past experiences for designing future projects.”\textsuperscript{538}

France is thus awarded a score of 0 for providing aid-related information regarding allocation and expenditure in an accessible, online format as well as for initiating an event themed towards improving aid transparency and effectiveness.

Analyst: Shamila Ahmed

Germany: +1
Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase aid transparency by publishing aid allocations, expenditures, and results in accessible formats.

Information on developmental aid is provided through accessible online sources, including the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) website.\textsuperscript{539} Information about Official Development Assistance (ODA) is available in press releases and official government publications.\textsuperscript{540}

\textsuperscript{535} AFD pledges nearly €459m in new support for development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. 

\textsuperscript{536} AFD pledges nearly €459m in new support for development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. 


\textsuperscript{539} Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 

\textsuperscript{540} Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Press Room, 
On 25 July 2011, BMZ State Secretary Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz met with Ulrich Post, the Chair of the Association of German Development NGOs (VENRO) as a part of ongoing efforts to increase cooperation between BMZ and the development sector. The meeting highlighted the government's draft 2012 budget, which will provide private aid agencies with EUR63.7 million.\(^\text{541}\)

Federal enterprise Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) ‘‘is helping implement the international agreements (such as the Paris Declaration) that call for greater aid transparency and predictability.’’\(^\text{542}\) GIZ ‘‘promotes transparency and exchange by making a great deal of information available to the public. This includes important corporate documents (e.g. annual reports, annual financial statements, organisation charts, and conceptual and strategy papers), sector-related information materials (e.g. brochures and films), and public relations products (e.g. the magazines Akzente and GIZ-Brief).’’\(^\text{543}\)

In October 2011, GIZ published its Policy on Transparency and Information, which is ‘‘designed not only to provide the public with data and documents on GIZ’s work and results, but also to foster an intensive exchange of information with partners in project countries, clients and cooperation partners.’’ This Policy provides specific information on international and regional expenditures and allocations, as well as results of developmental growth concerning health care and education, among other topics development goals.\(^\text{544}\)

On 8 December 2011, BMZ issued a press release detailing the results of its development partnership with Tanzania, noting for example that German aid has resulted in increased education levels, improved health, and access to clean drinking water.\(^\text{545}\)

On 24 February 2012, State Secretary Beerfeltz unveiled the Global Civic Engagement, a new organization designed to be the focal point of German development initiatives. This organization brings together ‘‘various institutions and programmes enabling civil society and local authorities to get involved in development cooperation,’’ and focuses on management planning and annual accounts.\(^\text{546}\) Specifically, the Global Civic Engagement allocates EUR141 million out of EUR145 million total available in programme funding each year in consultation with ‘‘civil society, local authorities, the business community and government bodies.’’\(^\text{547}\) State Secretary Beerfeltz emphasized the importance of increased accountability through fortified multi-stakeholder


consultation and procedural transparency, noting that “we want, and need, civil society to keep a watch eye on everything that is happening.”

Germany is thus awarded a score of +1 for having provided information on aid allocations, expenditures, and results through accessible formats as well as for taking measures to enhance domestic accountability in development policy.

*Analyst: Sarah Scott*

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of aid information, and to increase its availability to the public in accessible formats.

Public Administration and Innovation submitted the country’s first Open Government Strategy, which serves as framework for improving the transparency of government activities and accessibility to information. The Open Government Partnership is designed to create more transparent, effective, and accountable governments and is committed to increasing the availability of information about governmental activities, and improving access to new technologies for openness and accountability. On the same occasion, Italy launched its National Open Data Portal, which is meant to improve the disclosure of Public Sector Information by publishing information online and via smartphone applications. Specifically, Apps4Italy has been used as a contest to promote open data availability through applications and creative data processing.

On 26 October 2011, the Italian parliament passed a bill which “includes a commitment to maximise aid transparency, following IATI standards, resources permitting.”

Italy has taken steps to improve the transparency of its aid information, and to provide this information through accessible formats. The measures that Italy implemented through the Open Government Partnership are consistent with, and supportive of, Italy’s commitment to improve the transparency and accessibility of its aid allocations and expenditures.

Italy has not, however, published further information regarding the results of its aid allocations, and is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with its accountability commitment on development.

*Analyst: Sheldbe Chan*

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase aid transparency by publishing aid allocations, expenditures, and results in accessible formats.

---


552 Italy passes aid transparency bill, European Public Sector Information Platform (Brussels) 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. [https://mail.google.com/mail/?ui=2&shva=1#inbox](https://mail.google.com/mail/?ui=2&shva=1#inbox)
In July 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) issued a policy paper on Japan’s Humanitarian Assistance, including details of Japan’s International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aid expenditures and allocations. This paper was made publicly accessible on MOFA’s website on 2 September 2011.\(^{553}\)

In August 2011, MOFA published its Outline of Humanitarian Aid Policy. This policy recognizes that “adequate monitoring/evaluation is necessary in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of humanitarian assistance” and confirms that the Government of Japan “actively disseminates information on the results of its assistance for achieving accountability to the general public.”\(^{554}\)

On 27 April 2012, MOFA published information for grant allocation by region, including East Asia, Pacific and Europe. This is indicative of Japan’s continued commitment to make program information, aid release dates, and specific aid disbursements available to the public.\(^{555}\)

Japan is thus awarded a score of +1 for publishing aid allocations, expenditures and results in accessible formats intended to deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.

**Analyst: Sarah Scott**

**Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on improving transparency of its aid information.

In 2011 Russia started reporting its ODA information to the OECD Development Assistance Committee. In December 2011 Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak confirmed that Russia and OECD agreed the procedures and the formats of data provision.\(^{556}\) The data on Russia’s ODA allocations is now available in the OECD statistical database.\(^{557}\)

On 21 March 2012, the Russian Government invited bids for concluding a government contract to create a system of monitoring and assessing effectiveness of international development assistance. The system will include quantitative indicators to assess effectiveness of Russia’s aid for development and a methodology of these indicators monitoring.\(^{558}\)

Russia has taken actions to create a system of monitoring and assessing effectiveness of its foreign aid but provided information through accessible formats only on its aid allocations and expenditures during the compliance period. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

**Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov**


United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of its aid information.

On 6 October 2011, the British Government released its latest official figures on foreign aid spending up to 2010. The annual publication—“Statistics on International Development”—outlines how official UK financial resources for international development are spent. The report breaks down expenditure by country, organization, and purpose as well as the type of assistance given.

In addition, on 17 January 2012, the Department for International Development published a revised version of “Statistics on International Development”, further increasing the transparency of UK aid allocation. Section 1 of the report provides background information for users of the report, describes what counts as development assistance or aid expenditure and describes the key differences between the data in this report and previously published data. Section 3 provides a summary of the level of GPEX and more detail of spending by aid type. Sections 4 and 5 focus on the destination of UK aid. Section 4 breaks down GPEX and ODA by recipient country and the UK’s multilateral expenditure by institutions. Section 5 shows a breakdown by sector.

Though the UK has provided information on aid allocations and expenditures, they have failed to publish the results of this aid in an accessible format since the Deauville conference. Therefore, the United Kingdom has received a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

---


United States: +1
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to accountability on development by providing information on aid allocations, expenditure and results through accessible formats.

The US has demonstrated a sustained commitment to development aid and emergency relief through USAID, its principal foreign assistance agency. The USAID website, http://www.usaid.gov, improves transparency of American aid information by providing information online that can be accessed by all citizens with internet access.

First, USAID describes its aid allocations through an interactive map. The map displays all the countries in which USAID provides assistance and provides links to individualized country portfolios. A text-based version of this map is also available online.

Next, USAID Budget Fact Sheets can be found on country portfolios and describe expenditure in detail for individual aid missions. However, factsheets are not available for countries. Instead, USAID provides selected reports and contact information for those countries that are not linked to expenditure breakdowns. It is also noteworthy that the Public Affairs section of the USAID website archives press releases, media advisories, and congressional reports.

USAID uses a variety of media to provide information about the results of its development assistance. Individual country portfolios include at least an overview of how aid has assisted development. In addition, humanitarian assistance reports, video reports, and written case studies provide portraits of the institutions and people who benefit from development assistance.

Additionally, on 30 November 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced that the United States would be supporting the International Aid Transparency Initiative. She stated that the initiative was a “huge step forward for aid transparency and for the US as a responsible and effective aid donor.”

On 9 February 2012, President Obama signed an executive order establishing the President’s Global Development Council. The council is expected to comprise 12 non-governmental individuals along with high-ranking officials, with USAID providing oversight. Its purpose is to “provide advice to the president and other senior US officials on US global development policies and practices.”

---

Thus, the US has improved the transparency of its aid information. By providing accessible information regarding aid allocation, expenditure, and results on the USAID website, the US has fully complied with its commitment. The US is therefore awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment toward transparency of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) by providing information on the allocation of the expenditure but not on the results.

On 13 October 2011, the European Commission released information regarding the re-prioritization of aid delivered to developing countries. This was done to concentrate on fewer sectors such as governance, agriculture, and clean energy. The document further specifies what subcategories the aid is contributing to in each of the aforementioned categories.\(^{575}\)

On 21 December 2011, the Commission released an update regarding its progress on the Millennium Development Goals. The update details the total amount of ODA the EU has contributed toward each one of its development goals. “Meeting these Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is one of the main objectives of EU development policy, as most recently reflected in the EU’s Agenda for Change, a new communication to refocus EU’s aid on fewer sectors and those countries most in need.”\(^{576}\)

On 16 June 2011, the European Commission provided a document with examples of projects that have been funded by the EU in Pakistan. The projects range from education to combating child labour in various districts.\(^{577}\)

In Afghanistan on 19 June 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs outlined how the EUR1 billion provided to the country each year is spent. The document shows the money is spent towards a variety of development projects that range from “Basic Package of Health Services” to the UN Mine Action Service which aims to clear mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) hazards.\(^{578}\)

On 20 June 2011, the European Commission released a document regarding its development cooperation with Bangladesh. The document refers to the “7-year bilateral cooperation strategy

---

\(^{575}\)EU development policy: Commission to increase aid impact, concentrating on fewer sectors, focusing on countries most in need, European Commission (Brussels), 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.


\(^{576}\)Millennium Development Goals: EU gives additional support to 36 countries for tackling major development challenges, EU RAPID (Brussels), 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.


\(^{577}\)Examples of EU funded Projects in Pakistan, EU RAPID (Brussels), 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.


(2007-2013)” It breaks down the key focal sectors that the money was spent on and the amount of money (EUR millions) that were spent. It then gives a brief description of how the money helped.579

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission outlined its history of development cooperation with Burma. The document provides figures for money donated, and figures in each of the aspects that the money was used for, i.e. number of cases of malaria treated, increased preparedness for Avian and Human Influenza, as well as the number of children that are attending schools.580

On 9 September 2011, the European Commission released a document regarding its development spending in Lesotho. “Lesotho currently receives support from the 9th and 10th European Development Funds (EDF). In addition, the country has also benefited substantially from European Commission’s funding for action in the fields of HIV/AIDS, food security, promotion of human rights, reinforcement of non-state actors, and other policy priorities.”581

On 12 September 2011, European Commissioner Piebalgs visited South Africa to discuss development cooperation, and how the money being donated was being spent. “Development cooperation between the EU and South Africa mainly takes place in two areas, namely employment creation and capacity development for service delivery and social cohesion.”582

On 6 July 2011, the European Commission divulged how the money it donates for development to Somaliland is spent. The document lists a variety of projects that go towards the security and health of the people. “There are 63 projects ongoing: 27 projects in the governance sector amounting to EUR21.9 million; 13 projects in the education sector, amounting to EUR11.2 million; 13 projects in support to economic growth amounting to EUR15.1 million; and 9 projects worth EUR8.5 million in other sectors (health, water and sanitation) and EU Flight Operations worth EUR5.3 million.”583

On 21 November 2011, the European Commission reported how the money it sends to Benin contributes to the country in two main ways; transport/infrastructure and governance. “Between 2008 and 2013, Benin will benefit from total EU funding of EUR420 million, from both the

European Development Fund (EDF) and the EU budget; mainly in those two sectors.” The document also outlines a few of the projects that are funded by the European Union.584

On 7 November 2011, the European commission explained the projects that it has created in Uganda and how the development aid is spent towards the country’s infrastructure and rural development. The document also discusses the rehabilitation programs created to help the Northern Ugandan refugees as well as those who have suffered from floods.585

On 5 August 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs announced his decision to donate development aid to Somalia. The aid is to be mainly focused in a few areas: economic development, food security, education, and governance.586

On 28 October 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs visited key projects to assess the results of the projects set up by the European Union in Colombia. The document divulges into the amount of money that is allocated to the various projects as well as estimated results.587

On 22 August 2011, the European Commission released a document describing how the European Union was supporting the people of Libya. “Commission-funded humanitarian assistance has supported: the people fleeing Libya; the repatriation from neighbouring countries to their country of origin of over 31,700 third-country nationals who had been working in Libya; assistance to refugees who cannot go back to their home country and Libyans fleeing Libya; evacuating by sea and air an estimated 5,800 Europeans, for which a contribution of EUR10,574,084 was requested by eight participating states; and financing and pre-positioning of emergency stocks to provide relief aid in Libya.”588

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission outlined its history of development cooperation with Burma. The document gives figures as to how much money was donated, and figures in each of the aspects that the money was used for, i.e. number of cases of malaria treated, increased

preparation for Avian and Human Influenza, as well as the number of children that are attending schools.

On 23 March 2012, in response to the food crisis in the Sahel region, the European Commission dedicated over EUR 364.5 million to various nations in the region. “A large part of this additional allocation will be implemented by international organisations or NGOs. Niger’s allocation will be channelled by the National Mechanism to the prevention and the management of food crises … This type of support will relieve already fragile budgetary situations and enable governments to subsidise food and input (such as seeds and fertilizers) for the next season.”

On 28 March 2012, the European Commission released a document regarding development and support for the poverty reduction in Vietnam. “The European Commission has provided more than €600 million in grants for specific projects and programmes, mainly in the area of education and health, rural development, governance and economic cooperation.”

On 30 April 2012, the European Commission outlined its development plans with Kenya, emphasising community and agricultural development. “EU Commissioner Andris Piebalgs will visit EU funded projects and activities in the north-west of Kenya where the EU and its Member States have been active in arid and semi-arid areas to promote long term development and increased resilience.”

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its 2011-2012 aid transparency commitment. It has worked towards providing transparent aid to the public, but has not detailed the outcomes or results of this aid in an accessible manner.

Analyst: Mikhail Amyn

---


7. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty [83]

Commitment:
“In this respect, we are committed to maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime based on the NPT and its three pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including by taking the actions in the plan adopted by consensus at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Created in 1970, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, achieve total nuclear disarmament, and ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes only. The NPT is reviewed every five years at a Review Conference, most recently in May 2010, though a follow-up Summit was held in June 2011 in Paris. The NPT has three pillars: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

The non-proliferation pillar stipulates that non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) agree not to import, build or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It also requires nuclear-weapon states (NWS) not to transfer any of these items.

Peaceful energy use promotes the exchange of equipment, materials and scientific, as well as technological information. Non-nuclear weapon states must comply with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, which the IAEA uses to “verify that States honor their commitments not to use nuclear programs for nuclear weapons.”

Third, the NPT’s nuclear disarmament protocol requires all parties “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date …

---


complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”

“Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery” was a priority at the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit. This reflects key nuclear security related developments that took place throughout 2011. Japan’s nuclear meltdown highlighted the need for safe practices when dealing with nuclear energy, while Iran and North Korea’s continued defiance of the NPT’s international standards and obligations stimulated further debate regarding best strategies for implementing the NPT.

**Commitment Features**
This commitment thus comprises three features: non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. For full compliance, G8 member countries must address each pillar of the NPT. States must take action in order to (1) encourage non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions, as well as ensure that nuclear weapons states are not enabling or promoting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, (2) share expertise, technology, and equipment with states seeking peaceful nuclear energy, and (3) advance their country in the 13 steps for nuclear disarmament established at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, outlined below.

**Nuclear Disarmament Steps:**

- Entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Nuclear testing moratorium
- Fissile material cut-off Treaty (FMCT)
- Conference on Disarmament
- Irreversibility
- Elimination of nuclear arsenals
- Implementation – START II, START III, Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- Implementation – Trilateral Initiative (declaring excess military fissile material)
- International stability
- Peaceful purposes
- General and Complete Disarmament
- Reporting
- Compliance

---


598 Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (May 2011). Date Accessed December 7th, 2011. [http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html](http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html)

599 [http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html](http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html)

Canada: 0
Canada has partially complied with the criterion established for maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.

On 9 December 2011, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) indicated that it had reviewed Canada’s nuclear facilities in a follow-up to a 2009 review session. The IAEA expressed that Canada had fully complied with its recommendations for increasing nuclear safety and regulation. “The CNSC should be commended for the significant progress made in addressing the findings identified in the 2009 mission and for inviting this follow-up review” said IRRS team leader Martin Virgilio, Deputy Executive Director for Reactor and Preparedness Programs of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.601 Part of Canada’s commitment is ensuring that all nuclear materials are handled safely when transported, and the IAEA report specifically praised Canada’s increased strength in this area.602

On 13 December 2011, Director General for Strategic Planning Jason K. Cameron indicated that Canada sent representatives to the IAEA meetings in June and September 2011, as well as to the UN General Assembly Nuclear Summit, also in September 2011. Canada reiterated its positions at all three events that transparency of peer reviews and increased cooperation with the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) were of paramount importance to nuclear safety and for the peaceful use of nuclear energy abroad.603

On 3 February 2012, Prime Minister Stephen Harper, speaking of Iran, noted that “for the first time in history, we are facing a regime that has, compared to virtually all other holders of nuclear weapons in the past, far less fear of using them.”604 Prime Minister Harper emphasized Canada’s commitment to preventing Iran from achieving nuclear weapons.605

---

604 John Ivison, Stephen Harper fears Iran would use nuclear weapons if it was able to produce them, National Post (Canada) 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. http://news.nationalpost.com/2012/02/03/stephen-harper-fears-iran-would-use-nuclear-weapons-if-it-was-able-to-produce-them/
605 John Ivison, Stephen Harper fears Iran would use nuclear weapons if it was able to produce them, National Post, 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. http://news.nationalpost.com/2012/02/03/stephen-harper-fears-iran-would-use-nuclear-weapons-if-it-was-able-to-produce-them/
On 9 February 2012, Prime Minister Harper signed a deal with the Chinese government to allow more uranium into China. The trade deal allows Cameco, the largest public listed producer, to sell uranium to one of “the world’s fastest growing markets for these products” according to a statement by Prime Minister Harper. Canada and China have yet to finalize the text of the agreement but have otherwise agreed to the basic principles of the trade deal.

On 2 March 2012, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and the State Atomic Energy Corporation of the Russian Federation (ROSATOM) signed an amended Administrative Arrangement (AA) for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. “An AA plays an important role in enabling Canada to fulfill obligations pursuant to its bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreements (NCA). Canadian nuclear non-proliferation policy requires that Canada establish an NCA before engaging in nuclear trade or cooperation with other countries.”

On 26 March 2012, at the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, Canada, in conjunction with Mexico and the United States, announced “the completion of an important joint nuclear security project to convert the fuel in Mexico’s research reactor from highly enriched uranium (HEU) to low enriched uranium (LEU). The project was initiated at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C. in April 2010, and was carried out by the three countries, working closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).” Prime Minister Harper stated that “the successful completion of this project demonstrates the concrete steps which countries can collectively take in the context of the Nuclear Security Summit. We will continue to work with the United States and Mexico to enhance nuclear security in our region and worldwide.”

Moreover, on 27 March 2012, Prime Minister Harper “announced a renewed commitment of $367 million over five years (2013-2018) to Canada's Global Partnership Program (GPP).” Created in 2002 and “managed by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the GPP is the main mechanism through which Canada supports international efforts to enhance nuclear security and combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and nuclear terrorism.”

On 12 April 2012, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade John Baird stated that “Canada unreservedly condemns North Korea’s rocket launch of earlier [that] day.” The Canadian Foreign Affairs Media Relations Office moreover declared that “Canada’s goal is to see
North Korea resume adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and comply fully with its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.\textsuperscript{612}

While Canada has shown its commitment to non-proliferation and support for peaceful initiatives, it has not helped other nations advance along the thirteen steps of disarmament. Canada is thus awarded a score of 0 for its compliance with two of the three pillars of the NPT.

\textit{Analyst: Rohail Tanoli}

\textbf{France: 0}

France has partially complied with its commitment to implementing the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, by committing to share peaceful nuclear expertise and reaffirming its commitment to stemming the spread of nuclear materials.

On 27 July 2011, France hosted a conference entitled “Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations.”\textsuperscript{613} In addition to reaffirming its commitment to combating nuclear non-proliferation, France worked with other nations to improve strategies for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon states.\textsuperscript{614}

On 14 October and 21 October 2011, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament Eric Danon reiterated France’s commitment to non-proliferation.\textsuperscript{615} Representative Danon emphasized France’s support for the roadmap that the 2010 Review Conference had set out, confirming France’s commitment to finding solutions to the threat of nuclear proliferation through the current multilateral architecture.\textsuperscript{616}

Between 26–28 March 2012, at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, France pledged contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund. This Fund helps states strengthen their nuclear security frameworks and bolster their capabilities to stem the proliferation of nuclear materials and technologies for malicious, specifically terrorist, purposes.\textsuperscript{617} Moreover, at the Summit, France reaffirmed the creation of the International Institute of Nuclear Energy, and reiterated its support “in terms of research, since France supports the development of processes that will make it possible to avoid, in the medium term, the use of highly enriched uranium to operate research reactors and to produce radioelements for medical use.”\textsuperscript{618} These efforts complement France’s


\textsuperscript{615} Statement by Mr. Eric Danon, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament, General Assembly 1\textsuperscript{st} Committee on Disarmament Machinery (New York) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 February 2012. \url{http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5860}

\textsuperscript{616} Statement by Mr. Eric Danon, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament, General Assembly 1\textsuperscript{st} Committee on Disarmament Machinery (New York) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 February 2012. \url{http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5860}


“efforts in the area of nuclear security and non-proliferation which aim to promote the responsible development of civilian nuclear applications.”

France has condemned nuclear proliferation and has encouraged non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions. However, France neither took measurable action to share expertise, technology, and equipment with states seeking peaceful nuclear energy nor advanced the 13 steps for nuclear disarmament established at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. For its compliance with one of the NPT’s three pillars, France is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Rohail Tanoli

Germany: +1
Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) Non-proliferation, (2) disarmament, and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

From 19-23 September 2011, Germany participated in the 55th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Parliamentary State Secretary of Germany Hans-Joachim Otto announced that Germany will phase out the use of nuclear energy completely by the end of 2022. 619 He stated that Germany “will speed up the shut-down of our NPPs and the restructuring of the German energy system.”620 The statement emphasizes that Germany remains committed to preventing nuclear development, and assured full transparency in efforts to do so. These announcements constitute compliance with the non-proliferation and disarmament pillar of the NPT.621

On 8 November 2011, at the opening of the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group meeting, Germany endorsed sanctions and pressure for “the biggest non-proliferation challenges for the International Community”, alluding to Iran, North Korea and Syria.622

On 27 March 2012, at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, German Federal Minister Guido Westerwelle reaffirmed the need to “strengthen non-proliferation, including the relevant treaties

and instruments...make progress on nuclear disarmament...[and] make absolutely sure that we have put in place the best possible security measures to safeguard nuclear materials. This includes materials for civilian purposes.”Moreover, Germany stressed that the international community must continue pressuring and sanctioning Iran for its non-compliance with international regulations regarding its nuclear program.

On 4 May 2012, Minister Westerwelle declared that Germany “cannot and will not accept an Iranian nuclear weapon,” and stressed the importance of “substantive and verifiable guarantees that Iran is not pursuing a nuclear weapon.”

Germany has thus been awarded a score of +1 for having addressed all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to address all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

In the wake of Japan’s 2011 nuclear crisis, Italy adopted plans to phase out its nuclear facilities. In July 2011, in alignment with the 2000 NPT Review Conference’s nuclear disarmament steps, Italy eliminated its plan to create a new nuclear program.

On 29 December 2011, Prime Minister Mario Monti approved increased sanctions on Iran over its nuclear program. Prime Minister Monto declared Italy’s “strong concern on the advancement of Iran's nuclear program reaching a point of non-return” and noted “the urgency to strengthen instruments of pressure on Iran” to prevent the country from developing nuclear weapons.

On 9 January 2012, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi di Sant'Agata confirmed that “an Iran armed with atomic weapons would represent a grave threat for the entire world, not only for the United States. We therefore completely share the American concerns and we continue to...”

---


625 World powers will stop nuclear Iran: German FM, AFP (Washington) 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. [http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h2T884fYo6SLuyVPISi8FeLq2sg?docId=CNG.4a36a1cbe932683ce1ad9961487e033a.d1](http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h2T884fYo6SLuyVPISi8FeLq2sg?docId=CNG.4a36a1cbe932683ce1ad9961487e033a.d1)


collaborate with our other partners of the international community to prevent Tehran from passing the [nuclear] 'threshold'”.

On 19 January 2012, Environment Minister Clini specified that Italy had rejected nuclear power, but not nuclear research, declaring that “nuclear research points towards clean energy in the medium-long term” and confirming that Italy “highly supports and promotes” renewable energy sources.

Italy has encouraged NNWS and NWS states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions, and has taken action consistent with the nuclear disarmament steps outlined at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. Italy is thus awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance with its commitment to addressing each pillar of the NPT.

**Analyst: Sumaiya Ahmed**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to implementing each pillar of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) Non-proliferation, (2) disarmament and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 22 September 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda addressed the United Nations General Assembly at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security. Prime Minister Noda pledged full disclosure of information to the international community regarding the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station. Furthermore, he announced that Japan and the IAEA would co-host an international conference in 2012, through which Japan will share the results of “comprehensive inspections and… charted courses of actions towards the safe use of nuclear energy.” Prime Minister Noda moreover asserted Japan’s support for peaceful nuclear energy use. He stated that Japan will steadfastly support “emerging nations and many other countries around the world [that] have earnestly explored ways of using nuclear energy amid the needs for energy security and for responses to global warming.”

---


On 23 September 2011, Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba made an address at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in New York. He asserted that “Japan reiterates its determination to take the lead on ‘United Action’ [of all states] to facilitate the entry into force of the CTBT.” Minister Gemba called on the “nine states that have yet to sign or ratify the CTBT to do so at the earliest possible time.” He also noted the importance in “persistently [advocating] that the CTBT itself greatly contributes to regional confidence building and a more stable security environment.”

On 20 December 2011, the Japanese and South Korean governments signed the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement in Tokyo, which entered into force on 21 January 2012. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserted that this treaty “provides the necessary legal framework for the realization of cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Korea in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.” Areas addressed include the “application of measures for proper physical protection of nuclear material... [and] Control on the transfer of nuclear material... beyond the jurisdiction of the Parties.”

On 28 February 2012, Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan Ryuji Yamane addressed the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, reaffirming Japan’s commitment to the international disarmament process and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). He indicated that Japan planned to “express [its] political will for steady implementation of the 2010 NPT action plan and also to put forward concrete proposals to that end” at the next Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NDPI) ministerial meeting. Yamane also stated that Japan has decided to jointly hold with the United Nations University the “Global Forum on Disarmament

---

and Non-proliferation Education” in Nagasaki on 10-11 August 2012. The purpose of this forum is to “contribute to the development of further efforts and to promote cooperation and a common understanding of the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education.”

On 10 April 2012, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda and UK Prime Minister David Cameron released a joint statement reaffirming both countries mutual commitment to sustainable and peaceful use of nuclear energy. In an effort to strengthen nuclear safety and regulation, the two countries plan to share their experience “through contact between [their respective] nuclear regulatory authorities.” The two countries also decided to launch “annual dialogue at senior level… to strengthen bilateral co-operation across the full range of civil nuclear activities.”

On 26 April 2012, Japan participated in a Director General-level meeting in Istanbul for the NDPI member countries. Japan was represented by Ambassador Makio Miyagawa. Participants discussed “the strategic approach of the NDPI in the lead-up to the First Preparatory Conference for the 2015 NPT Review Conference.” Hiroshima was confirmed as the host city for the NDPI Foreign Ministers Meeting in 2014.

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1 for addressing each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non

---


646 Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html)

647 Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html)

648 Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html)


Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

Russia has taken actions to encourage the non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions.

On 15 June 2011, Russian President met with the presidents of Iran and Kazakhstan and discussed the Iran’s nuclear programme, the need to maintain the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime and Iran’s cooperation with the six-party group of international mediators and with the IAEA.\(^{653}\)

On 17 August 2011, Russian Foreign Minister met with his Iranian counterpart and introduced the concept of “reciprocit[y and step-by-step approach” to restore confidence in the Iranian nuclear program. According to the Russian Foreign Minister this Russia’s initiative had been wholly embraced by the other members of the six-party group of international mediators.\(^{654}\)

On 5 January 2012, Russian President had a telephone conversation with his Iranian counterpart and noted “the Iranian President’s positive response to Russia’s proposal to implement a phased plan to restore confidence in the Iranian nuclear program”. The parties agreed to continue consultations on this issue.\(^{655}\)

On 1 December 2011, after the DPRK announcement of a uranium enrichment program Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs urged the North Korea to “begin practical efforts to return to NPT and IAEA safeguards” and “declare a moratorium on all nuclear activity”.\(^{656}\)

Russia has taken actions to share expertise, technology, and equipment, to states seeking peaceful nuclear energy.

On 7 July 2011, the Russian Government adopted the draft Russian-Mexican agreement on cooperation for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The agreement was preliminarily agreed by the Mexican side and shall be signed after the bilateral negotiations.\(^{657}\) In January 2012, Chairperson of the Russian Council of the Federation Valentina Matvienko said that the agreement had been already ratified by Russia.\(^{658}\)

---


On 18 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to join the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) which is a specialized agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) aimed at assisting “its member countries in maintaining and further developing [...] the scientific, technological and legal bases required for a safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.”

On 23-26 January 2012, the NEA mission visited Russia to assess Russia’s nuclear activities in the context of its membership application. Decision on the Russia’s application is expected to be made by the OECD Council in 2012.

On 3 November 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB199 million (about US$4 million) for the Technical Cooperation Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 2012-2014. IAEA Technical Cooperation Department “helps to transfer nuclear and related technologies for peaceful uses”.

On 28 December 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB7.8 million (about US$0.27 million) annually for financing of the national program of scientific and technical support of the IAEA safeguards in 2012-2014.

Russia has taken actions aimed at advancing nuclear disarmament.

On 7 June 2011, Russia ratified the Russian-US agreement on management and disposition of plutonium no longer required for defence purposes. The Agreement provides for construction and modification of facilities for plutonium disposition in Russia and establishment of an international mechanism for plutonium disposition financing. According to the Presidential Executive Office “the Agreement’s implementation will clearly demonstrate Russia's commitment to moving forward the process of nuclear disarmament”.

---


On 24 January - 7 February 2012, the third session of the Russian-US Bilateral Consultative Commission under the New START Treaty was held in Geneva. The parties discussed the Treaty implementation and signed the agreement on telemetric information.\textsuperscript{666}

Russia has taken actions addressing each of the three pillars of the NPT. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom (UK) has fully complied with its commitment to implementing each pillar of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) disarmament, and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 11 October 2011, Energy Secretary Chris Huhne presented Chief Nuclear Inspector Mike Weightman’s final report on the Fukushima power plant disaster to Parliament\textsuperscript{667}. The report was commissioned by the UK government to investigate what lessons could be learned from the crisis in Japan\textsuperscript{668}. Huhne reiterated the report’s findings, asserting that the “UK has one of the best nuclear safety regimes in the world”\textsuperscript{669} but that it must continue efforts to decommission former nuclear sites “with [the] utmost vigour and determination”.\textsuperscript{670}

On 29 November 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague announced that China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US (together constitutive of the permanent 5 members of the UN Security Council, or the ‘P5’) had reached an agreement with the ASEAN concerning “outstanding issues related to P5 signature of the Protocol to the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty.”\textsuperscript{671} Under the Protocol, the P5 agree to respect the status of this Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and to abstain from using, and/or threatening to use, nuclear arms against states party to the treaty.\textsuperscript{672} Secretary Hague asserted that the Treaty reiterated the UK’s support for the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones and their importance in contributing to global nonproliferation and disarmament efforts.\textsuperscript{673}

\begin{thebibliography}
\end{thebibliography}
On 21 December 2011, the UK delegation delivered a statement to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) regarding Resolution 1737. The UK voiced concerns that “Iran is determined to develop nuclear weapons capability.” Furthermore, the UK stressed that “sanctions are a key tool to convince Iran to engage seriously” in negotiations. The UK also commended the Committee’s Panel of Experts for its efforts in raising awareness of steps that member states are required to take to implement sanctions and in fostering “greater general knowledge sharing and collaboration between states.”

On 17 February 2012, the UK signed an agreement with France “to strengthen co-operation in the development of civil nuclear energy,” and to create stronger ties between private and public sector “bodies in the civil nuclear power industry.” British Prime Minister David Cameron and French President Nicolas Sarkozy signed the agreement in Paris. The two countries will cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to “establish a joint framework for cooperation and exchanging good practice on civil nuclear security” and to “strengthen international capability to react to nuclear emergencies.” A statement from the Prime Minister’s office affirmed the UK’s cooperative “commitment to the future of civil nuclear power, setting out a shared long term vision of safe, secure, sustainable and affordable energy.” Cameron said the agreement will “combine... expertise [of both countries] to strengthen industrial partnership, improve nuclear safety, and create jobs at home.” The agreement is expected to generate around GBP500 million and create 1500 jobs in the UK.

On 04 April 2012, the UK Foreign office held a meeting on nuclear disarmament verification research with the United States, Russia, France, and China—collectively known as the P5. At the meeting, UK scientists and technical experts shared findings from the UK-Norway Initiative,

---

which is “a research project on how to verify that a nuclear warhead has been dismantled.”

Following the meeting, other P5 experts discussed their views of the initiative. Foreign Office Minister for nuclear non-proliferation Alistair Burt stated: “I am delighted to be welcoming our P5 partners to London to share the UK’s experience from our research with Norway on the challenges associated with nuclear disarmament verification.” The “UK-hosted” meeting was one of a number of initiatives agreed upon by the P5 members at the second P5 Conference in Paris in June 2011.

On 19 April 2012, Ambassador to the UK Mission to the United Nations (UN) Philip Parham made a statement to the Security Council urging the international community to address issues of nuclear security and standards enforcement. Parham urged countries to ratify the IAEA’s Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the UN’s International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Parham also urged Iran and North Korea to engage in dialogue with the international community concerning the development of their nuclear programs. Parham also insisted upon the creation of a Fissile Material Cut-Off treaty as part of long-term disarmament goals and highlighted the UK’s commitment to such a treaty, citing its unilateral “moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons since 1995.”

Thus, the UK has received a score of +1 for addressing each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Wesley Fassl

---

United States: +1
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintaining and strengthening the NPT. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) Non-proliferation, (2) disarmament and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 21 September 2011, in an address to the United Nations, President Obama asserted the importance of continued negotiations between the United States and Russia to achieve more reductions in nuclear disarmament. He stated that “[t]he New START Treaty between the United States and Russia will cut our deployed arsenals to the lowest level in half a century.”

President Obama furthermore announced that the United States will continue to pursue a ban on testing of nuclear weapons and production of fissile material. President Obama also declared that North Korea and Iran must face pressure and isolation for their continued non-compliance of the NPT.

On 23 December 2011, the United States reported that it had completed 16 audits of Russian strategic missile forces sites under the New START Treaty. Similarly, under the bilateral agreement, Russia has completed 17 inspections in the United States.

On 5 January 2012, the New Strategic Guidance for the Department of Defense outlined that the United States is to maintain peace by deterring and defending against North Korea’s nuclear weapon program. Following the death of Kim Jong Il, the US confirmed that it “remain[s] committed to stability on the Korean peninsula, and to the freedom and security of our allies.”

On 9 January 2012, State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland condemned Iran’s nuclear enrichment facilities. She stated that the United States would “call on Iran once again to suspend enrichment activities, co-operate fully with the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and immediately comply with all (UN) Security Council and IAEA board of governors resolutions.”

On 10 April 2012, Ambassador Bonnie D. Jenkins from the United States Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation stated that the United States had fulfilled 90 per cent of its

---


commitments made at the 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit.\textsuperscript{701} Commitments included removing HEU or converting HEU to non-military use; disposing and securing plutonium; strengthening nuclear security-related international conventions and multilateral initiatives; supporting the activities of the IAEA; and countering the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials.\textsuperscript{702}

On 30 April 2012, the United States Office of the Spokesperson released a media note confirming that the US “will participate in a Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meeting of Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to be held in Vienna, April 30-May 11...The PrepCom will cover all aspects of the NPT, including disarmament, nonproliferation, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It will be the first meeting of the Treaty Parties since the successful 2010 Review Conference, which adopted by consensus a forward-looking agenda that outlines steps to strengthen the Treaty and the international nonproliferation regime.”\textsuperscript{703}

For addressing each pillar of the NPT, the United States has thus been awarded a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Subin Kweon}

**European Union: +1**

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to implement each pillar of the NPT.

On 23 January 2012, “given the EU’s serious and deepening concerns over the Iranian nuclear programme, the [European] Council...broadened the EU’s restrictive measures against that country.”\textsuperscript{704} These sanctions are meant to “target the sources of finance for the nuclear programme.”\textsuperscript{705} Sanctions include banning imports of Iranian petroleum and petrochemical products, prohibiting “the export of key equipment and technology for this sector to Iran” and freezing the assets of the Iranian central bank within the EU.\textsuperscript{706}

On 1 February 2012, the EU further engaged in diplomacy with Iran, challenging the country to engage in constructive talks with both itself and the IAEA.\textsuperscript{707} These talks have yet to play out in full, but nonetheless indicate the EU’s condemnation of Iran’s nuclear program and its commitment to combat nuclear proliferation.

On 10 February 2012, the Council of the European Union released an India-EU Joint Statement whereby “leaders called for progress and finalization of an agreement between India and the European Atomic Energy Community for [research and development] cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”

On 26 March 2012, at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy appealed for “more intense national efforts and international cooperation” to counter state and non-state proliferation. He noted that “within the EU, conversion of the few remaining research reactors fuelled with High Enriched Uranium is envisaged for the end of this decade, depending on the technical and economical feasibility.”

Mr. Van Rompuy furthermore announced that the EU’s latest initiative, the CBRN Centres of Excellence, “will enhance institutional capacities of selected countries and regions against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks. EUR70 million will be spent in 2012-13 to benefit 62 countries in eight regions, including Central and West Africa, the Maghreb, the Middle East, the Gulf, the Caucasus, and Central and South East Asia.”

On 28 March 2012, following the 6th Republic of Korea-EU Summit, President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy reiterated the “urgent need to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.” He furthermore welcomed “the Korean support for our EU led 3+3 efforts” and stated that “all countries should introduce robust restrictive measures against Iran. This is the only way we can convince Iran to return to meaningful negotiations over its nuclear programme.”

On 13 April 2012, EU High Representative Catherine Ashton expressed “deep concern about the dangerous and destabilizing actions undertaken by North Korea,” referring to North Korea’s attempted rocket launch earlier that day. Ashton “called on North Korea to abide by its obligations under relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, its IAEA Comprehensive

---

Safeguards Agreement under the NPT, and its commitments towards denuclearization under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks.”

On 27 April 2012, during an EU - ASEAN ministerial meeting in Brunei, EU High Representative Ashton furthermore “endorsed an ambitious EU-ASEAN action plan for 2013-2017” which “lists several sectors where cooperation will be strengthened in the coming five years,” including the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

On 3 May 2012, in a speech at the EU-China High Level Meeting on Energy, President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso announced deeper energy cooperation between the EU and China. Specifically, he noted that the EU expects this “co-operation to lead to a broader strengthening of our strategic relationship, through for example training the young generation and cooperating in ensuring safety in the nuclear energy field, building on the recent Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul.”

The EU has pursued the NPT’s pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and is thus awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: David Kepes*

---


8. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [85]

Commitment:
“We will continue our efforts for the permanent and legally binding cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion through the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and we call upon all States to join our efforts in this regard as well as to uphold the moratorium on testing pending the entry into force of the CTBT.”

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background:
The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was created in 1996 to prohibit states from: (1) carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, and (2) allowing any nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions to take place in any area under a state’s control. 717 The CTBT also emphasizes that states must “refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.” 718

The CTBT currently has 182 signatories and 155 ratifying states. 719 It has not yet entered into force because the treaty specifies a number of ‘Annex 2’ states which must sign and ratify the treaty before this can occur. 720 Examples of those states which have yet to sign include India, Pakistan, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Others, like Iran and the United States of America, have signed but have failed to ratify the treaty up until this time. 721

---

In its Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament at the Deauville Summit, the G8 welcomed the recent progress of its members in supporting non-proliferation, noting especially those steps taken to comply with the action plan of the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference. The action plan was designed to support the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and specifies that CTBT member states must take action to bring the CTBT into force and to implement the treaty themselves. It also proposes that “All nuclear-weapon States undertake to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty with all expediency...” and that “nuclear-weapon States have the special responsibility to encourage Annex 2 countries...to sign and ratify.”

The G8 reaffirmed support for the NPT action plan by declaring that “We urge all States to extend these efforts [of the action plan] by bringing into force the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)...” and pledging to work towards this goal in a number of ways. It also announced its support for the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission, particularly as it attempts to construct a verification regime that will ensure that all states comply with their commitments.

**Commitment Features:**

Full compliance with this commitment will require states to work towards bringing the CTBT into force and to prevent any nuclear weapon test explosions from being carried out within their territory.

Efforts that allow the CTBT to enter into force can be split into two sections. It is particularly important that all G8 members sign and ratify the treaty, since the CTBTO Preparatory Commission notes that “The CTBT has an unusual entry-into-force provision. The Treaty will enter into force once 44 specified countries have ratified it. These countries possessed nuclear reactors or research reactors in 1996 when the Treaty was negotiated.”

All member states in the G8 are counted within those forty-four. However, since ratification is a one-off procedure rather than an incremental process, and a number of countries besides members of the G8 must sign and ratify the CTBT before it could enter into force in the near future, further efforts are necessary. The G8 has recognized this and in the Renewed Commitment for Freedom

---


and Democracy promises that all member states will “continue” to take steps to bring the CTBT into force.\footnote{G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011. \url{http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/index.html}.}

At the September 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, ratifying states and state signatories including the G8 member states agreed on a series of concrete steps which could be taken to bring the CTBT into force. Several of these can be used as measures of compliance with this commitment, though they are not the only means by which compliance could be achieved. Efforts to bring the CTBT into force beyond ratification may include: (1) the selection of coordinators to encourage non-signatory or non-ratifying states to adopt the CTBT; (2) volunteering to join the contact list to help the regional coordinators advertise programmes supporting the CTBT; (3) the creation of regional seminars to promote the treaty.\footnote{Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011. \url{http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf}.} Given that the 2011 conference declaration also places great importance on the conferences and workshops prepared by the CTBTO Preparatory Commission,\footnote{Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011. \url{http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf}.} participation in any of these by ratifying or non-ratifying states may also be considered as an effort to bring the treaty into force.

The second prerequisite for full compliance suggests that no G8 member state may carry out a nuclear weapon test explosion or allow one to be carried out within their jurisdiction.

Taken together, a state will be considered to be in full compliance if it has ratified the CTBT, taken further efforts to bring it into force, and maintained the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. Nonetheless, members can register for partial compliance by either ratifying the CTBT or taking new steps to bring it into force, as long as they comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

### Scoring:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member has not ratified the CTBT AND does not take new steps to bring it into force AND does not comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member has ratified the CTBT OR Member takes new steps to bring the CTBT into force AND complies with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member has ratified the CTBT AND takes new steps to bring it into force AND complies with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analyst: Sarah Beard*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) because it has signed and ratified the CTBT, taken new steps to bring it into force, and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

\footnote{G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011. \url{http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/index.html}.}
Canada signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 18 December 1998.731

When it held the Presidency of the G8 in 2010, Canada introduced an advocacy initiative urging states to ratify the CTBT as soon as possible.732 In July 2011, the Canadian government endorsed the efforts of the French Presidency in pursuit of this goal.733

On 23 September 2011, Canada was a participant in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.734 Canada has always attended this conference series, which is held every two years by the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission.735 The purpose of the 2011 conference was “to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the earliest possible date….”736 Deputy Minister Kerry Buck of the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs issued a statement “urging the governments of all states that have not yet done so to ratify the test ban as soon as possible.”737 The Final Declaration of the conference called on those Annex 2 states that had not ratified the CTBT to do so.738

On 22 September 2011, Canada attended the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) in New York.739 After discussions with fellow members

739 Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21
including Japan and Germany, the NPDI adopted a statement declaring that “we reiterate our commitment to universalizing the CTBT and promoting its early entry-into-force...Members of the NPDI will continue to utilize diplomatic opportunities to urge states that have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.”

During the October 2011 session of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, the Canadian delegation introduced a resolution calling for negotiations to create a “treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices....” The resolution made no mention of the CTBT, but Canadian delegate, Hussein Hirji, condemned those countries that blocked negotiations towards disarmament. Hussein Hirji’s comments and his presidency during the 2011 session of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament demonstrate Canada’s diplomatic efforts to persuade other states to abandon nuclear weapons.

Canada provides a significant amount of funding to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission. Released on 6 December 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission’s annual statement on its member states’ payments shows that Canada has fully paid its dues of just under USD2 million. Canada remains a member in good standing, demonstrating its continued support of the CTBT. Nevertheless, this contribution does not constitute a new initiative and therefore is not on its own representative of compliance with Canada’s CTBT commitment.

Canada has no nuclear weapons program and has never permitted nuclear weapon tests within its borders.


Thus, Canada has received a score of +1 for compliance since it has ratified the CTBT, taken further efforts to bring the treaty into force, and maintained the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

**Analyst: Jim Robson**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to its ratification of the CTBT, the efforts that it has taken to bring the CTBT into force, and its continued compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

France signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and it ratified the treaty on 6 April 1998.748 Between 7 and 10 June 2011, France participated in a special universalization outreach effort at which a French representative addressed representatives of nine countries that have neglected to sign or have failed to ratify the CTBT.749 The information session involved a roundtable with some CTBT member states, and visits to the International Data Centre, among other events.750 A French representative, along with ambassadors from the United Kingdom (UK) and Morocco, called for the guest delegations “to strive for their country’s accession to the CTBT.”751

On 23 September 2011, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT to “promote the entry into force of the treaty that bans all nuclear testing.”752 In a statement made there, France promised to support Mexico and Sweden as they co-chair the coordination of international efforts to promote the CTBT.753 Juppé also noted that the steps that the United States of America has taken towards ratification of the treaty “warrant our full support.”754

---

Between 6 and 24 February 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission’s Working Group B met to discuss technical issues surrounding efforts to bring the CTBT Treaty into force in Vienna. This meeting focused on the choice of a country to hold the Integrated Field Exercise for 2014 (IFE14). This decision will be formally approved at the next meeting of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, which will take place in June 2012. France has advanced the IFE14 measure as an effort to meet the “technical and political challenge…” that the entry into force of the CTBT Treaty presents.

On 1 July 2011, the P5 released a statement outlining the agreements that they made at the First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference. France, as a member of the P5, “called upon all States to uphold the moratorium on nuclear weapons-test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty pending its entry into force.” While this is an extremely weak form of additional effort, it illustrates that the CTBT remains on the French agenda at the UN.

France has continued to maintain the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. France’s last round of nuclear tests was conducted in 1996, and “Subsequently France closed and dismantled its testing sites and its fissile material production facilities....” In fact, France is the only nuclear member state to have dismantled all of its nuclear weapon testing sites. In October 2011, the Permanent Representative of France to the Disarmament Conference, Eric Danon, reaffirmed France’s commitment to the CTBT. He noted that “We…dismantled our test sites” and

---

that “Our doctrine, which is strictly defensive, severely limits the use of nuclear weapons, restricting their use to extreme circumstances of self-defence.”

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its ratification of the CTBT, its ongoing efforts to promote the universal acceptance of the CTBT, and for its continued compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

**Analyst: Nisha Kumari**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to its previous ratification of the treaty, its compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and its new efforts to bring the treaty into force.

Germany signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 20 August 1998.

On 23 September 2011, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. In a statement he declared that “the decision whether to sign and ratify the CTBT or not reveals the true intentions of a state. To sign and ratify the CTBT serves as an important confidence building measure. It could help to overcome regional tension especially in the Middle East and East Asia.” Therefore, he called for a “push for an early entry into force of the CTBT.”

On 22 September 2011, the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) met in New York. German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and the other NPDI foreign ministers accepted a proposal that included a “Commitment to promoting the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT),” and “Transparency in nuclear-weapons states regarding their nuclear arsenals.”

Upon Indonesia’s ratification of the CTBT on 6 December 2011, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle indicated that more progress needed to be made on bringing the CTBT into force.

The German government congratulated Indonesia and called the ratification an advance to “help pave the way for the Treaty to finally enter into force.” He also asked non-signatory states to sign and ratify the CTBT in the wake of Indonesia’s ratification of that treaty.

---


133
On 19 December 2011, the German Foreign Ministry “said it has ‘clear expectations’ of North Korea’s new leadership,” and demanded that North Korea abandon its nuclear program following the death of North Korea’s Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Il. The Government of Germany has been committed to the termination of all nuclear testing in order to ensure that North Korea’s nuclear tests of 2006 and 2009 are the last of their kind.

On 13 April 2012, North Korea launched a long-range missile which failed minutes after take-off. In reaction to this action, Westerwelle criticized Pyongyang, saying, “I condemn the attempt for a rocket launch by North Korea. This is a violation of international obligations and will increase tensions on the Korean peninsula.” The statement was also a continuation of German policy regarding the missile launch, as Westerwelle, among 68 other foreign ministers, had demanded that Pyongyang scrap its missile launch a few days prior to the event.

Germany also supported a tightening of UN sanctions following the launch, with Germany’s Ambassador to the UN Peter Wittig stating that “it is time for the North Koreans to end behaving like a pariah state.” North Korea has yet to sign the CTBT, but in February 2012, it declared that it would put in place “a moratorium on nuclear tests and other nuclear activities….” Despite this hopeful sign, however, many expect that the failed missile launch was merely a precursor to a further North Korean nuclear test, which makes strong reactions to this event important for the CTBT.

In April 2012, Germany announced that it will be allocating approximately EUR7.5 million to the budget of the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission. As a result, Germany is

ranked third in contributions after the United States and Japan in 2012.\textsuperscript{777} However, given that budgetary costs do not represent a new commitment, this cannot count as compliance with the CTBT Treaty commitment.

While it has no nuclear weapons of its own, Germany stores American nuclear weapons on its territory,\textsuperscript{778} and has ensured that the moratorium is upheld.

Thus, Germany has received a +1 for having ratified the CTBT, having taken new efforts to bring it into force, and having complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

\textit{Analyst: John Amadi}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to support nuclear non-proliferation through ratification and promotion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

On 1 February 1999, Italy became the 28\textsuperscript{th} state to ratify the CTBT.\textsuperscript{779} Italy is “one of the 44 countries listed in the Treaty whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force.”\textsuperscript{780}

Italy attended the “Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” on 23 September 2011. While there, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti called upon states to sign and ratify the CTBT, mentioning those designated as “Annex 2” states by the treaty in particular.\textsuperscript{781} He further affirmed Italy’s commitment to the International Monitoring System, overseen by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).\textsuperscript{782}

From 15 to 17 November 2011, Italy participated in a workshop entitled “Role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Regional and Global Security” in Istanbul.\textsuperscript{783} The

\textsuperscript{777} Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. \url{http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abraestung_/Nukleares/CTBT.html}.\textsuperscript{777}

\textsuperscript{778} German Foreign Minister Likens Nuclear Weapons Threat to Global Warming, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 8 April 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. \url{http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14976869,00.html}.\textsuperscript{778}


workshop was organized by the CTBTO and the Government of Turkey. Italy highlighted the importance “of the CTBTO data for national disaster early warning efforts.”

On 14 October 2011, Italy was one of many countries to put forward draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37 to the United Nations General Assembly. This resolution reaffirms support for the CTBT, encouraging other nations to sign and ratify the treaty. The resolution further underlines the importance of the verification regime, and encourages international promotion of the CTBT.

Italy also contributes to the CTBTO’s International Monitoring System, maintaining a monitoring facility in Valguarnera, Sicily. Since its certification in 2005, the Auxiliary Seismic Station has strengthened the CTBTO’s verification regime by monitoring Italy for underground nuclear explosions. The facility ensures that no nuclear testing occurs within Italy’s borders, and also verifies global compliance with the CTBT. Thus, Italy has complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Therefore, Italy has been provided a score of +1 for supporting nuclear non-proliferation by ratifying the CTBT, by taking steps to bring it into force through participation in conferences and regional workshops, among other efforts, and by complying with the moratorium on nuclear weapons test explosions.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with the commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) by having ratified that document, by having taken further efforts to bring it into force, and by complying with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

**Analyst: Nessa Kenny**

---


Japan signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 8 July 1997. On 23 September 2011, Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba participated in the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. In a statement, Gemba appealed to all states to ratify the treaty and expressed Japan’s “determination to take the lead on ‘United Action’ to facilitate the entry into force of the CTBT.” For example, Japan noted that this year it had set up the NPDI with Australia. The Japanese government also stated that it aims to establish the realization of a nuclear weapons-free world, and vowed to “renew its call on all remaining 8 Annex 2 states” to ratify the treaty just as Indonesia did. Japan and other ratifying states and signatories of the CTBT adopted a range of concrete measures to bring the treaty into force.

On 27 February 2012, the Japanese government made a contribution of JPY60 million to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission for enhancing the capability of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling (ATM) system to track radioactivity dispersion. In general, ATMs are useful because they permit states to tell when “a nuclear weapon test explosion” has occurred, and “to provide objective data regarding radioactivity dispersion in the case of a nuclear power station accident.” In this case, the purpose of this project is to enable the signatories of CTBT to predict and judge the “influence of dispersed radioactivity more accurately.”

On 21 September 2011, Japan hosted the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI). Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba co-chaired the...
meeting which produced a statement in which member states re-iterated their “commitment to universalizing the CTBT…” One way in which the parties agreed to fulfill this promise was to support efforts to hold a “conference on establishment of a Middle-East zone free of nuclear weapons” in 2012. In addition, they declared that they would “continue to utilize diplomatic opportunities to urge states that have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.”

On 2 December 2011, the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution drafted by Japan known as “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.” This resolution places emphasis on concrete actions to be taken by the global community towards eliminating nuclear weapons. It urges all states to sign and ratify the CTBT, and also stresses the “importance of maintaining existing moratoriums on nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions.” The resolution also states that “by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contain negative security assurances, nuclear-weapons states would undertake individual legal binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against States parties to such treaties.”

Indonesia ratified the CTBT on 6 December 2011. Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba approved of Indonesia’s ratification, suggesting that “this is an important step forward for the Treaty’s entry into force as it will encourage the remaining 8 Annex 2 states which have not ratified it to ratify it.” While Japan has played a crucial role in Indonesia’s ratification by inviting members of Indonesia’s government to visit Japan’s CTBT verification and Disarmament and the MDGs, Embassy of Japan in Egypt (Cairo) October 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. http://www.eg.emb-japan.go.jp/e/culture_event/letter/2011_5/2_2.htm.


facilities, and by engaging in nuclear talks with Indonesia since 2007, these efforts fall outside of the current commitment period, and cannot be counted towards the scoring guidelines.\footnote{810 Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html}.}

However, further steps were taken in November 2011 when the Japanese Mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima sent letters to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia urging them to ratify the treaty.\footnote{811 Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html}.}

failed long-range missile launch. She noted that the Japanese government is working closely with the United States, the Republic of Korea, China, and Russia, among other nations, to deliver an “unequivocal and credible message...[to deter] further provocation in the event of the launch.”

Japan is “determined to continue to make active efforts in close coordination and cooperation with the international community for the comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern regarding North Korea...” Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba also reacted to the tightening of sanctions by the UN Security Council, saying that it was “of great significance for the security of the East Asia region as a whole over which the launch this time has caused grave concerns.”

Japan’s Three Non-Nuclear Principles describe the Japanese government’s “policy of not possessing, not producing, and not permitting the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.” In accordance with this stance, the Japanese government has not conducted any nuclear weapon test explosions.

As a result, Japan has received a score of +1 for having ratified the CTBT, for having made new efforts to bring the treaty into force, and for its compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

*Analyst: John Amadi*

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on CTBT. Russia ratified the CTBT on 30 June 2000.

Russia has taken several steps to bring the CTBT into force.

On 23 September 2011, Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Ryabkov participated at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York. Deputy Minister Ryabkov said that Russia “is determined to continue supporting the CTBT in multilateral formats, that is, in the framework of the UN, G8, and during the new NPT review process, at the regional and public political fora” as well as “actively support the CTBT in [Russian] bilateral contacts.”

---


825 Statement by the Head of delegation of the Russian Federation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Ryabkov at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, New York, September 23, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 24
On 28 September 2011, during his visit to Moscow, Executive Secretary of the CTBT Preparatory Commission Tibor Tóth met with Russian Deputy Defence Minister Anatoly Antonov. The parties agreed on the procedures for CTBT Preparatory Commission representatives’ access to the Russian monitoring objects.

On 7 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a special statement welcoming the CTBT ratification by Indonesia. The Foreign Affairs Ministry noted that this step will strengthen Russian-Indonesian cooperation, including in the sphere of non-proliferation.

On 31 January 2012, Permanent Representative of Russia to the Conference on Disarmament, Alexey Borodavkin, welcomed the CTBT ratification by Indonesia, Ghana, Guatemala and Guinea and called “on all countries and first of all, those remaining from the “44 list”, to sign and ratify it as soon as possible”.

According to the CTBT Organization, during the compliance cycle Russia has carried no nuclear weapon test explosion nor allowed other countries to carry them within its jurisdiction.

Russia ratified the CTBT, has taken steps to bring it into force and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom (UK) has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The UK has signed and ratified the CTBT, taken new steps to bring it into force, and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

The UK signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996 and ratified it on 6 April 1998.

Between 7 and 10 June 2011, the UK participated in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission’s Special Universalization Outreach Effort.
At this time, a delegate from the UK gave an address encouraging states that had not yet ratified the CTBT to do so.\textsuperscript{833} The UK was also a participant in the 23 September 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt reaffirmed the UK’s commitment to the CTBT as a priority in its foreign policy goals of disarmament and non-proliferation.\textsuperscript{834} He called on all Annex 2 countries that had not ratified to do so as quickly as possible, and offered the diplomatic support of the UK during the ratification process.\textsuperscript{835}

He also announced that the UK and Norway would host a meeting of P5 countries to discuss new methods of nuclear warhead dismantlement, and stressed that the conference was in accord with the spirit of the CTBT.\textsuperscript{836} The UK and Norway jointly hosted the Initiative Workshop on Nuclear Disarmament Verification from 7 to 9 December 2011.\textsuperscript{837} This workshop indicates the UK’s continuing commitment to multilateral nuclear treaties and cooperation.

On 14 October 2011, the UK was one of a number of countries to put forward a United Nations General Assembly Resolution calling for the swift ratification and entry into force of the CTBT.\textsuperscript{838}

In a joint statement issued on 1 July 2011 following the P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, the UK and the rest of the P5 called upon all states to ensure the quick entry into force of the CTBT.\textsuperscript{839} The UK has fully paid its dues to the


\textsuperscript{838} Sixty-sixth General Assembly First Committee 12\textsuperscript{th} Meeting, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. \url{http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3438.doc.htm}.

CTBTO Preparatory Commission, as reported on 16 December 2011. The UK’s annual payment of USD3.7 million is the third largest such amount of the states that have signed and ratified the CTBT, and the UK’s continued membership in good standing within the CTBTO Preparatory Commission represents ongoing support for the goals of the organization. However, it is not representative of compliance with the commitment because it does not represent a new initiative.

In the March 2012 issue of the CTBT Magazine, British Foreign Secretary William Hague stated that bringing the CTBT into force was a central policy objective of the UK and encouraged the eight remaining Annex 2 states to ratify the treaty.

At the UN Disarmament Conference on 4 April 2012, the UK reaffirmed its commitment to the CTBT. The statement mentioned that the UK provides diplomatic assistance to states seeking to ratify the CTBT and financial support for small island states in pursuit of the same goal.

On 9 April 2012, Niue signed the CTBT. The UK financed the trip of Niue’s Associate Minister for External Affairs Talatitama Talaiti’s to New York to sign the CTBT. This voluntary contribution was part of a program intended to promote the CTBT in Small Island States. The UK had previously financed Talaiti’s trip to the CTBTO Vienna headquarters in August 2011. However, since this effort is part of a commitment made outside of the commitment period, it cannot count towards the UK’s compliance score.
On 6 December 2011, the UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague, welcomed Indonesia’s ratification of the CTBT and called on the remaining eight states to ratify the treaty.\(^848\)

On 17 February 2012, the Arms Control Association (ACA) along with the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (VCDNP) organized a roundtable conference on CTBT.\(^849\) The Government of the United Kingdom sponsored the conference.\(^850\) The conference addressed “the prospects of entry of the CTBT into force. Having noted recent ratifications by Indonesia and Guatemala, participants concentrated on discussion of ways to facilitate ratification by the remaining Annex II states.”\(^851\)

Although the UK possesses nuclear weapons, the country has adopted a voluntary moratorium on nuclear weapon tests.\(^852\)

Thus, the UK receives a +1 for having fully complied with its commitment. It has done so by ratifying CTBT, by upholding its moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and by having taken further efforts to bring the CTBT into force.

*Analyst: Jim Robson*

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment regarding the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). While the US has upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and taken additional steps towards bringing the CTBT into force, it has it has failed to ratify the treaty and therefore receives a score of 0.

On 21 September 2011, US President Barack Obama declared in a speech before the United Nations (UN) General Assembly that “we must come together to pursue the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons.”\(^853\) He further affirmed that “America will continue to work for a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons and the production of fissile material needed to make them.”\(^854\)

Moreover, on 6 December 2011, US President Barack Obama praised Indonesia’s ratification of the CTBT. In a press release, President Obama called upon “all states to sign and ratify the

---


agreement...” He also reaffirmed that “The US remains fully committed to pursuing ratification of the Test Ban Treaty and will continue to engage members of the Senate on the importance of this Treaty to U.S. security.” Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton echoed this sentiment and declared, “We will continue to work closely with all members of the United States Senate to help achieve advice and consent to this important international agreement.”

On 23 September 2011, the US attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. Representing the US, Ms. Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, informed the assembly that the US remains committed to bringing the CTBT into force and urged the remaining Annex 2 countries that have not ratified the treaty to do so. In addition, she offered congratulatory remarks to Guinea, Ghana, Central African Republic, Liberia, Trinidad and Tobago, the Marshall Islands, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for having ratified the CTBT since the last conference.

On 23 September 2011, respected non-governmental organizations invited to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT agreed upon a statement that urged US President Barack Obama to “translate his lofty CTBT words into concrete action by pursuing the steps necessary to win the support of two-thirds of the U.S. Senate for ratification of the treaty....” In the same address, they called upon the President to appoint a “senior, high-level White House coordinator” to overlook efforts to ratify the Treaty.

From 15 November 2011 to 17 November 2011, the US continued to show support for the CTBT by attending the Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the CTBT.

---


On 6 December 2011, US representatives addressed the participants of the Advanced Science Course held in Vienna, Austria. This initiative was launched and funded by the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission with the “objective of training and educating the next generation of CTBT experts.”

On February 18, 2012, the US participated in the Thirty-Eighth Session of the CTBTO Working Group B. While there, US Mission Counsellor for Arms Control John Godfrey delivered an address outlining specific concerns about the logistics of facilitating the International Monitoring System. The US continues to be actively engaged with members of the CTBTO in an effort to bring the Treaty into force.

On 29 August 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission announced that the US has pledged a voluntary in-kind contribution of USD8.9 million. The funds will be earmarked to go towards enhancing the CTBTO’s radionuclide, noble gas and seismic detection capabilities.

On 6 September 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission announced that the US has pledged USD25.5 million for the reconstruction of a hydroacoustic station in the French Southern Territories. The hydroacoustic station is used by the International Monitoring System to detect any nuclear explosions conducted within the world’s oceans as part of the verification regime established to enforce the Treaty.

On 14 June 2011, US Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Rose Gottemoeller announced to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission that the United States has “continued to bear the full costs of operating, maintaining, and sustaining the 31 stations of the International Monitoring System assigned by the Treaty to the United States.” In addition, Ms. Gottemoeller stated that technical experts in the US continue to work closely with members of the CTBTO.


with experts from the Provisional Technical Secretariat and other Signatory States to improve the capabilities of the International Monitoring System and the International Data Centre.  

These efforts, however, do not substantiate compliance to the Summit commitments because no new actions were taken. On 24 January 2012, US Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Rose Gottemoeller delivered an address at the Conference on Disarmament. She continued to emphasize that “the United States is committed to securing ratification of the CTBT...,” and that the US Department of State is attempting to persuade “the United States Senate and the American public... [of] the merits of the Treaty.” On 4 April 2012, Mr. John Bravaco, a US delegate of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, reaffirmed that his state “remains committed to the CTBT as...[a] critical element of the nuclear disarmament process” by “continuing its engagement with the United States Senate and the American public on the merits of the Treaty.”

The US has upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing since its last nuclear test on 23 September 1992, pending the entry into force of the CTBT.

However, on 6 January 2012, it was revealed by the US National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) that the country continued to pursue subcritical nuclear experiments using plutonium in mid-2011. On 9 January 2012, the NNSA revealed yet another plutonium test conducted on 16 November 2011. Japan’s chief cabinet secretary, Osamu Fujimura, defended the experiments claiming that they are not banned under the CTBT and stressing that such tests are required to “maintain the safety and capability of...[the] nuclear weapons stockpile” of the United States.

Therefore, the US has partially complied with its commitment on the CTBT. Despite maintaining the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and its continual efforts to bring the CTBT into force, it receives a score of 0 for its failure to ratify the CTBT.

**Analyst: Kelvin Chen**


European Union: +1
The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The EU has been rewarded a score of +1 for taking additional steps toward bringing the CTBT into force, for upholding the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing pending the entry into force of the CTBT, and for having all of its G8 member states sign and ratify the CTBT.

The EU’s G8 Member States have all ratified the treaty. France, Germany, and the United Kingdom (UK) ratified the treaty in 1998, while Italy followed suit in 1999.876,877,878,879

On 23 September 2011, Mr. Jacek Najder, a delegate of the EU to the United Nations, attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. He emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT as a critical step to achieving international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.880 The EU also called for the remaining Annex 1 and 2 States who have not signed and ratified the CTBT to do so “with all expediency.”881 Mr. Jacek Najder assured the assembly that “you can count on [the] European Union’s full support” in the fulfillment of the CTBT mandate for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.882

On 7 December 2011, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, congratulated Indonesia on its ratification of the CTBT. In a statement, she noted that “the entry into force of the CTBT is a major objective on the multilateral agenda,

remains a strategic priority for the European Union...883 She also called upon those states that have not signed or ratified to do so immediately.884

On 2 September 2011, Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, a delegate of the EU to the United Nations, reaffirmed that the EU is committed to working with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission’s Provisional Technical Secretariat and all other States to further efforts regarding the entry into force of the treaty. In keeping with the theme of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, Mr. Vrailas stressed that “...the EU continues to underpin the moratorium on nuclear test explosions...,” and urged “...all States to comply with such a moratorium....”885

The UK and France have upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing since conducting their last nuclear test explosions on 26 November 1991, and 27 January 1996 respectively.886,887

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with the commitment. All Member States have signed and ratified the CTBT, continue to comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapons test explosions, and the EU has made further efforts to bring the CTBT into force.

Analyst: Kelvin Chen

9. Good Governance: Afghanistan [97]

Commitment
"We will 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."

- G8 Members Declaration at Deauville Summit

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background
The Government of Afghanistan currently faces serious political and security challenges related to terrorism, refugee displacement and economic poverty.888 Echoing their concerns from the past, the G8 members have emphasized on the global importance of establishing stability and prosperity in Afghanistan.889

A decade after their primary initiative to provide assistance to Afghanistan, the G8 members continue to offer support for development and reconstruction in the region. At the Kabul Conference held on 27 June 2011 and the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan held on 5 December 2011, NATO members agreed towards the final handover of power to the Afghan government in 2014.890

The 2011 Bonn Conference and the 2010 London Conference also focused on combating security issues in Afghanistan. The member states committed to support the creation of a string criminal justice system in Afghanistan.891 Additionally, the participants pledged their support for the

---

‘Reconciliation and Reintegration’ of former Taliban insurgents, a program initiated at the 2010 NATO Lisbon Summit. Furthermore, members laid emphasis on providing assistance to improve Afghanistan’s relations with its regional neighbours.

The current economy of Afghanistan remains to be one of the weakest in the world. With extreme rates of poverty and unemployment, the Afghan government faces grave challenges of bureaucratic corruption. In order to promote accountability and transparency, the G8 members highlighted the importance of economic development at both the Bonn and the Kabul conferences.

Commitment Features:
The G8 members remain committed to providing assistance to ensure a peaceful transition and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. Endorsing the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Afghanistan, the G8 members pledge to support the Afghan government to combat security issues, strengthen regional cooperation and improve domestic development.

The transition process requires the strengthening of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to improve civilian protection. In this respect, the G8 members pledge a stronger partnership between ANSF and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). Furthermore, the members emphasize on assisting the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) in the implementation of a strong policing and justice system to deter illegal and criminal activities.

Similarly, the G8 members are focused on supporting Afghanistan’s process of regional integration and cooperation with South Asia, the Middle East and Central Asia. To this end, the G8 members commit to supporting regional trade and transit agreements, settlement of refugees,

---

and Afghan led bilateral security treaties especially with Pakistan. In addition, the G8 members promise to reinforce the focus on supporting the Afghan government with the Reconciliation and Reintegration of former Taliban insurgents.

Finally, the G8 members commit to helping Afghanistan achieve economic independence in light of the troop withdrawal in 2014. To combat corruption, the G8 members pledge to channel fifty-percent of donor aid directly through the Afghan Ministry of Finance within the next two years. Additionally, the G8 members pledge to assist the Afghan government in promoting public education, women’s issues, and respect for human rights.

In order fully comply with this commitment, the G8 members must assist the Afghan government by providing support in at least two of the following areas: combating security issues, improving regional integration, and strengthening domestic development. Alternatively, the G8 members can offer partial compliance by offering support for at least one of the three policy areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoring Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1       Member provides no resources at all in any of the given areas of security issues, regional cooperation and domestic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0        Member provides resources for only one out of three areas of security issues, regional cooperation and domestic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1       Member provides resources in at least two out of three areas of security issues, regional cooperation and domestic development.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak**

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to the transition process in Afghanistan by strengthening domestic development and assisting the Afghan government to combat security issues.

---


On 2 November 2011, Canada welcomed the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan. Through the Istanbul Declaration, the international community pledged “to give strong emphasis and further impetus to the ongoing regional cooperation endeavours.” However, Canada was not one the parties that adopted the declaration.

Although Canada’s combat mission came to a conclusion in July 2011, the Quarterly Report to Parliament on Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan for the Period of 1 April to 30 June 2011—realised on 23 November 2011—reaffirms that Canada will support the peaceful transition of power to the Afghan government through training of Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) personnel and “rule of law initiatives” until 2014.

At the International Conference on Afghanistan on 5 December 2011 held in Bonn, Germany, the Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird reaffirmed Canada’s continued commitment to the nation to 2014 and beyond: “we continue to support health and education for Afghan women and children…to support the development of the Afghan security forces as the second-largest contributor to the NATO Training Mission Afghanistan, and to strengthen the rule of law, human rights and promote regional cooperation.” At the conference, the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.

On 13 December 2011, the Canadian International Cooperation Minister, Beverley J. Oda, announced a CAD13 million donation to Afghanistan through the World Food Programme. This donation will assist approximately three million people in the northern regions of the country. Nearly 1.2 million people in drought-affected regions will be given food rations, while

---

over 42,000 families in urban areas will receive cash vouchers. This initiative will provide much-needed aid to help Afghans survive the winter months.

On 19 December 2011, Gilles Rivard, the Canadian Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, noted between then and 2014 Canada will invest CAD360 million in Afghanistan with priority given to youth through education and health; security; rule of law including through the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan; and cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours.

The fourteenth and final report on Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan 2008-2011 was released on 29 March 2012 and outlines the progress on Canada’s efforts in Afghanistan during the period of 2008-2011. The report also includes the final status of the 44 targets that were set out at the beginning of the period in 2008: 33 have been reached or surpassed, 5 have been partially achieved (and 2 of those will be achieved later this spring), and 6 have not been achieved at all although work has been done to move towards them. Furthermore, the report includes the details of Canada’s engagement in Afghanistan from 2011-2014. Based in Kabul, the engagement has now shifted to four priorities: investing in the future of Afghan youth and children through development programming; advancing security, the rule of law, and human rights through the provision of up to 950 Canadian Forces trainers and 45 Canadian civilian police; promoting regional diplomacy; and, finally, helping to deliver humanitarian assistance.

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the Canadian Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan.” Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).”

---


Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting domestic development in the areas of education, health, and assisting the Afghan government to address security issues through adoption of the conclusion of the conference in Bonn.

**Analyst: David Cosolo**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment of supporting the transition process in Afghanistan.

On 11 October 2011, the Afghan Ministry of Finance announced that the French Agency for Development (AFD) donated USD7.7 million to assist the agriculture sector. The funds will be divided between two distinct programs: the development of a national agriculture sector and the development of a national livestock-breeding sector. This donation will help Afghanistan develop domestically and further reinforces the AFD’s goal to help the nation grow through health and agriculture initiatives.

On 26 October 2011, French Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Alain Juppé announced that he presented Afghan Foreign Minister Zalmai Rassoul the French proposal for a “friendship and cooperation treaty between France and Afghanistan.” Juppé stated that the treaty contains “specific security proposals for military training, police training, the creation of an Afghan gendarmerie…and infrastructure development.”

At the International Conference on Afghanistan on 5 December 2011, the French Government reaffirmed its commitment to transfer power from international forces to the Afghan Government, and remain invested in the country for the Decade of Transformation (2015-2024). At the conference, the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security

---


Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.926

On 27 January 2012, French troops resumed training Afghan soldiers following a weeklong suspension, while President Sarkozy announced that all French troops will leave Afghanistan by the end of 2013—a year earlier than originally planned.927

On 28 January 2012, Afghan President Hamid Karzai and French President Nicolas Sarkozy formally announced the signing of the previously mentioned long-term treaty between the two nations.928 The treaty outlines France’s commitment “in several key areas such as education, health, economy and culture”, and also ensures “continued assistance in areas of security and defense, agriculture and rural development, and good governance and rule of law.”929

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the French Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan.”930 Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).”931

Thus, France has been given a score of +1 for supporting the Afghanistan transition process by aiding domestic development through agriculture funding, and providing support to the Afghan government in the area of security.

Analyst: David Cosolo


Germany:

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to assist the Afghan government with the transition process by providing support in all three of the following areas: combating security issues, improving regional integration, and strengthening domestic development.

On 27 November 2011, German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle and German Defense Minister, Thomas de Maiziere announced to reporters in Berlin, Germany that the Taliban should be included in Afghanistan peace talks ahead of the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan. According to Westerwelle and de Maiziere, negotiation and reconciliation with the Islamist militant group was the only option available to achieve a political resolution to the conflict and maintain a lasting peace in the region.

On 29 November 2011, German Chancellor Angela Merkel told reporters in Berlin, Germany that she would attempt to convince Islamabad to change its position on boycotting the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan. According to the German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan will have important impacts on every nation in the region and as a result Pakistan has a stake in its success.

On 4 December 2011, the German and Dutch governments pledged EUR35.6 million in aid to Afghanistan for the development of agriculture and education sectors. The contracts were signed among the Afghan Minister of Education Ghulam Farooq Wardak, the Dutch Ambassador to Afghanistan Radnik van Vollenhoven, and the German Chargé d'Affaires Thomas Zahneisen. According to Wardak, Germany's contribution of EUR20 million would be spent through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund to improve infrastructure and quality of education.

On 5 December 2011, German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle and Turkish Foreign Minister, Ahmet Davutoğlu held a meeting in Bonn, Germany where they agreed to continue

---

933 Germany backs Taliban talks in Afghanistan, Google News (Berlin) 27 November 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. [Link]
934 Germany hopes Pakistan will still attend Afghanistan meeting, The Express Tribune (Berlin) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. [Link]
935 Germany hopes Pakistan will still attend Afghanistan meeting, The Express Tribune (Berlin) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. [Link]
936 Germany, Holland pledge 35.6 m euros in aid, Pajhwok Afghan News (Kabul) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. [Link]
937 Germany, Holland pledge 35.6 m euros in aid, Pajhwok Afghan News (Kabul) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. [Link]
938 Germany, Holland pledge 35.6 m euros in aid, Pajhwok Afghan News (Kabul) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. [Link]
supporting Afghanistan beyond NATO troops' withdrawal in 2014. The two ministers agreed to offer assistance in all fields to Afghanistan after 2014, specifically reconstruction and development, and concluded that if the international community does not remain engaged in Afghanistan then instability could spread into Central Asia.

On 5 December 2011, at the request of the Afghan government, the German government hosted the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany. The conference focused on gathering international support to help ensure a peaceful transition and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. At the conference, German Chancellor, Angela Merkel stressed the importance of reconciliation and power sharing with the Taliban. German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle claimed that this conference would help keep Afghanistan from becoming a haven for terrorists and maintain that it is safe for the next generation. The final statement at the conference included a pledge to strengthen oversight of Afghan elections, protect civilians, strengthen the rule of law, and eliminate corruption.

At the conference, the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.

---

On 13 December 2011, the AFPAK (Afghanistan/Pakistan) Civil Society Forum held a conference in Islamabad, Pakistan. At the conference, Afghan, German, and Pakistani delegates stressed that closer cooperation between neighboring countries is necessary in the AFPAK region if the peace building process is to be expanded. The conference was jointly organized by the German political foundation Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) and the Community Appraisal and Motivation Program (CAMP). The conference was also supported by the Pakistan International Human Rights Organization (PIHRO) and National Center for Policy Research, Kabul University, and partly sponsored by the German Foreign Office.

On 20 December 2011, the Afghan Ministry of Finance and the German Development Bank signed two Financing Agreements worth EUR65 million that will support the Afghan reconstruction and development efforts. These funds will benefit the Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). Rudiger Konif, Ambassador of Germany in Kabul noted that the RIDF “have proven their suitability to trigger Afghan-led development processes as indispensable civilian elements in the process of transition.”

On 21 December 2011, the German magazine Der Spiegel announced that the German government would be funding a TV police show in Afghanistan in order to help improve the image of the country's police force. According to Der Spiegel, the sponsors of the project include the German Foreign Ministry and the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, which has been the focus of Germany’s efforts to help professionalize Afghan police forces before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) withdrawal.

On 26 January 2012, the Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan described the first filming of the home-grown Afghan police detective series “Amanullah.” The 20 episodes, each with 24 minutes of airtime, was initiated by the European Police Mission EUPOL Afghanistan, produced by Saba Film, and financed by the German Foreign Office. The first episode will be aired on national television channel Radio Television Afghanistan (RTA) in the summer of 2012.

On 25 January 2012, the German Embassy in Kabul provided funding for agricultural micro-projects to Afghan villages. The Embassy’s micro-project scheme is part of Germany’s overall development cooperation that contributes to poverty alleviation and improvement of living standards, to cover the basic needs of the poorest social classes, especially in rural areas. Three village elders of Kata Khel village located in Deh Sabz district northeast of Kabul thanked Ambassador Rüdiger König for the support of the German Embassy towards the rehabilitation of the irrigation system in their village.

On 18 January 2012, peace talks between the Taliban and the US in Doha stalled due to a delay by Washington to set free some important Taliban leaders from Guantanamo Bay prison. On 4 March 2012, it was reported that German government officials have accelerated their efforts to end the stalemate and help resume peace dialogue between the Taliban and the U.S. government.

On 11 March 2012, the Minister of Finance of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Dr. Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal (MoF), and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dirk Niegel, officially signed the summary record of the governmental negotiations on Afghan-German Development Cooperation in 2012. These negotiations focused on creating a stronger Afghan-German cooperation plan for 2012 and,

---

subsequently, the German government announced the allocation of EUR240 million towards various good governance practices in Afghanistan. Additionally, both parties made recommendations regarding a sustainable joint-initiative geared towards the growth of Afghanistan’s private economy and public employment.

On 13 March 2012, German Defense Minister, Thomas de Maiziére met with Pakistani Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani in Islamabad to exchange views on defense cooperation and military collaboration, war on terror, and regional and international issues. The meeting ended with Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani stating that Pakistan was committed to supporting the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process in Afghanistan.

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the German Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan.” Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).”

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment of supporting good governance in Afghanistan.

**Analyst: Igor Gontcharov**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the Afghanistan stabilizing mission and the process of transition towards good governance.

On 20 July 2011, Italy agreed to help Afghanistan rebuild its economy by providing EUR150 million in financial aid with the aim to rebuild infrastructure and facilities. The Afghan Minister of Finance, Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal noted that “now that we talk about transition, the best way to help Afghanistan is to invest in the Afghan Economy.”

---


During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the Italian Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan.”\footnote{G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d.} Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward
Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).

Thus, for its support of the transition process in the areas of security and domestic development, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with the commitment of good governance.

Analyst: Halah Akash

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process endorsed by Afghanistan and the international community at the London and Kabul Conferences and the NATO Lisbon Summit. It is supporting security issues and domestic development.

On 17 July 2011, the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a statement supporting the transition from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to the Government of Afghanistan, stating, “Japan will continue to support the nation building of Afghanistan under Afghan ownership in collaboration with the international community, including assistance to the ANSF.”

In October 2011, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a report on the status of Japan’s Assistance Program to Afghanistan. Since the program began in November 2009, the Japanese Government has given over USD1.75 billion (YEN175.3 billion) to Afghanistan. The report outlines a number of other accomplishments. In terms of enhancing national security, Japan has donated YEN64.4 billion to assist police salaries through UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), to train police officers in Japan, and to use literacy as a means of empowering Afghan police. Moreover, the funds have also been allocated to a number of counter-narcotics projects, including strengthening border control and developing the capacity for criminal justice through the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

In terms of supporting domestic development, Japan donated YEN94.2 billion to build new schools in Kabul, rehabilitate roads in Kabul, rebuild the airstrip at the Kabul International Airport, and improve rice-based agriculture in Nangarhar. Japan contends that its commitment

---


to education, infrastructure, and agriculture is “for Afghanistan’s sustainable and self-reliant development.”

On 5 December 2011, at the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joe Nakano, announced that Japan planned to host a ministerial conference to address the strategy for sustainable Afghan development including regional economic cooperation. At the conference, Japan and rest of the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.

On 10 December 2011, the representatives from the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) announced the Japanese government’s pledge of USD9.3 million to fund an infectious disease prevention program for the Afghan children. On 12 January 2012, the Government of Japan demonstrated its support by providing the Afghan Ministry of Education with a grant of USD25 million. The grant will allow the Afghan government to provide access to primary education to children in three disadvantaged provinces through the creation of safe, secure, and child friendly learning spaces by 2012.

On 24 January 2012, Japan’s embassy in Kabul announced a USD9 million contract with the Afghan Ministry of Justice for capacity building the criminal justice sector. The funding will support criminal justice capacity building in the Balkh, Bamyan, and Herat provinces.

On 1 March 2012, the UNHCR announced a donation of USD20 million from the Government of Japan “to support the Agency’s return and reintegration programs for returnees in

Afghanistan.” The bulk of the funds will go towards travel and reintegration funds for Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran, but will also help find long-lasting solutions for the returnee population.

On 5 March 2012, the Government of Japan donated USD13.6 million to UNODC as part of its “Aid to Afghanistan” initiative. This donation is in addition to the USD9 million that Japan previously donated to the UN Office in January 2012, which aimed to strengthen the Afghan criminal justice system. This brings the total to USD23 million in aid from Japan to Afghanistan through UNODC in 2012. Japan is committed to strengthening civilian authority, development, and governance in Afghanistan and the surrounding region.

On 10 March 2012, the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Japanese Foreign Ministry, announced a USD111 million donation from Japan to Afghanistan to bolster domestic development. The funds will be used to improve the Kabul International Airport, the Bamyan Airport, the East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Northern Kabul, Kabul University, and address small irrigation development in Kabul suburbs.

On 31 March 2012, Japan’s Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan Tadamichi Yamamoto, briefed Afghan President Karzai on preparations for the 2012 Tokyo Conference. The conference, planned as a follow-up to the Bonn Conference, will aim to translate the commitments made in Bonn, into action. The Tokyo Conference will be held in July 2012 and also aims to make decisions on how the international community can provide economic assistance to Afghanistan throughout the Transformation Decade (2015-2025).

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the Japanese Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan.” Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring
engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).\textsuperscript{1001}

Thus, Japan has been awarded a +1 for its compliance with the commitment to assist the transition process in Afghanistan by providing support in the areas of security and domestic development.

\textit{Analyst: David Cosolo}

\textbf{Russia: +1}

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process in Afghanistan.

Russia has provided resources to support the Afghanistan transition process in the area of security.

According to the Russian Ministry of the Interior order, adopted on 30 December 2011, 42 counterterrorist specialists, 20 public security officers from Afghanistan and 189 counterdrug specialists from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia will be trained in 2012. The costs will be covered by the Russian federal budget.\textsuperscript{1002}

On 26 January 2012, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB100 million (USD3.3 million) to the NATO-Russia Council Helicopter Maintenance Trust Fund.\textsuperscript{1003} The fund is aimed at “providing maintenance and repair capacity, including the provision of spare parts and technician training, to the Afghan Air Force helicopter fleet”.\textsuperscript{1004} According to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a training programme for the Afghan technicians was launched at Novosibirsk Aircraft Repair Facility in April 2012.\textsuperscript{1005}

Russia has also provided resources to support the Afghanistan transition process in the area of domestic development.

On 2 September 2011, at the meeting with the Presidents of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, the Russian President confirmed that Russia was ready to take part and invest “considerable money” in the important projects of regional development. The projects include building an electricity transmission line from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Pakistan and creation of the Trans-Afghanistan Gas Pipeline.\textsuperscript{1006} In the joint statement, the

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{1001} G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. \url{http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d}.
  \item \textsuperscript{1003} Executive Order No. 30-r of 26 January 2012, Government of Russia (Moscow) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. \url{http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1599624}.
  \item \textsuperscript{1004} NATO Allies and Russia put their trust in Afghan Air Force, NATO 21 April 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. \url{http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_72872.htm}.
  \item \textsuperscript{1005} Comment of Russian MFA Press and Information Department in relation to proposition of NATO Secretary General to Russia to finance Afghan national security forces, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. \url{http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/0/247A3A02D3711E83442579EA003CF14B}.
  \item \textsuperscript{1006} Press statement following a meeting with the Presidents of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, Russian Presidential Executive Office (Moscow) 2 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. \url{http://eng.kremlin.ru/transcripts/2766}.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
participants welcomed “Russia’s interest in participation in the realization of the project of construction of the gas pipeline Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India.”

On 22 January 2012, Russia presented 40 KAMAZ trucks and 3 thousand tons of wheat flour to Afghanistan. According to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs “realization of humanitarian projects is important contribution to the social-economic restoration of Afghanistan.”

On 1-2 March 2012, the first meeting of the Russian-Afghan Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation took place in Moscow. The Commission was created on 14 June 2011 and its functions include: defining main directions of bilateral trade and economic cooperation, assisting business from both countries, identification and removal of bilateral trade barriers and cooperation on restoring the infrastructure objects in Afghanistan.

During the compliance period, Russia has supported the Afghanistan transition process by taking measures in the areas of security and domestic development. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process in Afghanistan by contributing to domestic development and encouraging regional integration.

In November 2011, the UK funded an Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics-hosted conference on a 2012 poppy-field eradication campaign. These contributions are compounded by the British Prime Minister, David Cameron’s decision to reduce the UK’s military presence in Afghanistan by 426 personnel by February 2012 as a part of the transition process.

The UK was present at the Istanbul Conference as an observer in early November 2011 and supported the resulting “Istanbul Process,” aimed at laying out a framework of security cooperation between Middle and Central Asian states such as Afghanistan, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, China, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. However, the UK was not amongst the

---


group of parties that adopted the Istanbul Declaration on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan.

In the wake of the Pakistani border incident on 26 November 2011, the UK has also supported the CENTCOM investigation into the event and encouraged Pakistani involvement to increase stability in Afghanistan. As such, the UK is championing regional cooperation. However, because the UK has not coupled its rhetoric support with action, this development does not count towards compliance for this commitment.

The UK has also provided humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. This aid has gone to numerous causes, namely the 1 November 2011 purchase of 3,800 artificial limbs and 10,000 crutches for Afghan amputees (as a part of a 40 per cent increase in UK aid to Afghanistan).

On the same day, the UK International Secretary for Development, Andrew Mitchell, also launched a fund that will help ordinary Afghans to expose corruption and extra funding to assist the Afghan people engage in traditional Afghan trades. The funding is part of the UK’s long-term development commitment to the country.

On 5 December 2011, the UK attended the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany. The UK along with the rest of the international community agreed to engage with Afghanistan beyond 2014 and to produce a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.

In January 2012, the UK-led Provincial Reconstruction Team in Helmand Province completed building two new schools in Lashkar Gah, refurbished a school in Nad-E-Ali, and reopened a school in Nar e Saraj. The UK also made USD20 million contribution to an Asian Development Bank initiative to restore power to some 50,000 people in the Helmand province. The initiative is expected to boost local business in the province.
In January 2012, the UK signed the UK-Afghanistan Enduring Strategic Partnership Document with Afghanistan, thereby, reaffirming long-term UK support for Afghanistan after 2014. The document outlines the UK’s commitment to work with the Afghan government “to support Afghan participation in regional international organisations.” In terms of security, the UK “will promote the national security of Afghanistan during and after the transition of lead responsibility for security to the Afghan Government.” As such, the UK will continue to support the ANSF and agree to a program of professional development for the ANSF, including the Afghan National Army’s Officer Academy.

In terms of economic development, the British commitments include maximizing trade and investment, “including Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement and a UK-Afghanistan double taxation system.”

The UK military personnel were also present in a supporting role during the ANSF-led anti-insurgency Operation Rozi Roshan in central Helmand.

In February 2012, the UK supported comments by Pakistan’s Prime Minister, Yousuf Gilani supporting Afghan peace and reconciliation processes with Taliban and other insurgency groups. The UK Foreign Secretary William Hague met with the Pakistani Foreign Minister Hina Khar on the 21 February in London, discussing UK-Pakistan relations and regional stability with Afghanistan.

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the UK Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order.”

---


---
order throughout Afghanistan.” Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).”

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with its commitments to assist Afghanistan with the transition process by providing support in the areas of domestic development and security.

**Analyst: Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe**

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process endorsed by Afghanistan and the international community at the London and Kabul Conferences and the NATO Lisbon Summit. The US assisted the Afghan government by providing support in all three of the following areas: combating security issues, improving regional integration, and strengthening domestic development.

On 19 June 2011, the outgoing US Defense Secretary Robert Gates confirmed in Washington that the US State Department was in talks with the Taliban in order to increase the possibility of a diplomatic resolution to the Afghan conflict. Robert Gates also stated that continued military pressure on the Taliban would continue in order to ensure they are willing to meet the guidelines that the US-led coalition has set out for peace, such as renouncing violence, breaking with al-Qaeda and respecting the Afghan Constitution. On 19 December 2011, senior US officials in Washington stated that talks with the Taliban were on the verge of the second phase of confidence-building, which if successful could lead to the beginning of a third phase of negotiations in which the Taliban and Afghan government hold direct peace talks.

On 2 August 2011, the Afghan, Pakistan, and the US Trilateral Core Group met for the fourth time. The group aims to strengthen cooperation between the three countries on the situation in Afghanistan. The August meeting focused on the Istanbul and Bonn Conference on Afghanistan that took place in November and December 2011 respectively.

---


On 23 September 2011, the US Embassy Coordinating Director for Rule of Law and Law Enforcement Ambassador, Hans G. Klemm, and the Afghan Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, Jawid Ludin, signed agreements that will allocate USD 268 million for joint programs in rule of law, counternarcotics, and law enforcement. The Afghan Deputy Minister, Ludin noted that “progress in these areas is especially important for the citizens of Afghanistan as the country moves towards security transition.”

On 31 October 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Afghan Ministry of Finance signed an agreement, which aims to bolster the capacity of the Afghan Civil Service Commission to provide improved basic government services. The USD15 million grant agreement will allow the Afghan government to reform the Civil Service Commission in the areas of human resources, financial and procurement management, and organizational governance.

On 5 December 2011, the Bonn II conference on the future of Afghanistan was held in Bonn, Germany. Participants at the conferences included US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, who announced that the US was unfreezing hundreds of millions of dollars in development funds to Afghanistan due to financial reforms made by Kabul. By the end of 2014 Afghanistan’s security forces are expected to increase to 352,000 and without foreign financial assistance, the Afghan government will be unable to pay for the security forces basic services.

On 10 December 2011, US Ambassador to Afghanistan, Ryan C. Crocker, spoke at a roundtable event in Washington affirming that US troops will remain in Afghanistan to support the Afghan government and combat security issues after the scheduled withdrawal in 2014, as long as the Afghan government requested it.

---


Afghan President Hamid Karzai called on the international community to support Afghanistan politically and militarily for at least another decade.\textsuperscript{1045}

On 10 December 2011, commander of US Special Forces, Admiral William McRaven told reporters in Kabul that US military officials have announced plans to triple the ranks of the village paramilitary groups, which are trained by US Special Forces, from their current strength of nearly 10,000 to 30,000.\textsuperscript{1046} According to US commanders these militia groups are an integral part of the plan to strengthen the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and hand over security responsibility to the Afghan government as foreign troops begin their withdrawal.\textsuperscript{1047}

On 14 December 2011, the US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta told reporters in Kabul, Afghanistan that the US will continue to conduct intelligence operations from Afghanistan, such as drone operations, in order to defend Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1048} According to Panetta these intelligence operations need to be continued because they are an important part of the effort to defend Afghanistan and combat security issues.\textsuperscript{1049} Panetta also demanded that Islamabad do more to keep its side of the border secure and stop insurgents from using Pakistan as a base to coordinate attacks on Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1050}

On 22 March 2012, the commander of US Forces in Afghanistan, John Allen told the Senate Armed Service Committee in Washington that the Afghan Local Police (ALP) initiative has been successful and is the key to countering Taliban insurgency in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1051} According to Lieutenant Colonel, Jimmie Cummings, at the request of the Afghan Ministry of Interior, the US Army is accelerating efforts to establish additional ALP sites in northern Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1052}


addition, he stated that the US Special Forces are continually training new Afghan Local Policemen and that 600 new ALP candidates have been processed in the week prior to 26 March 2012 and will be posted in the South and East of Afghanistan.  

On 11 March 2012, Deputy Foreign Minister Jawid Ludin and the U.S. Embassy’s Coordinating Director for Rule of Law and Law Enforcement Ambassador Stephen G. McFarland signed an agreement in which the Government of the United States of America pledged over USD238 million for rule of law, counternarcotics, and law enforcement programs to be carried out jointly with the Government of Afghanistan. In the area of counternarcotics, the funding will support and expand current programs including the operation of 29 residential drug treatment centers located throughout Afghanistan, and will help further joint narcotics interdiction efforts.

On 2 February 2012, the US Ambassador to Afghanistan, Ryan Crocker announced that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has dedicated USD800 million dollars to Afghanistan to be spent on agriculture, health, training sectors, and reconstruction in Afghanistan. In addition, on 10 March 2012, the US government sent formal notes to foreign capitals to request pledges from individual countries in yearly amounts ranging from USD500,000 to USD250 million dollars.

On 4 April 2012, the US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, at a roundtable event in Washington, confirmed that a contingent of the US Army Forces and Special Operation Units will remain in Afghanistan after the scheduled US Army withdrawal in 2014. According to Clinton, a smaller US force will remain in Afghanistan after 2014 to train, advise, and assist Afghan Forces and continue to pursue counter-terrorism operations so long as the Afghan Government permits.

On 9 April 2012, the US forces in Afghanistan under General John Allen, and the Afghan Foreign Minister, Abdul Rahim Wardak signed an agreement focusing on security cooperation. Under the agreement, the newly-formed Afghan Special Operations Unit will take the lead in night raids

and searches of houses and private compounds.\textsuperscript{1061} The agreement also stated that the US army will continue to support the Afghan Special Operation units if required and US Special Operations Units will continue to take part in the night raids.\textsuperscript{1062} In addition, the agreement confirmed that CIA drone attacks inside and from Afghanistan will continue.\textsuperscript{1063} According to former Pentagon official, Michael Maloof, the CIA drone strikes and Special Forces night raids have been a very effective counter-terrorism tactic to defend Afghanistan against the Taliban.\textsuperscript{1064}

During the 11 and 12 April 2012, G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the US Secretary of State and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan.”\textsuperscript{1065} Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).”\textsuperscript{1066}

On 1 May 2012, the US President, Barak Obama and the Afghan President, Hamid Karzai signed the Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the US.\textsuperscript{1067} The agreement includes mutual commitments in the following areas: protecting and promoting shared democracy values, advancing long-term security, reinforcing regional security and cooperation, social and economic development, and strengthening Afghan institutions and governance.\textsuperscript{1068}

Thus the US has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with efforts to support the Afghanistan transition process by providing support in all of the following areas: security issues, regional cooperation, and domestic development.

\textit{Analyst: Igor Gontcharov}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitments to support the Afghanistan transition process by supporting domestic development and providing assistance to the Afghan government to combat security issues.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1061} United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012.\url{http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html}.
\item \textsuperscript{1062} United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012.\url{http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html}.
\item \textsuperscript{1063} United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012.\url{http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html}.
\item \textsuperscript{1064} G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. \url{http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d}.
\item \textsuperscript{1065} G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. \url{http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d}.
\item \textsuperscript{1066} White House Fact Sheet on the Strategic Partnership, US Embassy in Kabul (Kabul) May 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. \url{http://kabul.usembassy.gov/pr-050112.html}.
\item \textsuperscript{1067} White House Fact Sheet on the Strategic Partnership, US Embassy in Kabul (Kabul) May 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. \url{http://kabul.usembassy.gov/pr-050112.html}.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
The EU contributed significantly to improving security in Afghanistan. In October 2011, the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) contracted a EUR15 million Police Staff College to be built in Kabul and a Regional Police Training Centre in Bamyan.\(^{1069}\) The EUPOL also provided the Afghan National Army (ANA) courses on crime scene and corruption investigation.\(^{1070}\) As of February 2012, the EUPOL’s Police Staff Training College has trained over two thousand officers.\(^{1071}\)

The EU continues to support the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan programme, aimed at paying the salaries of the ANA in a more accountable manner. EUR140 million was expected to have been paid by the end of 2011.\(^{1072}\)

Further, the European Commission is expected to spend EUR600 million between 2011 and 2013 in assistance to Afghanistan.\(^{1073}\) “Priority areas for the EU in Afghanistan include agriculture, governance, health and regional cooperation.”\(^{1074}\)

At the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference hosted in Istanbul on the 2 and 3 November 2011, the EU pushed for a security agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan,\(^{1075}\) as well as the resulting Centre for Regional Cooperation based in the Afghan Foreign Ministry.\(^{1076}\)

However, the EU was not amongst the parties that signed the Declaration of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan. In addition, the EU has provided significant independent aid and promoted the development of human rights in Afghanistan.

On 3 November 2011, this included a EUR47 million contribution to Afghan health and hospital services in 16 provinces over a period of 19 months.\(^{1077}\)


The EU also exhibited the International Drawing Competition on Gender Equality in November 2011, where 400 Afghan children took part, in order to promote education regarding equality.

On 22 January 2012, the EU issued a press release, endorsing the initiation of a new TV crime series “Detective Amanullah.” The EU POL and the GIZ partnered in this joint-initiative that focuses on creating social awareness regarding the role of the AFP. Furthermore, the participating governments see this as an opportunity to promote and encourage the Afghani populace, especially women, to join the police force.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for assisting Afghan transition process through domestic development and security assistance.

Analyst: Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe

Commitment:
“We will fulfill our international commitments to secure the return of stolen assets.”
- Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
Asset recovery is a fundamental principle of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Asset recovery is defined in Article 52 as “Prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime.”\(^{1083}\) In regards to the Arab Springs, asset recovery generally refers to money taken by dictators and placed in financial institutions in G8 countries. The convention allows for civil court cases to determine the status of the assets, and obliges the country to freeze assets, and “give priority consideration to returning confiscated property to the requesting State Party, returning such property to its prior legitimate owners or compensating the victims of the crime.”\(^{1084}\) As of 25 November 2011, all G8 countries have signed the treaty and Japan and Germany have yet to ratify it.\(^{1085}\)

On 27 May 2011, the G8 launched the “Deauville Partnership" with the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia. This partnership “enshrines common values of freedom and democracy and is founded on the respect for the sovereignty of States and peoples, whose protection is the common responsibility of governments.”\(^{1086}\) The G8 indicated the option to partner with other countries making the transition to democracy. At a meeting on 10 September 2011, Jordan and Morocco, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates have joined the partnership. The partnership now incorporates nine international and regional financial institutions, including the


This partnership has two parts, “a political process to support the democratic transition and foster governance reforms, notably the fight against corruption and the strengthening of the institutions needed to ensure transparency and accountable government; and an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth.” The fight against corruption is a key feature of economic reforms. The G8 has given its assistance in this area based on prior international agreements signed.

**Commitment Features:**

Stolen Assets Recovery Program (StAR) is a joint plan between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank which StAR operates under the UN Convention Against Corruption. It obliges states to ensure that “the recovered assets are used well, to support the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or invest in badly needed infrastructure, for example.” Programs that are launched to uncover stolen assets, therefore, must also include mechanisms to ensure these are put to effective use.

For StAR to be successful, G8 Members must ratify and implement the UNCAC. Therefore, for successful compliance on this commitment, each member country must have ratified this treaty. StAR is intended to encourage bilateral activities, and the WBG and UNODC do not want to get involved in the proceedings. Therefore, to ensure compliance, member countries must have created framework agreements with countries in the Deauville partnership. Countries can also enlist private sector assistance, as that is acceptable under StAR.

The Accra Agenda for Action was adopted by the G8 in 2007. In the agreement, member countries committed themselves to fight against corruption and to “take steps in their own countries to combat corruption by individuals or corporations and to track, freeze, and recover illegally acquired assets.” The Fourth High Level Forum on Development Effectiveness (HLF4) took place in Busan, South Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2011. In the “Statement of Resolve of the Arab Funds of the Coordination Group,” various multilateral financial organizations from the MENA area indicated their desire to be part of the process through which funds are distributed. The role of the G8 countries then is to work with this “coordination group” to ensure the assets recovered target either MDGs or infrastructure. Under

---


Accra, they have committed to devoting substantial resources to asset recovery, although only the United Kingdom and the United States have made substantial progress in this area.

**Compliance Scale:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The member country has not committed any new resources to the recovery of stolen assets AND therefore no assets recovered have been invested in effective projects under StAR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The member country has committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets OR the member country has recovered assets and ensured they have been invested in effective projects as under StAR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The member country has committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets AND recovered assets have been invested in effective projects under StAR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead Analyst: Aoife Quinn**

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with their international commitments to secure the return of stolen assets and has taken appropriate bilateral action in promoting StAR.

As of 24 May 2011 Canada imposed an asset freeze against people associated with the current Syrian regime and entities involved in security and military operations against the Syrian people. On the same date, Canada froze the assets of four individuals and two entities associated with the Syrian government. The names of the individuals are as follows: Mohammad Mufleh, Major General Tawfiq Younes, Mohammed Makhlouf, and Ayman Jabir. The entities are as follows: Commercial Bank of Syria, and Syriatel.

Canada is an active contributor to StAR. Canada established the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act and the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations on 23 March 2011. The Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act permits the Canadian Government to freeze the assets or restrain property of politically exposed foreign persons at the written request of a foreign state. The Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations give effect to written requests from Tunisia and Egypt.

---

to freeze assets of their former leaders and senior officials or their associates and family members suspected of having misappropriated state funds, or obtained property inappropriately as a result of their office, family, business or personal connections. On 16 December 2011 Canada amended and updated the list of persons whose assets are subject to freezing under the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations. There are currently 48 politically exposed foreign persons registered in Tunisia. There are currently 21 politically exposed foreign persons registered in Egypt.

Canada froze CAD2.3-billion in Libyan assets under UN sanctions against Moammar Gadhafi’s regime. An estimated CAD$2-billion in Libyan assets held by Canadian institutions still remains frozen because it is part of broader United Nations sanctions still in effect.

On 13 August 2011, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird stated that Canada has frozen the assets of additional individuals and entities associated to the Assad regime in Syria.

As of 30 April 2012, Canada has yet to unfreeze its Libyan assets. There is no evidence of Canada returning stolen assets to their foreign jurisdictions. Though the assets remain frozen, they still remain in Canadian control. For this reason, Canada has failed to fully comply with this commitment.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

France: +1

France has fully complied with their international commitments to secure the return of stolen assets and have taken appropriate bilateral action in promoting StAR in the recovery of assets.

France is releasing Libyan assets to allow the Libyan government to have the resources necessary for the reconstruction of Libya. Pending the unfreezing of all assets, France secured the authorization of the Security Council’s Sanctions Committee to unfreeze EUR1.5 billion on 31

August 2011.\(^{1108}\) France also transferred €230 million to the Central Bank of Libya (CBL).\(^{1109}\) Moreover, at the Sanctions Committee in New York, France supported the unfreezing in full of the assets of the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) and the Libyan Foreign Bank (LFB) at the Security Council.\(^{1110}\) The French government stated that it would unfreeze any assets by 16 December 2011.\(^{1111}\) Once completed, all of these assets will then be under the full control of the Libyan authorities.\(^{1112}\)

According to President Sarkozy, France has taken all the domestic measures necessary in order to block any suspicious transactions.\(^{1113}\) The French government introduced a criminal offence for owning “unjustified” assets, a law that can be used against the proceeds of crime in cases where assets are disproportionate to the lifestyle of their owner, who has habitual contact with criminals.\(^{1114}\) The French Government is conducting a preliminary enquiry into the assets of former Tunisian leader Ben Ali.\(^{1115}\)

In addition, France hosted the second StAR-INTERPOL Asset Recovery Focal Points Meeting in July 2011 at the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, France.\(^{1116}\) The meeting brought together over 113 asset recovery experts from 56 countries and it served as a framework to facilitate case cooperation and helped enhance relationships among practitioners.\(^{1117}\)

The French government is initiating a program that will outline a framework for the recovery of stolen assets which is founded on the Initiative of the World Bank for the restitution of stolen assets. Where stolen assets which is disproportionate to the lifestyle of their owner, who has habitual contact with criminals. The French government is initiating a program that will outline a framework for the recovery of stolen assets which is founded on the Initiative of the World Bank for the restitution of stolen assets.

---


Due to the actions taken by France in regards to the freezing of assets, their return to their countries of origin, and the domestic policies in place to ensure this, France is in full compliance with this commitment.

*Analyst: Sarah Burton*

**Germany:** - 1

Germany has not complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets and promote the World Bank / United Nations StAR to support Egypt and Tunisia in the recovery of assets. Germany has yet to ratify the 2003 UNCAC. The UNODC and the World Bank’s StAR requires ratification of the UNCAC by all participating nations. However, Germany has frozen over EUR7.3 billion of money associated with the Gaddafi regime. Furthermore, Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle has called on the UN Security Council to expedite the release of frozen Libyan assets.

Germany has committed funding to Arab Spring initiatives, but none have been targeted toward stolen asset recovery. In December 2011 Dr. Norbert Lammert pledged EUR100 million for 2012-2013 on behalf of the German parliament to support the democratic transition in the Arab region. In addition to the financial pledge the German parliament has provided the Tunisian government with translated versions of German legislative and legal texts aimed at aiding in the development of the democratic model.

Thus, although the Arab Spring has elicited a response by the German Government, the government has not worked within the StAR framework endorsed by the G8. Therefore, Germany has not complied with this commitment.

*Analyst: Rezwana Islam*

**Italy:** - 1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets and support Egypt and Tunisia in the recovery of assets.

Although Italy did seize control of Libyan foreign assets as dictated by a United Nations Security Council Resolution in February 2011 it has not taken any steps toward repatriating frozen assets, nor has it contributed any new resources to supporting the multilateral and universal instruments to which it is a Party State, including StAR and UNCAC.

---


On 7 June 2011, UNODC Executive Director Yuri Fedetov met with several senior Italian officials to discuss a range of drug and crime related matters. The meeting covered current developments in North Africa, however it did not include a strategy for the repatriation of Libyan assets frozen by the Italian government in February 2011.

Prime Minister of the National Transitional Council Mahmoud Jibril and members of the opposition leadership in Libya met with representatives from Italy at a summit hosted in Doha, Qatar on 24 August 2011. One of the topics under discussion was the recovery of billions of dollars in Libyan assets frozen when sanctions were imposed on Quaddafi’s regime. Mahmoud Jibril stated that “the NTC wishes to use these funds to restore law and order, establish stability, and keep the country’s economy afloat during the advent of a post-Qaddafi Libya.

On 25 August 2011, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi met with NTC Prime Minister Mahmoud Jibril in Milan. Berlusconi promised to release USD505 million of Libyan assets, however the funds have yet to be released.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for having not committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets, and not invested recovered assets into effective projects under StAR.

**Analyst: Benjamin Chacon**

**Japan: -1**

Japan has not complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets and promote the World Bank / United Nations StAR to support Egypt and Tunisia in the recovery of assets.

Japan has yet to ratify the 2003 UNCAC. Japan has legislation which only prosecutes the act of bribery but does not seize the profits of active foreign bribery. Existing legislature does not explicitly provide the means to confiscate the indirect profits of active bribery. However, Japan has frozen Libyan assets associated with the Gaddafi regime in accordance with the UN Security Council. It has not yet returned the funds to the National Transitional Council.

On Friday Sept. 23, 2011 Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda announced support for the Arab Spring through loans totalling to JPY76 billion to be given as assistance in building

---


infrastructure and developing industry in the Middle East and North Africa. Noda also announced
Japan’s support for nation-building efforts in South Sudan through the existing UN peace
building operation.\footnote{1130}

Although the Japanese government has responded to the Arab Spring, it has not been within the
stolen asset framework endorsed by the G8. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for its
lack of compliance on this commitment.

\textit{Analyst: Rezwana Islam}

\textbf{Russia: -1}

During the compliance period Russia has not committed any new resources to the recovery of
stolen assets. Therefore no assets recovered have been invested in effective projects under the
Deauville Partnership. Thus, Russia receives a score of -1.

\textit{Analyst: Andrey Shelepov}

\textbf{United Kingdom: 0}

The United Kingdom has not fully complied with its commitments on the recovery of stolen
assets in the Arab Spring.

On 27 February 2011, the UK froze and seized the equivalent of GBP900 million worth of
Libyan currency that was linked to Muammar Gaddafi.\footnote{1131}

The United Kingdom’s Bribery Act, 2010 came into force on 1 July 2011. This is a part of the
UK’s work in the OECD Working Group on Bribery International Business Transactions and the
UN Convention Against Corruption. This act is extra-territorial, and also applies to companies
who do business in the UK.\footnote{1132}

On 29 August 2011 UK foreign secretary William Hague said that it was likely to take some time
before Libyan assets could be repatriated.\footnote{1133} However, in turn, the British Government’s Asset
Freezing Unit (AFU) announced in late August that Libyan assets would remain frozen and it
would work closely with the World Bank and other institutions to monitor the situation.\footnote{1134}

On 2 March 2012, the High Court received the Libyan government’s attempts to seize a house in
London valued at over £10 million from Saadi Gaddafi, the son of Mummar Gaddafi.\footnote{1135}

\footnote{1130} Japan announces it will make loans to aid 'Arab Spring' movements\cite{Takeshi Endo The Yomiuri Shimbun September 25, 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. \url{http://www.stripes.com/news/pacific/japan-announces-it-will-make-loans-to-aid-arab-spring-movements-1.156066}}

\footnote{1131} Britain freezes Gaddafi family assets as £900m of Libyan currency impounded (United Kingdom) \cite{28 February 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2011. \url{http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/feb/27/gaddafi-family-assets-frozen-queen}}


\footnote{1135} Mathiason , Nick. “Libya acts to seize £10m Gaddafi house in London” \cite{2 May 2012. \url{http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/mar/02/libya-acts-seize-gaddafi-house-london?INTCMP=SRCH}}
The UK has made some progress in the return of stolen assets in Libya, however these assets have not been invested in effective projects under StAR and therefore full compliance has not been achieved.

Analyst: Christopher Sullivan

The United States: +1
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets.

The United States has ratified the UNCAC and works with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the StAR Initiative. It is also a member of the OECD’s Anti-Bribery Working Group. The Treasury Department’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (OTFI) and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) put in place sanctions and provisional measures against senior Egyptian, Tunisian, Libyan, and Syrian government officials from January to May 2011. In this period, United States issued a number of Executive Orders, including Executive Order 13566 and Executive Order 13572 which set out to identify and freeze the assets of Libyan ruler Muammar Gaddafi and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. Also within this period, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) opened a preliminary investigation into ousted Tunisian President Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, “seeking information on whether he has any assets in the United States.”

On 21 June 2011, StAR released a report “Barriers to Asset Recovery” that advises policy makers on reforms what will enable the recovery of stolen assets. It offers a number of recommendations to improve communication and international cooperation. The report frequently calls attention to the United States’ practices as “proactive in developing effective and efficient strategies to combat corruption by identifying, recovering and repatriating stolen assets.” The document lauds both the United States’ bilateral and multilateral capacities with regards to investigating, identifying, tracing and retrieving assets resulting from corrupt offences in other jurisdictions.

In August 2011, the UN Security Council’s Libya Sanctions Committee approved a US proposal to unfreeze USD1.5 billion of Libyan assets to be used to provide critical humanitarian and other

---

1142 Barriers to Asset Recovery, World Bank (Washington) Date of Access: 8 January 2012.
1143 Barriers to Asset Recovery, World Bank (Washington) Date of Access: 8 January 2012.
assistance to the Libyan people. The US request to unfreeze Libyan assets is divided into three key portions: transfers to international humanitarian organizations (up to $500 million); transfers to suppliers for fuel and other goods for strictly civilian purposes (up to $500 million); and, transfers to the Temporary Financial Mechanism established by the Contact Group to assist the Libyan people (up to $500 million). However, according to Marti Adams, a Treasury Department spokeswoman on October 21 2011, the US has turned over only $700 million of the $1.5 billion authorized by the United Nations.

The Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery held its fifth inter-sessional meeting in Vienna on 25 and 26 August 2011. The United States proposes a more comprehensive system for the recovery of stolen assets, primarily through developing greater international cooperation in confiscation vis-à-vis bilateral and multilateral agreements.

On 8 September 2011, a new framework for US-Tunisia bilateral cooperation (US-Tunisia Joint Political and Economic Partnership) was inaugurated. To further strengthen bilateral legal cooperation, the United States and Tunisia entered into negotiations to establish a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty concerning criminal matters. Furthermore, in a statement released by US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Mould Kefi, the Governments intend to conclude negotiations before the end of the current year for a foreign assistance program to “support the development of more transparent, responsive, and accountable criminal justice institutions.”

On 23 April 2012, President Obama announced plans to freeze the assets of individuals that help the Iranian and Syrian governments use cellphone tracking or Internet monitoring to oppose peaceful dissent in those countries.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for having committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets and investing recovered assets in effective projects under StAR.

Analyst: Benjamin Chacon

---


European Union: 0
The European Union has partially complied with its commitments on the recovery of stolen assets in the Arab Spring.

On 31 January 2011, foreign ministers of the EU agreed to freeze assets associated with Tunisian President Ben Ali as a result of the popular revolt that took place in the country in January.\textsuperscript{1151}

On 30 September 2011, the EU established a ‘privileged partnership’ with Tunisia that implemented a joint task force in both Tunis and Brussels which will facilitate information sharing and conduct workshops to help with rebuilding. The Task Force includes Tunisian authorities, EU Member States, International Financial Institutions, the private sector, civil society, and members of the European Parliament.\textsuperscript{1152} As part of this partnership, “the EU will establish an asset recovery support team with experts in Tunis and Brussels to facilitate information sharing with Member States and the Tunisian Government on assets illegally expatriated by the former regime.”\textsuperscript{1153}

On 27 October 2011, EU Foreign Policy Chief Catherine Ashton stated the EU was considering the return of frozen Tunisian assets in light of the democratic elections that took place in Tunisia. Ashton added that the ‘European Union is ready to return the frozen assets and funds to the Tunisian people.’\textsuperscript{1154} No funds have been released yet, however.

On November 2011, workshops were held by World Bank experts from the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) and key Tunisian stakeholders.\textsuperscript{1155} Due to the EU’s work in Tunisia, it has partly complied with this commitment.

\textit{Analyst: Christopher Sullivan}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
11. Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Growth [110]

Commitment:
“We commit to strengthen and activate our bilateral assistance to support the efforts of Partnership Countries.”

- Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 took note of the “changes under way in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA),” drawing attention to the potential for political, social, and economic “transformation[s]” in the region.\textsuperscript{1156}

In turn, the G8 members expressed support for “the aspirations of the ‘Arab spring’” with respect to “their legitimate call for democratic, open societies and inclusive economic modernisation.”\textsuperscript{1157}

To this end, the G8 launched the Deauville Partnership, a “long term global Partnership” for “all countries of the region engaging in a transition towards free, democratic and tolerant societies.”\textsuperscript{1158} The Partnership builds on the G8’s continued support for “common values of freedom and democracy.”\textsuperscript{1159}

Egypt and Tunisia propelled the Partnership’s creation, and were the first two “Partnership Countries.”\textsuperscript{1160} The Partnership added Jordan and Morocco on 10 September 2011, at a meeting of the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers. The Ministers also “welcome[d] the participation


of Libya” at the meeting, and offered support for Libya’s future participation in the Deauville Partnership.\textsuperscript{1161}

The G8 called on “countries wishing to support transition in the region” as well as “the relevant international financial institutions and UN agencies, the private sector and civil society” to assist with the Deauville Partnership initiative.\textsuperscript{1162} On 10 September 2011, the G8 announced that Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) along with nine “international and regional financial institutions” had partnered with the G8 to provide economic assistance to the Partnership Countries.\textsuperscript{1163}

**Commitment Features**

This commitment reflects the G8 members’ pledge to intensify bilateral assistance to support Partnership Countries’ transformation towards becoming democratic, economically modern societies. The commitment features a political and an economic component, as articulated in the Deauville Partnership.\textsuperscript{1164}

Members are assessed on whether progress has been made towards supporting political processes underway in Partnership Countries aimed at fostering more open, democratic societies. This covers initiatives including but not limited to: fighting corruption, strengthening government institutions to improve transparency and accountability, engaging civil society, expressing support for political rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of religion, and providing educational assistance.

Members are also assessed on whether financial and/or other economic assistance has been given to Partnership Countries with respect to stabilizing modern economic frameworks, and making efforts towards fostering sustainable economic growth. Some of the ways in which the G8 members have pledged to accomplish this include: “help[ing] Partnership Countries meet their financing needs”; collaborating with multilateral financial organizations to assist with underlying economic challenges; increasing trade with and inward investment to Partnership Countries; and assisting with effective integration into the global economy.

Both parts of the commitment must be addressed for a score of full compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member state does not take measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries AND does not make efforts towards stabilizing or enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member state takes measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries OR makes efforts towards stabilizing or enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member state takes measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries AND makes efforts towards stabilizing or enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

On 27 May 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper called for Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh to follow through on his commitment to step down and “allow for a peaceful and democratic transition of power.” However, the Canadian-backed peace agreement that has been installed in Yemen “leaves much of the old government intact” and gives President Saleh “immunity.”

On 14 June 2011, Canadian Defence Minister Peter MacKay noted Canadian military contributions that have helped to protect Libyan civilians. In addition, Canada recognized the National Transitional Council (NTC) as Libya’s “legitimate representatives,” and pledged to maintain an “ongoing dialogue” to assist with the democratization process underway in Libya.

Canada also announced plans to re-establish a Canadian embassy in Tripoli in order to ensure Canada’s “diplomatic presence” in Libya.

On 26 September 2011, Canadian MPs voted to extend “Canada's military mission in Libya by three months, bringing it up to the end of 2011.” Defence Minister MacKay declared that “Canada will be with Libyans as they build a civil, democratic society.”

---


Canada assisted Tunisia’s democratization efforts by setting up three polling stations in Montreal and Ottawa in support of the 23 October 2011 Tunisian election, enabling “[s]ome of the 10,000 Tunisians living in Canada” to cast their votes.\textsuperscript{1170}

In a news article published on 6 February 2012, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Affairs spokeswoman Aliya Mawani confirmed that “Canada is monitoring the situation in the MENA region closely in order to identify opportunities where we can best support transitional countries seeking to build democratic institutions and increase the role citizens play in political decision-making processes.”\textsuperscript{1171}

Canada has supported the democratization of Partnership Countries, but has not taken clear measures to support their economic modernization. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance on its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

\textit{Analyst: Saman Rejali}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

On 27 May 2011, Tunisian Finance Minister Jalloul Ayed noted that France was pushing for a USD40 billion target\textsuperscript{1172} for the G8 “as a grand offer that would help Arab nations replace extremism with democracy.”\textsuperscript{1173} Furthermore, the French Development Agency approved a budgetary support loan of EUR185 million “to support economic stability in Tunisia.”\textsuperscript{1174} This is part of a EUR1.1 billion commitment that France has undertaken to support Egypt and Tunisia’s transition to democracy. The goal of this commitment is to “target the economic recovery and the creation of the conditions for more equitable growth, professional training and access to employment” in the two Partnership Countries.\textsuperscript{1175}

On 5-6 January 2012, during his visit to Tunis, French Minister of Foreign and European Affairs Alain Juppe announced that, under the Deauville Partnership, France is contributing EUR100 million to Tunisia. This contribution will help “support for major reforms designed to modernise

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{1171} CIDA, DFAIT, and promoting democracy abroad, Macleans (Canada) 6 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://www2.macleans.ca/2012/02/06/cida-dfait-and-promoting-democracy-abroad/.
\end{footnotesize}
the capacities of the Ministry for Employment and to reform the regulatory framework for micro-
finance and capital investment.”

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance on its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

*Analyst: Saman Rejali*

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic development of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

From 21-24 June 2011, Gudrun Kopp, German Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, visited Morocco to “encourage the Moroccan government to embark on further political and economic reforms.” During her visit, Parliamentary State Secretary Kopp expressed support for the initial steps towards democratization taken by Moroccan King Mohammed VI, while noting the importance of implementing anticipated reforms.

On 4 July 2011, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Mouldi Kefi in Berlin to discuss democratization efforts in Tunisia. Federal Minister Niebel declared that as the “starting point of the Arab Spring,” Tunisia “has the best prospects of successfully completing the reform processes that have been launched.” Furthermore, he made note of three funds that have been set up by Germany “to provide support on the three factors that are crucial for the reform process – democracy, education, and economic development.”

On 30 October 2011, Germany met again with Morocco to discuss sustainable constitutional referendum through good governance and anti-corruption efforts. In addition, Germany committed EUR80 million towards the development of solar energy power through its Initiative for Climate and Environmental Protection, which will encourage further economic development in Morocco.

On 2 November 2011, Germany reaffirmed its Deauville Summit commitment of EUR240 million in debt swaps to support Egypt’s democratic reform efforts.

---


On 30 December 2012, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel denounced Cairo raids of the offices of the German Konrad Adenauer Foundation and various international and human rights organizations. He stated that “one of the three transformation funds that I set up in support of the ‘Arab Spring’ is geared primarily toward the work of the political foundations, which can make crucial contributions to the improvement of democratic institutions, of the human rights situation and the governance situation.”

On 4 January 2012, Minister Niebel expressed support for the reopening of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and asserted his expectation that the political foundations would be permitted to continue their work.

On 27 February 2012, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Gudrun Kopp, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office Cornelia Pieper, and Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Hans-Joachim Otto met with Desertec Industrial Initiative and the Ambassador of North Africa to discuss future plans for sustainable energy development and private investment in the Arab Springs states, both of which contribute to the region’s economic modernization. State Secretary Kopp proclaimed that, “the fundamental pre-requisite for investment is political stability and a clear legal environment in our partner countries.” She restated Germany’s commitment of approximately EUR1 billion to fund the sustainable energy project in North Africa, and described private sector contribution as imperative to the initiative.

On 9 March 2012, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel met with Volker Böttcher, CEO of tourism ay TUI Germany, to discuss a collaborative effort to “promote sustainable and profitable tourism [in Tunisia], in particular by providing support specifically to women.” The plan includes: training for hotel managers and financial incentive for female participation; reform of education and training in colleges of hotel management, the encouragement of female participation, and provisions for loans and scholarships; and an initiative to support female-produced handicrafts, which “takes on a new, culturally-oriented approach to tourism for Tunisia and will open the door for further collaborative programmes.” This plan supports the implementation of measures to encourage female participation in Tunisia’s labor force, contributing to political and economic modernization in Tunisia.

---


On 19 March 2012, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel received Moroccan Deputy Minister of Affairs Youssef Amrani. Federal Minister Niebel proclaimed his expectation that the newly-elected Moroccan government continue to pursue democracy and increase transparency for economic development. Germany promised continued advisory services on structural and regulatory policy, and announced plans for government negotiations on development cooperation in May 2012 in Berlin. The talks will focus on the promotion of renewable energy through Morocco’s wind and solar capacities.

Thus, Germany has earned a score of +1 for its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

Analyst: Shannon Burke

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

On 7 July 2011, Italy announced new legislation providing for the “unfreezing” of sanctioned Libyan funds for the purpose of loans. This collateral will provide funding for the prospective political development of Libya.

On 11 August 2011, Italy committed to continue supporting the National Transitional Council (NTC) as the developing Libyan executive branch. Moreover, Italy noted the importance of Libya’s progress towards becoming a “consolidated and united” state.

On 23 October 2011, Italy also reiterated support for the NTC by expressing confidence in the NTC’s ability to ensure that “all elements of Libyan society can see their aspirations reflected in solid and representative democratic institutions.” Furthermore, on 31 October 2011, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini congratulated Abdul Al Shaheem Al Queeb on being elected Premier of the NTC, while noting that Italy “will continue to back the efforts of the NTC and other democratic forces [in Libya].”

On 22 November 2011, newly appointed Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Mouldi Kefi in Kuwait City to discuss bilateral relations. Minister Terzi commended Tunisia for its continued progress in its democratization process following the October election of the Constituent Assembly, while Minister Kefi recognized the important role that Italy has played “in driving forward the Deauville Partnership” through bilateral assistance.

On 23 November 2011, Italy reiterated its encouragement for Libya’s democratic progress. Italian Foreign Minister Terzi, in a telephone conversation with Libya’s new Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Anshur Ben Khaial, laid out Italy’s plans to “engage at all levels in helping to strengthen the new Libyan institutions and make a concrete contribution to the country’s economic recovery.” Minister Terzi also pointed to the “imminent re-opening of the

Italian Consulate in Benghazi and Alitalia’s plan to introduce a direct Rome-Benghazi flight in the early months of 2012” as examples of Italy strengthening bilateral ties with Libya.

In addition, on 29 November 2011, Italy noted its intent to continue supporting Moroccan social and economic development in the future.

On 17 December 2011, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi supported the UN Security Council decision to suspend financial sanctions on Libya. Minister Terzi asserted the importance of freeing Libya’s financial resources for its reintegration into the international community. He stated that “the Italian Government has worked hard to achieve this result. And it will continue to support Libya’s reconstruction, as it has done thus far, in every possible way.”

On 24 December 2011, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Guiliu Terzi congratulated Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Rafik Abdessalem on his party’s win of the vote of confidence. Minister Terzi expressed his expectation that the two governments would agree on a date of an Italian-Tunisian “5+5 Ministerial Meeting.” Minister Abdessalem asserted his desire to deepen bilateral relations at all levels, focusing on economic, cultural, and security cooperation.

On 19 March 2012, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Marta Dassù met with UN Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernandez Taranco, reaffirming Italy’s peacekeeping commitments to North Africa and the Middle East. As such, Italy is supporting regional stability, which is important for facilitating effective democratization processes as well as the region’s economic modernization.

On 30 March 2012, Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi met representatives of the majority political parties in an internal meeting. He maintained the importance of policies concerning, “the consolidation of the institutions in the countries of the Mediterranean, including Libya and Egypt, and the prospects for the Middle East peace process.”

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance on its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

Analyst: Shannon Burke

---


1191 Under-Secretary Dassù meets with UN Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernandez Taranco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/03/20120320_taranco.htm?LANG=EN.

Japan: +1
Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen and activate assistance to support the Deauville Partnership countries.

On 9 June 2011, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Takeaki Matsumoto met the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation of the Hasemite Kingdom of Jordan, Jafar Hassan. Minister Matsumoto stated that Japan would assist Jordan in playing a proactive role in ensuring the stability of the Middle East.

On 29 July 2011, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed two Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan agreements in Moroccan capital of Rabat. These loans will be provided for the Rural Road Improvement Project and the Fez and Meknes Regions Water Supply Project. Lack of road improvement in rural areas have limited the economic activities of rural residents, and have given rise to regional economic disparities. The Rural Road Improvement Project will contribute “to sustained economic growth thereby correcting regional disparities.”

On 20 September 2011, at the Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba “expressed support for the self-help efforts of countries in the Middle East and North Africa through establishment of fair political process and government, human resource development that aids economic recovery and stability of each country, and job creation and industrial development and to make the utmost efforts to enhance economic exchanges, including through the Japan-Arab Economic Forum as well as people-to-people exchanges such as the Future Dialogue.”

In October 2011, Japan partnered with the World Bank through a USD3 million grant to support Egypt’s efforts to modernize its irrigation system.

---

1198 Japan, World Bank to Help Egypt Modernize Irrigation, the dailynewegypt.com (Cairo) 27 October
Okuda emphasized the importance of the agriculture industry, which “remains the largest industry in Egypt and therefore the largest employer.”1200 Okuda also notes that “the government of Japan is keen to help Egypt in its transition to democracy and attaches a particular emphasis on private sector job creation.”1201

On 23 October 2011, Tunisia held elections for the National Constituent Assembly.1202 Japan dispatched an election monitoring team in support to Tunisia’s reform and democratization efforts.1203 Furthermore, on 23 January 2012, in a press release on the conclusion of the elections in Egypt, Japan noted it would “support reform initiatives toward a democratic transition.”1204 On 13 February 2012, Japan and Tunisia agreed to boost bilateral cooperation in the areas of renewable energy, investment, training, higher education, tourism, and infrastructure at the 8th Tunisian-Japanese Commission in Tokyo.1205 Japan also announced that it will finance new infrastructure projects in Tunisia and grant two donations for the country through international organizations.1206

In a follow-up on 15 February 2012, Japanese Deputy Economy, Trade, and Industry Minister Hideichi Okada met with the Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in charge of American and Asian Affairs, Hedi Ben Abbes; the meeting included discussions on ways to boost Japanese investment in Tunisia.1207 Minister Okada also invited Tunisia to the Japan-Arab Economic Forum due in late 2012.1208

On 17 February 2012, the JICA signed an ODA loan agreement with the Société Tunisie Autoroutes (STA) to provide approximately YEN15.084 billion for the Gabes-Medenine Trans-Maghrebin Corridor Construction Project, and with the Société Nationale d’Exploitation et de Distribution des Eaux (SONEDE) to provide a loan of YEN6.094 billion for the Local Cities Water Supply Network Improvement Project. Under the Gabes-Medenine Trans-Maghrebin Corridor Construction Project, “84 kilometers of road will be constructed along Route 1 between Gabes and Medenine, which forms a section of the trans-Maghreb road traversing Tunisia.” As such, the project is expected to increase trade and transportation efficiency in southern Tunisia as well as the nations of North Africa.

On 19 March 2012, JICA signed an agreement with the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for an official development (ODA) loan of YEN32.717 billion for the Greater Cairo Metro Line No. 4 Phase 1 Project. The Metro Line project will contribute to economic growth and job creation through the improvement of urban transportation. The project is expected to transfer Japanese technologies in metro construction through a partnership between Japanese and Egyptian companies.

On 22 March 2012, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Koichiro Gemba held a meeting with H.E. Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt. During the meeting, Gemba mentioned “support for employment creation in Egypt by the supplementary budget of Japan this fiscal year and the Great Egyptian Museum construction project and stated that Japan would continue its support of reform forces in Egypt through Official Development Assistance (ODA).”

To this end, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting the Partnership countries through the transition process by dispatching election monitoring groups to Tunisia to support the democratic process and providing economic development support for Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

*Analyst: Mina Akrami*

---

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to support the efforts of Partnership Countries for political and economic development.

On 20 September 2011, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Ryabkov attended a meeting to assist Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and Libya with political, economic, and social reforms. The Russian side stressed the need to build the Deauville Partnership “on the basis of principles of respect for sovereignty, equality and transparency while strictly complying with the norms of international law and internationally recognized human rights and freedoms.”

On 1 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US$7 million as humanitarian assistance to Libya through international organizations, including the World Food Program, World Health Organization, UN Children's Fund and International Civil Defense Organization.

During his working visit to Tunisia on 29 November – 2 December 2011, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Bogdanov stated Russia’s readiness to provide assistance to solve Tunisian socio-economic problems.

On 21 December 2011, Russian President’s special representative for cooperation with African countries Mikhail Margelov arrived in Tripoli for talks with the Libyan leadership. Margelov held meetings with the leaders of the newly formed government of Libya and the leadership of the National Transitional Council to discuss the prospects for political and economic ties between the two countries.

On 28 December 2011, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Sergey Lavrov held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt Mohamed Kamel Amr. In addition to bilateral cooperation, much attention during the talks was paid to strengthening the potential of bilateral cooperation in trade, economic and humanitarian spheres.

On 18 April 2012, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs held talks with his Moroccan counterpart in Moscow. The ministers agreed to use the tools of the Intergovernmental Committee on Trade

---


and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Russian-Moroccan and Russian-Arab business councils in development of bilateral relations.\textsuperscript{1221}

According to the the Russia’s National Report on ODA, in 2011 3\% of Russian ODA were allocated to the countries of the Middle East and North African region where all Deauville Partnership countries are located.\textsuperscript{1222}

In the third quarter of 2011, Russia provided humanitarian aid to Libya.\textsuperscript{1223}

During the compliance cycle Russia has taken measures towards stabilizing and enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries but has not taken measures to strengthen the democratic processes in Partnership Countries have been registered. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen and activate its bilateral assistance to support the efforts of the Partnership Countries. It has implemented programs that contribute to strengthening the democratic processes and toward the stabilization of the modern economic frameworks in the Partnership Countries.

On 8 February 2011, the UK’s Foreign Secretary announced its “Arab Partnership” which leads a “long-term strategic approach to the Arab Spring, working with those in the region that want to put the building blocks of more open, free societies, underpinned by vibrant economies, in place”.\textsuperscript{1224} The partnership works to “leverage funding and support through multilaterals...to provide a strengthened offer of support to the region”.\textsuperscript{1225} It also is working with international institutions to “build a stronger international network of support for long-term stability in the Middle East and North Africa”.\textsuperscript{1226} Furthermore, over the course of four years, the UK has allocated GBP110 million through the Arab Partnership Economic Facility and the Arab Partnership Participation Fund to the Arab Partnership, “to support both political and economic reform across the region”.\textsuperscript{1227} Moreover, the UK intends to expand the focus of the Arab


partnership to include Libya, Mauritania, and some Gulf States and double their expenditure in 2012/2013.\textsuperscript{1228}

Though this partnership, the UK has implemented several programs and initiatives that contribute to strengthening the Partnership Countries since the Deauville Summit. On 12 September 2011, the UK partnered with Oasis500 in Jordan to “assist entrepreneurs throughout Jordan in setting up their own projects within the ICT, mobile and digital media fields by sponsoring six training waves”\textsuperscript{1229} On 6 February 2012, the Arab Partnership Programme helped “inspire [a] new era of Arab journalists” through its support for the annual Inquirer Awards in Beirut, which recognizes and promotes investigative journalism in the Middle East.\textsuperscript{1230} Support for this media initiative has “created an awareness that is essential for growth and development” and helps “promote freedom of speech and greater government transparency”.\textsuperscript{1231}

In the summer of 2011, in support of the Tunisian election on 24 October 2011, the UK established its innovative Election Caravan Project to ensure the election was a successful process. The UK funded the Electoral Reform International services to help train and educate remote groups of “how institutions would function under the newly established democracy”.\textsuperscript{1232} The project created travelling caravans which took trained individuals into central and southern Tunisia, reaching 22, 000 citizens.\textsuperscript{1233} On 29 March 2012, the British Foreign Secretary William Hague met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Rafik Abdessalam and reaffirmed their commitment to Tunisia. Hague stated that “through an expanded Arab Partnership programme, we are supporting sustainable economic growth, political participation and freedom of expression. We are working with partners such as BBC Media Action to support media reform of the state; and Article 19 who is working with local civil society organization to ensure that freedom of expression is respected and enshrined in law”.\textsuperscript{1234}

On 17 October 2011, the British Foreign Secretary William Hague announced the launch of the Arab Partnership program in Morocco.\textsuperscript{1235} The Arab Partnership in Morocco will be “aimed at

\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}
supporting political participation and tackling corruption". Furthermore, to “promote good governance and the rule of law across the MENA region”; the UK helped institute a fellowship program. The project sponsors a range of fellows from the legal profession to participate in a three residential program to “improve their leadership skills and receive expert support in designing action plans to strengthen the rule of law in their respective countries”.

Furthermore, on 3 and 4 February 2012, the British Embassy in Rabat together with Search for Common Ground organized a training course for Morocco’s Ombudsman’s Institute which aimed to “prepare staff for their key role in mediation and improving transparency in Morocco” and to “support the reform process...in particular by encouraging wider political participation and greater transparency in government”.

The UK has also resumed its trade with Libya at the pre-war levels. Britain’s Minister of Trade and Investment (UKTI) Lord Green addressed delegates at a UKTI conference, underlining “UK’s commitment to help the NTC and any future Libyan government to rebuild their country.” Approximately, USD250 million was initially made “to support British businesses play their role in assisting Libya to rebuild its future.”

The United Kingdom has strengthened its and activated its bilateral assistance to support the efforts of the Partnership Countries, notably through the establishment of the UK Arab Partnership as well as implementing programs that aim to strengthen the democratic processes and stabilize the modern economic frameworks in the Partnership Countries. The United Kingdom is thus awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Nisha Kumari**

**United States: +1**
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen and activate assistance to support the Deauville Partnership countries.

---


The US is re-engaging with Tunisia through trade and investment discussions that will support Tunisia’s transition to democracy. During the week of 25 September 2011, “the US Trade Representative for Europe and the Middle East, L. Daniel Mullaney and the Assistant US Trade Representative for Services and Investment, Christine Bliss led a US delegation in talks with Tunisia under the 2002 bilateral trade and investment framework agreement (TIFA).” At the end of the meeting, the US and Tunisian delegations established working groups to re-launch TIFA. Working groups will focus on “facilitating trade; promoting trade and investment (especially for small-and-medium enterprises); reducing barriers to investment in key service sectors such as information and communications technology services, financial services, and clean-energy services; and promoting rule of law through greater transparency, including public participation in rulemaking, and fighting corruption.”

On 1 November 2011, the US Department of Commerce, USAID, and the Egyptian Ministry of State for Administrative Development and the National Anti-Corruption Commission began a three-day Open Government Initiative Conference. The conference addressed “government ethics and transparency policies and was designed to launch new anti-bribery and civil service reform measures in Egyptian ministries.”

On 3 November 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the HSBC Bank of Egypt announced a new partnership that offers approximately USD34 million in financial assistance for the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector in Egypt. The partnership is a nine-year program that will address lack of access for SMEs in Egypt, thereby removing barriers to economic growth and job creation.

On 18 December 2011, at a ceremony in Zarqa, Jordan, the US announced the entry into force of USD275.1 million grant agreement from the US Government’s Millennium Challenge.

---

Corporation (MCC) to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The ceremony marked the official beginning of the five-year compact, which aims to alleviate poverty and stimulate economic growth for the citizens of the Zarqa Governorate. The compact will alleviate poverty in Zarqa by decreasing the population’s reliance on an expensive alternative source of water, minimizing waterborne diseases, and supporting SMEs who will benefit from increased water supply.

In January 2012, the Sinai Potable Water and Sanitation Company and USAID signed an agreement “to install new water pipelines for the people of North and South Sinai governorates.” USAID Mission Director, Walter North stated that this project allows the US “to support very important priorities for the people of Egypt—access to clean water and job creation.” Hundreds of employment opportunities will be created as a result of this project.

Further, in January 2012, the Embassy of the US in Cairo announced that the US is collaborating with Egyptian companies to allow “more of them to benefit from the US Generalized System of Preference (GSP) program, which offers duty-free access to the US market to a wide array of Egyptian producers.”

In March 2012, USAID partnered with the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) and MAKRO Egypt as part of the USAID program to increase the income of 10,000 small scale farmers in Egypt. The partnership will strengthen farmer capacity to produce high-value products for export to international markets and improve the distribution of better quality food to the domestic market. To demonstrate their commitment, USAID-MUCIA and MARKO Egypt announced a new food safety training program that will train food

specialist to meet the highest international food safety and quality standards. The training “will strengthen the value-chains of export crops and other products of small scale farmers and processors.”

In March 2012, the US Embassy in Tunis announced the opening of the US-Middle East Partnership Initiative’s (MEPI) Support for the Private Sector Development in the MENA Region. MEPI supports—through funding—organizations that promote sustainable economic growth for small-and-medium enterprises (SMES) and entrepreneurs, assistance to the unemployed, marginalized and disenfranchised persons, and support for organizations and individuals advocating a more liberal and transparent economy.

MEPI seeks to support projects in Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the UAE, and Yemen. MEPI accepts applications from registered “US or foreign non-profit organization; non-governmental organization; private institution; institutions of higher education (non-profit or for-profit); commercial entity; or small business with functional and regional experience in the areas of economic governance, organization strengthening, and entrepreneurship and workforce development in the MENA region.”

On 11-12 April 2012, the US, as the chair of the G8 and the Deauville Partnership, launched discussions under the Trade, Investment, and Integration Pillar in Jordan. The G8 reaffirmed that it will “continue to support openness in Partner countries (Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia) and including through promoting opportunities for international investment, and providing technical and other assistance to promote the ability of these nations to take advantage of those opportunities.” Further, Egypt, the governments of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, United States of America, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, signed an agreement

---

and the US declared their readiness to explore initiatives which will enhance trade and investment and increase jobs and economic growth.\(^{1268}\)

To this end, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for providing assistance for the transition process in the Partnership countries by taking measures to support the democratic process and sustainable economic development.

*Analyst: Mina Akrami*

**European Union: +1**

The EU has been awarded a +1 for fully complying with its commitment to support democratization as well as sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Partnership countries.

During the Deauville Summit, the European Investment Bank (EIB) strongly supported the creation of the Deauville Partnership. EIB President Philippe Maystadt stated “we particularly recognise the importance of the immediate support and will accelerate projects that support inclusive growth.”\(^{1269}\) The EIB aims to provide up to EUR6 billion of financial support to the region by 2013.\(^{1270}\) The money will be used to support employment, small and medium-sized enterprises and the development of microcredit, and the modernisation of transport and energy infrastructures.\(^{1271}\)

The EU has also offered electoral observation missions and technical support to Arab Spring countries. The initiatives have had varying degrees of success, with countries like Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia accepting the support, and Egypt declining.\(^{1272}\)

On 12 July 2011, the EIB announced a EUR140 million loan promoting economic development and employment in Tunisia.\(^{1273}\) EIB Vice-President Philippe de Fontaine Vive stated that “job...
creation is [their] top priority, especially in disadvantaged regions.” The loan will support the development of a fertiliser plant in the Gafsa mining region by the Tunisian Chemicals Group.

On 27 July 2011, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) extended its geographic mandate to include the South Mediterranean region. Countries of the Arab Spring can apply to become members and receive investments that aim to establish market economies.

On 10 September 2011, as part of the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, the EU supported the extension of the plan to include Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. The EIB reaffirmed its commitment of USD7.5 billion by the end of 2013 toward Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and Jordan. EIB President Philippe Maystadt stated the bank loans “will support the priorities set out by the transition countries in their democratic development plans presented to the Ministers.” Additionally, during the Ministerial Meeting, the International Financial Institution coordination platform was created to enhance the effectiveness of aid.

On 29 September 2011, a task force meeting was held between the EU and Tunisia. The meeting detailed the creation of several new initiatives in Tunisia including: the establishment of an asset recovery team, EUR100 million in grants, boosting lending to EUR800 million, and new negotiations on Mobility Partnerships.

On 16 December 2011, the European Commission provided EUR10 million for a further 559 scholarships for the Erasmus Mundus scholarship and exchange program to be allocated in the

---


207
South Mediterranean. The program enables students and staff to spend part of their studies, research or teaching period in the European Union.1282

On 3 January 2012, Jordan and Tunisia were accepted by the EBRD as members. Their membership is a step in the process of receiving EBRD payments. They join Egypt and Morocco, who were members before the signing of the Deauville Partnership.1283 The EBRD has the capacity to invest up to EUR2.5 billion a year in the Mediterranean region.1284

On 20 April 2012, the EU reaffirmed their commitment to the Deauville Partnership as part of the G8 Finance Ministers’ Meeting. The creation of a new “Transition Fund” was announced that would “provide grants, technical assistance, and knowledge exchange” to support the development of home-grown financial reforms for Arab Spring countries.1285

On 8 March 2012, the EIB hosted the 10th Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) conference in Tunis. The conference focused on the support of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as a way of developing a robust private sector.1286

On 15 March 2012, EBRD President Thomas Mirow reiterated the Bank’s support for long-term development in emerging Arab democracies. However, he warned against false short-term expectations, stating that “we need to convince people that for all the short and medium term pain, the long term gain is worth it.”1287

In addition, on 4 May 2012, EBRD President Mirow visited Tunisia and stated that “by the beginning of September we expect to begin investments in Tunisia in a number of projects.”1288 He also met President Donald Kaberuka of the African Development Bank to discuss greater coordination between the two institutions in the region.1289

---

The EU has taken measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries, and has made efforts towards stabilizing and enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries. The EU is thus awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Enko Koceku*
12. Trade [113]

Commitment
“We are committed to support the integration of the Partnership Countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment to the region.”
- Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background
As the Deauville Summit was taking place against the background of upheavals in the Arab world, the region and its issues were actively discussed at the summit resulting with the Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring. At the G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris on 14-15 March 2011, the Foreign Ministers maintained “[w]ith a view to mutually-beneficial and harmonious co-development, G8 countries will work, individually and jointly in relevant forums, for the swift resumption of trade, and human and economic exchanges with the region. [...] They will further explore the issue with the international institutions and the regional development banks.”

The G8 was able to respond to the situation quite quickly, which was underlined by the British Foreign Minister William Hague, who said that the French presidency was “very energetic and also very responsive to what is happening in the world.”

Consequently, the “Deauville Partnership” was launched in the presence of Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia, and Secretary General of the Arab League at the Deauville Summit. G8 leaders indicated that they are ready and willing to extend the partnership to all the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) countries wishing to participate. Subsequently, at a meeting in

---

1291 G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html)
Marseille in September 2011, the Deauville Partnership welcomed two new partners – Jordan and Morocco – while Libya participated as an observer. In addition, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates joined the Partnership to support the region’s countries going through political and economic transformation. The partnership has also grown and now incorporates nine international and regional financial institutions, including the IMF.

Commitment Features
The G8 Declaration on the Arab Spring clearly states that the G8 countries will support, through bilateral and multilateral channels, “the efforts of MENA countries to bolster further trade and investment integration within the region, including through trade facilitation, reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, access to the service sector, the promotion of direct investments and regulatory convergence.” They will also offer improved mutual market access opportunities for countries undertaking reforms to open their economies and create competitive conditions. The Declaration further outlines concrete steps some of the G8 members are already taking, or will take, such as the EU initiatives through the expansion of its neighbourhood policy, the conclusion of agreements on accreditation and acceptance of industrial products, and the enhancement of the PanEuroMed system of cumulation of rules of origin; the US strategy of Trade and Investment Partnership Initiative in the region; Japan’s use of the Japan-Arab Economic Forum to promote trade and investment jointly with MENA countries; and Canada’s recent launch of bilateral Free Trade Agreement discussions with Morocco, as well as the Canada-Jordan Free Trade Agreement, which is awaiting parliamentary approval.

Furthermore, in a document entitled “The Deauville Partnership: Helping the Arab Countries in Their Transition to Free and Democratic Societies”, France made a series of pledges to increase investment to Egypt and Tunisia that target economic recovery.

In view of this, full compliance requires Members to take action to increase trade and inward investment with the region. However, Members can receive partial scores for either taking action to increase trade or making investment in the region.

Canada: +1
Canada has fully complied with its commitment to increase trade and inward investment with the countries covered by the Deauville Partnership.

In terms of investment, Canada signed an agreement with Kuwait on 26 September 2011 as part of the country’s larger Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPA) initiative. The FIPA program can be characterized as a “bilateral agreement aimed at protecting and promoting foreign investment through legally-binding rights and obligations”. Although Canada has been running the program since 1989, its most recent agreement with Kuwait is a reflection of the growing potential investment opportunities in the Middle East and the increased presence of Canada in Kuwait through investment in recent years. FIPAs “seek to ensure that foreign investors will not be treated worse than similarly situated domestic investors or other foreign investors; they will not have their investments expropriated without prompt and adequate compensation; and, in any case, they will not be subject to treatment lower than the minimum standard established in customary international law.” However, Kuwait is not the group of countries the G8 pledge to assist through increased trade and investment.

On 15 November 2011, Minister of International Trade and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway, Ed Fast, formally introduced legislation to implement free trade agreements with both Jordan and Panama. This forms part of the Government of Canada’s larger Global Commerce Strategy. If passed, the Canada-Jordan Economic Growth and Prosperity Act will “eliminate

---

1306 Seizing Global Advantage: A Global Commerce Strategy for Securing Canada’s Growth and Prosperity Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 23 November 2011. Date of
tariffs on the vast majority of Canadian exports to Jordan." As J. Hugh O'Donnell, chairman of the Canadian-Arab Business Council has highlighted, the agreement forms part of a larger model for the Middle East as a whole: “This free trade agreement offers incredible potential for businesses to expand throughout the Arab peninsula with Jordan as its gateway”.

On 27 January 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada would enter into free trade negotiations with Morocco, with the first round of negotiations occurring between 11 and 14 October 2011. This initiative also forms part of Canada’s greater economic mandate, the Global Commerce Strategy. The road leading to this agreement can be a reflection of the significant Canada-Morocco bilateral merchandise trade, and the expectation of 5 per cent growth of the Moroccan economy over the next year. If an agreement is reached, it would be the first of its kind between Canada and an African state.

Canada also has recently expanded its trade relationship with the United Arab Emirates. The two countries have signed an agreement which will increase beef imports from Canada into the UAE. Minister Fast suggested that such an agreement would “advance our bilateral commercial relations, and will help our overall efforts to build on our economic and trade ties with the Gulf Cooperation Council region as a whole”. However, the UAE is not in the group of countries that the G8 countries pledged to assist through increased trade and inward investment.
Qatar has also become a region for new Canadian trade, investment, and interest. Canada agreed to participate in the Doha Trade Fair 2012, “one of the region’s prime trade shows.”1314 Ahmed Al Nuaimi, chairman of the Qatar Tourism Authority, highlighted the importance of the Fair, which brings foreign investment and interest into the region and has the potential to expand trade relationship between the region and elsewhere.1315 Canada’s participation in the fair is thus a reflection of its interest in increased trade and investment with the region.

From 28 to 30 January 2012, the Minister of International Trade, Ed Fast travelled to Libya on a trade mission to help Canadian companies re-engage with the country.1316 Fifteen Canadian companies accompanied the Minister.1317

On 11 and 12 April 2012, Canada attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar in Jordan where Canada and other participating reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.1318

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.1319 They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”1320

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” that will be held in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.1321 In regards to investment, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDC), Canada will

continue to support its Enhancing Trade Capacity (ETC) project through 2013.\textsuperscript{1322} The aim of the ETC is to “engage and develop the capacity of local trade development service providers, trade associations, [and] chambers of commerce” through a maximum CIDC contribution of CAD9,150,000 to be distributed evenly in Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco.\textsuperscript{1323} However, no new investment has been made in the region in accordance with the Deauville Partnership.

Canada and Tunisia have started bilateral negotiations towards a Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA).\textsuperscript{1324} As Canada is the tenth-largest foreign investor in Tunisia, and second-largest in oil and gas sector, FIPA will further promote this already positive relationship.

To this end, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for making efforts to increase trade with the Partnership countries and making new investments in the region. 

\textit{Analyst: Natasia Kalajdziovski}

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the global economy through both increased trade and inward investment.

On 29 September 2011, President Sarkozy visited Morocco to oversee the beginning of construction of a new high-speed rail link. The project will cost USD4 billion and is the outcome of an agreement struck between France and Morocco during Sarkozy’s 2007 visit to the North African country.\textsuperscript{1325} Moroccan officials noted that the project would boost infrastructure and “further enhance economic relations between the two countries.”\textsuperscript{1326} However, the agreement was signed outside of this compliance cycle and therefore, does not count towards compliance with France’s commitment to increase trade and investment with the Partnership Countries.

On 15 October 2011, French State Secretary for Foreign Trade announced that 80 French firms held meetings with leaders of the Libyan transitional government to negotiate trade deals.\textsuperscript{1327} The Secretary also announced that, as part of the developing relations between the two countries, “France will open a trade office in the Libyan capital in January” 2012.\textsuperscript{1328}

\textsuperscript{1322} Project Profile for Enhancing Trade Capacity, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. \url{http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/Z020799001}.
\textsuperscript{1323} Project Profile for Enhancing Trade Capacity, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. \url{http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/Z020799001}.
\textsuperscript{1328} French Firms Travel to Libya Seeking Deals: Trade Minister, The Daily Star (Beirut) 15 October 2011.
On 14 December 2011, the EU Foreign Affairs Council authorized the opening of trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.¹³²⁹ “This decision provides the European Commission with a mandate to start negotiations to establish deep and comprehensive free trade areas (DCFTAs).”¹³³⁰ The DCFTAs will address the removal of tariffs and other regulatory issues relevant to trade, including investment protection.¹³³¹ It should be noted that France pushed for the plan to negotiate a free trade agreement between the EU and the four countries.¹³³²

On 20 December 2011, State Secretary for Trade, Pierre Lellouche, visited Libya with a delegation of 100 medium and small enterprises “to meet the new Libyan government and to work towards the establishment of a special economic partnership between France and Libya.”¹³³³ The visit helped strengthen economic ties between the two countries, as it gave rise to new trade and investment.

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.¹³³⁴ “The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to EUR2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”¹³³⁵ This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 6 January 2012, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe visited Tunisia with the purpose of strengthening economic relations with the Tunisian government.¹³³⁶ France and Tunisia held a

---


close relationship because of historical ties before the Tunisian revolution. This trip was an attempt to restore economic and political relations.

On 31 January, 2012 France disbursed EUR1.1 billion, which constitutes 40 per cent of the total sum of EUR2.7 billion earmarked toward aiding boost the economy of the region over the period of 2011-2013.

On 28 March 2012, Moroccan Head of State, Abdelilah Benkirane, Cabinet ministers, and over 450 heads of various French and Moroccan businesses held a meeting in Rabat, titled “Growth and Investments: Prospects for Morocco in 2012.” The meeting was organised by the general confederation of Morocco’s enterprises (CGEM) and the movement of French enterprises (MEDEF International). The government representatives clarified investment regulations and the prospects of Franco-Moroccan economic partnership.

France took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, France attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability. They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership Countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” that will be held in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.

---


1339 Moroccan Government Open To French Investors For An Equitable, Sustainable Partnership - Moroccan Head Of Government, Government og the Kingdom of Morocco (Rabat) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. [http://www.maroc.ma/PortailInst/An/Actualites/Moroccan+Government+Open+To+FRENCH+Investors+For+An+Equitable+Sustainable+Partnership++Moroccan+Head.htm](http://www.maroc.ma/PortailInst/An/Actualites/Moroccan+Government+Open+To+FRENCH+Investors+For+An+Equitable+Sustainable+Partnership++Moroccan+Head.htm).

1340 Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html).


Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for making efforts to increase inward investment and trade with the Deauville Partnership countries.

**Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Kwaku Boateng**

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment to the region.

On 12 August 2011, Germany and the European Union (EU) announced the launch of a micro-credit fund designed to support the economies of certain Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries – including Tunisia. This Sanad Fund consists of a combined EUR30 million, EUR20 million of which, are provided by Germany. The purpose of the fund is to “…allow small businesses to access credit” in order to better the states commercial climate.

On 12 August 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle announced that Germany would roll over EUR240 million of Egyptian debt into development aid. Although the investment was in large part granted for the purpose of improving the political climate and providing humanitarian aid, it would also benefit Egypt’s economy.

On 27 November 2011, Germany organized the first Tunisian-German Economic Forum. The event was aimed at demonstrating the “business climate, investment opportunities, and new measures implemented to support and promote foreign direct investment (FDI) in the country.” In attendance at the forum was Noureddine Zekri, Director-General of the Tunisian Foreign Investment Protection Agency (FIPA), who emphasized the healthy investment environment Tunisia offers to German companies.

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.

---


“The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to EUR2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”\textsuperscript{1352} This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 12 January 2012, the German ambassador in Tunisia, Horst-Wolfram Kerll, announced that Germany was cancelling Tunisia’s debt totaling EUR60 million, on the condition that this capital would be used “to launch investment initiatives that will benefit Tunisian economy” at the discretion of the Tunisian government.\textsuperscript{1353} The announcement came after German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle, visited Tunisia on 8 January 2012, where he stated that Germany would be allocating EUR32 million in foreign aid to Tunisia – but he did not specify the timeframe.\textsuperscript{1354} In addition, Germany is expected to contribute 25 per cent of the total aid that Tunisia will receive from the European delegation – in other words, approximately EUR400 million.\textsuperscript{1355}

Germany-Egypt Renewable Energy Conference took place in Cairo on 26 February 2012.\textsuperscript{1356} Organized by the German-Arab Chamber for Industry and Commerce (GACIC), it aimed to increase investment opportunities in Egypt.

On 12 April 2012, Egyptian Minister of Industry and Foreign Trade Mahmoud Eissa met with German Minister of State for Economics, Transport and Labor in the Federal State of Saxony Oliver Lierch.\textsuperscript{1357} Both ministers agreed to increase mutual trade and cooperation. However, to date, Germany has not taken action to increase trade with Egypt.

Germany took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, Germany attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.\textsuperscript{1358}

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership,
such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability. They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” that will be held in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.

German businesses in Tunisia are commended for returning to the country with bold activities that “mobilise local qualified labour and contribute to a better integration of the German-Tunisian productive system, open to joining up with local competitiveness clusters.”

Therefore, Germany is assigned a score of 0 for pursuing innovative business strategies in the region and making investments, but failing to undertake trade initiatives.

**Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic**

### Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to increase trade and inward investment with the region covered by the Deauville Partnership.

On 19 July 2011, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini visited Algeria to sign a EUR10 million debt conversion agreement. Frattini “noted the importance of Italy’s bilateral relationship with Algeria”, as Algeria is Italy’s primary supplier of natural gas, as well as its second largest trading partner.

On 20 September 2011, the Iraqi-Italian Economic Forum was opened in Erbil, Iraq. Antonio Powlety, the deputy chairman of the Italian Chambers of Commerce, stated that Italy “[wishes] to work in the fields of construction, building, and health” with Iraq, which he considers to be “a good place for investment activity [for] Italian companies.” Following this address, an

---


announcement was made on 16 December 2011 that an Italian company will be allocated 600 acres of land in Erbil for olive production.\footnote{Ministry To Establish Olive Processing Factory in Kurdistan, AK News (Iraq) 16 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www.aknews.com/en/aknews/2/278543/}

On January 6, 2012, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi stated in Tunisia that Italy was “ready to collaborate in all strategic sectors such as energy, transport, tourism and development of small and midsize enterprises.”\footnote{Lebanon: Italy Still a Leader Along The Road to Peace and Development, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120104_cooperazione_Libano.htm.}

EUR90 million have been allocated to facilitate development, with EUR17.5 million being a donation.\footnote{Mediterranean: Italy’s Role – Terzi, Missions in Key Arab Spring Countries, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120109_Mediterraneo_Italia.htm.}


Italy spent EUR10 million on construction of eight rural roads in Morocco, the last of which was unveiled on 31 March 2012.\footnote{Cooperation: New Rural Roads in Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy (Rome) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/04/20120419_Cooperazione_Marocco.htm.} These roads brought a significant number of people out of isolation providing them with better economic opportunities.

Italy took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, Italy attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.\footnote{Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html.}


\footnote{Lebanon: Italy Still a Leader Along The Road to Peace and Development, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120104_cooperazione_Libano.htm.}

\footnote{Mediterranean: Italy’s Role – Terzi, Missions in Key Arab Spring Countries, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120109_Mediterraneo_Italia.htm.}


\footnote{Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html.}
On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability. They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.

On 23 April 2012, the Egyptian-Italian Friendship and Cooperation Society affirmed that they are actively pursuing trading initiatives between the two regions. Former Italian Ambassador to Cairo, Antonio Badini, stated: “We will spare no efforts to enhance the quality of business between Egypt and Italy.”

To this end, Italy has been awarded a score for +1 for increasing investment in the region covered by the Deauville Partnership, and for affirming the need to increase cooperation. That score holds despite the fact that no new trade initiatives have been ratified at this time, because current trade has increased and Italy has taken concrete steps for trade negotiations with the countries of the region.

Analyst: Navid-Michael Amiraslani

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to undertake new trade initiatives and make investment in the countries covered by the Deauville Partnership.

On 20 September 2011, at the Deauville Foreign Affairs’ Ministers Meeting, Japan and the other G8 countries reaffirmed their commitment “to advance and complement our respective bilateral and multilateral initiatives in this regard, including removing barriers to trade and investment.” At the meeting it was noted that Japan would promote trade and investment with the MENA countries, particularly though the Japan-Arab Economic Forum.

---


On 22 November 2011, the Japanese Prime Minister, Yoshihiko Noda held a meeting with the Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Nouri Kamil al-Maliki, where he commended Iraq’s progress in the democratization process, expressing his expectation that Iraq will develop into a stabilizing force in the Middle East. Prime Minister Noda stated that he expected Japanese companies to join the Iraqi market and help contribute to the reconstruction of Iraq. The two Prime Ministers expressed their goal of developing bilateral cooperation within the energy sector and encouraged cooperation regarding the Garraf oil field, the Naziriyah old field, and the Baghdad oil field. Finally, Prime Minister Noda asserted that Japan would provide approximately USD50 million to Iraq through a new official development assistance (ODA) loan directed at rebuilding infrastructure, improving health, and relating to telecommunications and oil refineries.

On 3 October 2011, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba, the Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yukio Edano, and the Deputy Premier of the State of Qatar, Abdulla Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah released a joint statement on strengthening relations between Japan and Qatar. Both sides confirmed the decision made at the Japan-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Foreign Ministers Meeting, where they agreed to resume negotiations on a free trade agreement between Japan and the GCC countries, involving trade in goods and services. Both sides emphasized their intention to develop a better business environment between Japan and Qatar and the importance of the private sector in engaging in joint research. Qatar welcomed the involvement of Japanese companies in the Qatar Science and Technology Park. However, these developments do not increase trade with Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, and Libya and therefore, do not count towards compliance for this commitment.

---

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011. "The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to €2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region." This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 17 February 2012, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed its first Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan agreement with Tunisia since the 2011 revolution. The loan is worth JPY15 billion (USD187 million) and is given to Société Tunisie Autoroutes (STA) to assist with the Gabes-Medenine Trans-Maghrebin Corridor Construction Project, which is a road connecting Cairo and Agadir, passing through Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. Clearly, such a project will play an important role in fostering regional trade and development.

On 22 March 2012, President of JICA, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, signed an ODA Loan agreement with Egypt, investing JPY32.7 billion (USD400 million) into the “Greater Cairo Metro Line No.4 Phase 1 Project”. This project is expected to “contribute to economic development of the country.”

On 11 April 2012, Prime Minister Noda had a meeting with H.M. Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, King of Bahrain, in Japan, where Prime Minister Noda expressed his expectation that the “Japan-Bahrain Economic and Cooperation Association would further strengthen the economic relations between the two countries.”

Japan took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, Japan attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.
On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability. They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for its efforts to increase inward investment with the Deauville Partnership countries, but failing to undertake new trade initiatives.

**Analyst: Louise Willard**

**Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to increase trade and inward investment to the region covered by the Deauville Partnership.

Russian authorities support the development of trade cooperation with the Deauville Partnership states.

On 20 September 2011, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, Sergey Ryabkov reaffirmed Russia’s intention to participate both in the political and economic components of the Deauville Partnership, based on the Cooperation Agreement with the League of Arab States as well as on the mechanisms of bilateral cooperation with interested states.

On 28 December 2011, talks between Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Kamel Amr were held in Moscow. The Ministers committed to continue cooperation in trade, economic and humanitarian areas. In addition, they highlighted the importance of the renewal of Russian supplies of grain to Egypt, the volume of which has been steadily increasing after lifting Russian grain export ban from 1 July 2011.

---


On 29 November 2011, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Mikhail Bogdanov began his visit to Tunisia. In a conversation with Trade and Tourism Minister and co-chairman of the Russian-Tunisian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Mehi Houas, Mikhail Bogdanov reaffirmed Russia’s readiness to provide assistance to post-revolutionary Tunisia to address socioeconomic problems bilaterally and in the framework of the Deauville Partnership. Additionally, Mikhail Bogdanov reasserted Russian support to Tunisia on the bilateral level, by further enhancing bilateral co-operation, notably in the area of investment.

On 18 April 2012, Russian Foreign Minister noted after the meeting with his Moroccan colleague Saad-Eddine El Othmani that both countries had agreed on using the potential of bilateral relations through «the tools of the Intergovernmental Committee on Trade and Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Russian-Moroccan and Russian-Arab business councils».

Russia has provided investment to the Deauville Partnership states. On 9 February 2012, Russian Federal Service for Military-Technical Cooperation Deputy Director Vyacheslav Dzirkaln and Moroccan Ambassador to Russia Abdelkader Lesheheb signed a bilateral agreement aimed at improving military-technical cooperation between the two states.

On 16 February 2012, an agreement between the Russian state-owned company Gazprom and Italian energy company Eni was signed in the presence of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. In accordance with the document, Gazprom will acquire 50 per cent of Eni's stake in the oil consortium working in Libya at Elephant oilfield. Gazprom’s investments in the project will amount to USD163 million.

Russia has taken actions to increase investment to the region of the Deauville Partnership but failed to take concrete measures to support the expansion of bilateral trade with the Partnership countries. Thus, it receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov
United Kingdom: +1
The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Partnership Countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment with the countries.

The UK is supporting young entrepreneurs in Jordan within the framework of the Arab Partnership, whereby six waves of entrepreneurial training will be offered to Jordanian youth aged 15 to 24 in order to alleviate youth unemployment in the country. All of the participants “will be supported with training, funding, and a mentorship network in an effort to accelerate the transformation of their business ideas into sustainable start-ups.”

On 30 September 2011, the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce (ABCC) held a roundtable hosted jointly by ABCC Chairman, Sir Roger Tomkys and Secretary General and CEO, Dr. Afnan Al-Shuaiby. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss potential British investment in Tunisia and opportunities for “providing British expertise to help develop industries in Tunisia.” Efforts continued in January 2012 while the Head of the Africa Department at the UK Trade and Investment (UKTI), Carolyne Akers visited Tunisia to explore further scope for British companies in Tunisia with the aim of “supporting the Tunisian economy, which has witnessed -1.85 growth in GDP for 2011”.

On 11 October 2011, UK-Libyan trade was announced to resume at prewar levels whereby contracts signed with the previous government would be honoured if there was no corruption involved. “The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), the official export credit agency, has also resumed cover for British exports to Libya.”

On 17 October 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague arrived in Rabat where he launched the Arab Partnership with Morocco, which will promote ties between the two states, including

---

economic relations. Through the Arab Partnership, the UK leverages “funding and support through multilaterals, in particular the G8 and the EU, to provide a strengthened offer of support to the region.”

On 26 September 2011, the UK’s Minister for Trade and Investment, Lord Green, met with the leaders of Libya’s National Transitional Council (NTC) in Tripoli. The discussions revolved around the role that the UK would play in helping to rebuild Libya’s economy and infrastructure through trade and investment. In the wake of the event, Lord Green stated that “getting the Libyan economy up and running again is a crucial factor in achieving political progress and stability.” The Minister was accompanied by a high level business delegation, including senior representatives from AMEC, Arup, British Petroleum, Shell, Mott MacDonald, and Serco.

On 14 December 2011, at a UK Trade and Investment sponsored conference in London, Lord Green spoke on the advantages of commercial investment in Libya. The audience was comprised of representatives from leading UK-based businesses. UK Trade and Investment has identified seven areas where UK business can help in the rebuilding of Libya including airports, education and skills, infrastructure, oil and gas, healthcare, financial and professional services, ICT, and civil security.

UK’s Arab Partnership initiative, launched on 8 February 2011, has a four-year budget of GBP110 million, destined for projects under three broad categories including being economic growth, development, and employment. GBP70 million is for economic initiatives, while GBP40 million will go towards political reform. The Arab Partnership is supporting around 50 projects in 10 countries including Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Oman, Libya, and Kuwait. The latest funding cycle began on 1 April 2012.

---


UK has several projects aimed at developing the economy of the Deauville Partnership target countries. For example, in Tunisia, the UK is funding a pilot project to support social entrepreneurship: a two-year project – from 2012 to 2014 – with a budget of GBP400,000, of which GBP48000 has been spent to date.\textsuperscript{1425} Another project by the UK Department for International Development targets inclusive growth and accountability in Egypt.\textsuperscript{1426} It is also scheduled for the period of 2012-2014, with a budget of GBP700,000 – of which GBP100,000 has already been spent.\textsuperscript{1427}

On 11 and 12 April 2012, the UK attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where the UK and other participating countries reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.\textsuperscript{1428}

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.\textsuperscript{1429} They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”\textsuperscript{1430}

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7-8 May 2012.\textsuperscript{1431}

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to support the economic integration of the Deauville Partnership Countries through investment and increase in trade with the Partnership Countries.

\textit{Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic}


United States: +1
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment to the region.

On 19 May 2011, United States President Barack Obama introduced a comprehensive Trade and Investment Partnership Initiative in the Middle East and North Africa. This initiative called on both the US and the EU “to facilitate more trade within the region.” On 25 September 2011, in response to the initiative, the Assistant United States Trade Representative for Europe and the Middle East, Daniel Mullaney and Assistant United States Trade Representative for Services and Investment, Christine Bliss led a US delegation in talks with the Government of Tunisia. The discussions focused on the re-launch of the 2002 Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) and as a result, the US and Tunisian delegations established working groups to “carry forward the work of the newly re-launched TIFA”.

On 23 October 2011, Deputy United States Trade Representative Miriam Sapiro and Egyptian Minister of Industry and Trade Mahmoud Eisa met to discuss trade mechanisms for expanding the trade and investment relationship between their respective states. The discussed topics included the reduction of regulatory barriers between the two states, support for small-and-medium-sized exporters, methods to establish a welcoming environment for investment, and deepening ties between the American and Egyptian private sectors. In a press release following the meeting, Trade Representative Sapiro, said that the goal of the US government is “to overcome obstacles to increased trade and investment and to pursue actions to improve regional economic integration.”

On 3 November 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and HSBC Bank Egypt announced a new partnership that will offer the Egyptian Small and Medium Enterprise

(SME) sector approximately USD34 million financial assistance.\textsuperscript{1439} This new partnership will be part of a nine-year program that address lack of finance for SMEs in Egypt, job creation, and the removal of obstacles to economic growth.

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.\textsuperscript{1440} “The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to €2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”\textsuperscript{1441} This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

In March 2012, the US Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) launched an opportunity for the Support For Private Sector Development in the MENA Region, targeting specifically Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen.\textsuperscript{1442} Its aim is “to support organizations promoting sustainable economic growth for entrepreneurs and small- and medium-sized enterprises; provide assistance to growing numbers of the unemployed, marginalized, and disenfranchised persons; and support those individuals and organizations advocating a more liberal and transparent economy in the Middle East and North Africa.”\textsuperscript{1443}

The US Embassy in Egypt announced in a press release on 12 March 2012 that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) and MAKRO Egypt – an Egyptian wholesale store – were coming together under the auspices of a broader USAID program to increase the income of 10,000 small-scale Egyptian farmers.\textsuperscript{1444} They will do this by “strengthening farmer capacity to produce high-value products for export to international markets and improving the distribution of better quality food to the domestic market.”

On 29 March 2012, Hillary Clinton announced that pending Congressional approval, the US was preparing to provide a USD100 million cash transfer to Tunisia that will relieve the debt owed by the Tunisian government to the World Bank, allowing it instead to focus on programs “accelerating economic growth and job creation.”\textsuperscript{1445} Ms. Clinton added that US was also in negotiations with Tunisia vis-à-vis a sum of USD30 million “to open up access to several

\textsuperscript{1439} USAID Partners with HSBC Bank Egypt to Develop Small and Medium Enterprises and Increase Employment Opportunities, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. \url{http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr110311a.html}.  
\textsuperscript{1444} US and MAKRO Egypt Partner to Increase Incomes for 10,000 Farmers by Improving Good Safety and Quality, US Embassy in Egypt (Cairo) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. \url{http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr031212.html}.  
\textsuperscript{1445} Assistance to Tunisia, Us Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. \url{http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2012/03/187078.htm}.  

231
hundred million dollars in new financing from international capital markets for the Tunisian government.”

US took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, the US, together with Jordan, co-hosted a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership. In the course of this meeting, the governments of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and the United States recognized their special interest in boosting mutual economic relations and agreed to build upon existing obligations and initiatives, focusing initially “on investment, trade facilitation, support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and good regulatory practices and transparency.”

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability. They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to support the economic integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the region and the global economy through increased trade and investment.

**Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries into regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment.

---


1447 Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html).


The EU has taken a range of measures toward compliance with this commitment, including “the acceleration of on-going trade negotiations, the rapid revision of Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, measures to enhance investment and the offer by the EU to launch discussions on Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements, which will aim at…progressively integrating the economy of the Southern neighbours with the EU single market in areas of mutual interest.”

The initial Deauville Partnership commitment to the region was USD20 billion from multilateral development banks, of which 25 per cent was coming from the European Investment Bank. That pledge later grew to USD38 billion for the period between 2011 and 2013, as the partnership was enlarged to include more international organisations and new countries.

On 12 July 2011, vice-president of the EIB announced a EUR140 million loan promoting economic development and employment in Tunisia. In the first four months since the Deauville Summit, two loans totalling EUR300 million have been signed with Tunisia. “Job creation is our top priority,” said the EIB Vice-President, Philippe de Fontaine Vive. This investment is provided for the phosphates industry in Tunisia.

On 27 July 2011, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Board of Directors announced that the Bank would be extending its geographic mandate to include the region covered by the Deauville Partnership in order to be able to implement economic development programs there.
On 14 December 2011, the EU Foreign Affairs Council authorized the opening of trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia. This decision provides the European Commission with a mandate to start negotiations to establish deep and comprehensive free trade areas (DCFTAs). The DCFTAs will address the removal of tariffs and other regulatory issues relevant to trade, including investment protection.

By the end of 2011, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gained membership in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011. The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to €2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region. This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 9 February 2012, European Investment Bank (EIB) allocated EUR31.5 million towards construction of a low-cost vehicle manufacturing plant in Melloussa free economic zone, 30 km from port of Tangiers.

On 22 February 2012, (EIB) signed off EUR5 million toward Jordan Capital For growth Fund. Another relevant project, the EIB has under appraisal the construction of roads in Morocco to open up disadvantaged areas to more trade and economic development. The project is entitled “ADM IX” and will cost around EUR500 million, if approved.

On 11 and 12 April 2012, EU attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, the EU and participating countries reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.

---


On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability. They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.

To this end, the EU has been in full compliance with its commitment to help the Partnership Countries develop economically through trade and investment measures in the region. For these efforts it is awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva**

---


13. Internet Economy: Intellectual Property [120]

Commitment:
“We are renewing our commitment to ensuring effective action against violations of intellectual property rights in the digital arena, including action that addresses present and future infringements.”

-G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
Intellectual property protection is not a new issue for the G8. However, it has only recently been addressed in an online context. Ongoing problems of counterfeiting and piracy have contributed to increasing international pressure to protect intellectual property rights (IPR) on the internet. The situation has been further aggravated by the inability of intergovernmental efforts to effectively combat infringements due to the transnational and anarchic nature of the worldwide web.

The G7 first addressed intellectual property at the 1988 Summit in Toronto as an extension of the GATT negotiations, where it affirmed its support in protecting “trade-related intellectual property rights.” The G7 later committed to develop “standards and effective enforcement of all intellectual property rights” at the 1990 Houston Summit within the context of the Uruguay Round. At the 1991 London Summit, the G7 also called for “enforceable rules and obligations to protect all property rights.”

The G8 renewed past national commitments to IPR in the Reducing IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting through More Effective Enforcement report published at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. G8 nations agreed upon seven commitments aimed at “reducing substantially global trade in pirated and counterfeit goods, and efficiently combating the transnational networks that

---

support it.” The plan also included an agreement to “promote and uphold laws, regulations and/or procedures to strengthen effective intellectual property enforcement” and to improve IPR enforcement capabilities of developing nations.

More recently, IPR was addressed in the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit and 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. At St. Petersburg, the G8 broadened its scope by committing to foster greater multilateral cooperation with international organizations such as the “WIPO, [World Intellectual Property Organization], WTO, OECD, Interpol and World Customs Organization.” The Heiligendamm conference also placed emphasis on cooperation between the G8 and related international organizations.

The 2011 Deauville Summit marked the first time G8 Heads of State and Government had an in-depth discussion on the relationship between the internet and IPR. Its final declaration noted that in regards to IPR, in particular copyright, trademarks, trade secrets and patents, states must “recognize the need to have national laws and frameworks for the protection of intellectual property.” The declaration notes that implementation requires international cooperation of relevant stakeholders including private sector.

The French Presidency also hosted a special G8 internet conference in the lead-up to the Deauville summit. Dubbed the “e-G8”, it gathered technology corporate CEOs, entrepreneurs, bloggers and academics to discuss the growing internet economy. One finding was that “a healthy and creative digital economy cannot exist without assertive protection of intellectual property.” Thus, the French presidency has become one of the most prominent supporters of reform in this area, calling for the creation of a “civilized internet” bound by rules of IPR law and regulation.

The significance that the G8 has placed on the issue of intellectual property protection on the internet suggests that the issue will remain a high priority at the Chicago Summit.
Commitment Features:
The G8 members collectively commit to protect against violations of IPR on the internet. This commitment implies both a national and international dimension. First, the commitment reaffirms the need for G8 members to work towards national laws and frameworks for new enforcement that supports anti-piracy, anti-counterfeiting and the protection of IPR online. Next, this commitment is to be interpreted to include moving forward with multilateral institutions on IPR objectives. To this end, the G8 members must improve cooperation with or initiate new global institutions that specifically address IPR on the internet.

Members will be assessed on whether progress has been made at home in regards to laws and enforcement measures. In this way, the commitment reflects the Deauville report that states that intellectual property rights “must receive the same protection, with the same guarantees, on the Internet as everywhere else.” Member progress on this objective includes the implementation of regulations on Internet Service Providers (ISPs) related to IPR as well as public laws. This also includes providing financial and/or technical assistance to national IPR enforcement mechanisms.

Considering the transnational nature of the internet, effective enforcement of IPR online will also require international regulations and agreements. Notably, the Deauville declaration announced that “the effective implementation of intellectual property rules requires suitable international cooperation of relevant stakeholders, including with the private sector.” For instance, the declaration also highlighted the role of the World Intellectual Property Organization “in developing a broad approach to intellectual property in support of business-friendly, robust and efficient national intellectual property systems.” Other institutions such as the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), whose signatories include members of G8, aims to put in place international standards for enforcing intellectual property rights.

Full compliance would thus entail states to work towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as improving or initiating global institutions that address intellectual property infringement online.
Scoring Guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not work towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web AND does not improve or initiate new global institutions that address online IPR infringements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member works towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web OR improves or initiates new global institutions that address online IPR infringements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member works towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web AND improves or initiates new global institutions that address online IPR infringements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment by working to both strengthen national laws and enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the internet, and improve global institutions that address IPR infringements online.

On September 29 2011, the Canadian federal parliament introduced the Copyright Modernization Act.1487 If approved, the Bill will: 1) “implement the rights and protections of the World Intellectual Property Organization’s (WIPO) Internet treaties”; 2) “clarify the roles and responsibilities of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and search engines”; 3) give copyright owners legal tools for combating Piracy; and 4) legally protect businesses that use digital locks to protect their products.1488 Thus, Canada is working to allow copyright owners to legally pursue peer-to-peer websites that enable copyright infringements.1489 Furthermore, the Bill states that individuals who engage in copyright infringements could be legally pursued by copyright owners for damages between CAD100-5000 per infringement.1490 The Bill states that Canadians can legally retransmit copyrighted digital files legally in their possession to devices they already own, including phones, music players, and computers.1491

In addition, the Copyright Modernization introduces a “notice and notice” system that will allow copyright owners to send offenders a warning notice through offenders’ Internet Service Providers (ISPs).1492 ISPs will be obligated to maintain a record of the notice for up to a year.1493

---

Furthermore, ISPs will be potentially liable for damage claims between CAD5000-10 000 if they fail to comply with the “notice and notice” system.1494

Canadian Minister for Industry Christian Paradis announced that “this bill will make Canada's copyright laws forward-looking and responsive in this fast-paced digital world.”1495 The Canadian Government's website on the proposed legislation notes that if passed it “will bring Canada in line with its G8 partners and most of the major economies of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.”1496 As of April 2012, the Bill has completed its first reading before the House of Commons.1497 It has also passed through parliamentary committees with minor technical amendments.1498

On 30 September 2011, Canada also signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement in Tokyo.1499 The agreement aims to “improve international cooperation over Intellectual Property Rights, establish best practices for their enforcement and provide a more effective legal framework to address the problems of counterfeiting and piracy”.1500 By signing, signatories commit to give adequate legal protection to the holders of copyrights from copyright infringement, and to implement laws that compel online service providers to assist in identifying IPR offenders.1501

Thus, Canada has been provided with a score of +1 for having introduced legislation that strengthens Intellectual Property Rights on the internet, and for having improved global frameworks for addressing online Intellectual Property Right infringements.

Analyst: Benjamin Donato-Woodger

France: +1
France has remained fully committed to ensuring effective action against violations of intellectual property rights in the digital arena.

France fulfilled the international dimension of its commitment by hosting the first meeting of Ministers of Culture and Intellectual Property at the Cultural Summit at Avignon on 17-18 November 2011. The summit sought to promote “a more responsible usage of the Internet,” as well as to build on the commitments made during the G8 Summit at Deauville with regard to the protection of intellectual property rights on the Internet. To broaden discussion on the topic beyond the circle of G8 participants to other relevant stakeholders, France invited not only the Ministers of 19 states, but also high-level representatives of the European Commission, OECD, WIPO and UNESCO, as well as non-governmental participants. By hosting the Summit, France initiated a new global institution that addresses intellectual property rights on the Internet among other related issues.

Following discussions at Avignon, France reaffirmed its belief that “there can be no sustainable creation or cultural diversity without a copyright regime that protects and financially rewards creators.” France also stressed the importance of concerted international action for ensuring the promotion of intellectual property rights. It lauded what it called “convergent initiatives” to reduce online piracy in other countries. It suggested that these initiatives should be explored in parallel with each other to improve international cooperation in fighting Internet piracy. In addition, France expressed its hope that international co-operation of the type launched by the Ministerial Summit will become a feature of both global and regional efforts for addressing international property rights on the Internet. It has therefore both organized and promoted new international initiatives aimed at protecting intellectual property rights in the digital arena.

France has also taken steps to fulfill the national dimension of its commitment. On 30 November 2011, Prime Minister Francois Fillon stated that the government must work to ensure compliance with the existing laws that ensure intellectual property rights in France. According to Fillon, France will “fight with determination all those who push for the negation of the right of the...
author. In particular, the Prime Minister noted that regulations need to evolve and that technological breakthroughs must be used to improve methods of protecting intellectual property rights in all arenas.

In addition, on 26 January 2012, as a member of the European Union, France became a signatory of the Anti-counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA). Its purpose is to enable states to cooperate more effectively in combating Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) infringements by harmonizing their relevant domestic laws and enacting measures to enforce them. This agreement will specifically address the way companies and individuals can enforce their rights in court, at the borders, and via the Internet. France’s signing of this agreement is a concrete step towards its fulfillment of the domestic dimension of its commitment.

Since France has complied with both the international and the domestic components of its commitment to combat violations of IPR on the Internet, it is awarded a score of 1.

Analyst: Anna Postelnyak

Germany: 0

Germany has worked towards its commitment to support the development of a unitary European Union patent but not to improve global institutions that address intellectual property rights infringements online. Thus, Germany has been awarded a 0.

Germany has supported the development of an intellectual property rights framework and enforcement by supporting the creation of a so-called Unitary Patent through the European Union. A Unitary Patent will bring the legal arbitration and enforcement of patent laws under the auspices of the European Union. In March 2011, Germany pledged support to the European Union Council's move to create a unitary patent that would apply to all members of the European Union. On 22 November 2011, the Legal Affairs Committee approved a mandate to open formal negotiations with national governments to agree to a unitary patent. A unity patent would reduce costs for business and allow for a more uniform and effective framework for

---


protecting intellectual property. In January 2012 the Germany pledged itself to the European Council’s unanimous support for finalizing a unitary patent system by June 2012. However, Germany has refused to sign the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement. This agreement aims to “strengthen the international legal framework for effectively combating global proliferation of commercial-scale counterfeiting and piracy, calling for strong legal frameworks,” and “includes innovative provisions to deepen international cooperation and to promote strong intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement practices.” Germany, along with five other EU countries refused to sign ACTA with the European Union on 26 January 2012. Germany's Justice Ministry argues that Germany does not need this legislation and that the European Union should vote on ACTA before Germany ratifies it. Thus, Germany has been provided with a score of 0 for its progress towards developing a unitary European Union patent.

Analyst: Benjamin Donato-Woodger

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the implementation of its commitment against violations of IPR in the digital arena by empowering both national and international governance institutions to protect IPR.

The Italian government dedicated considerable attention towards the internal protection of their ISPs by implementing digital innovation projects through their E-Government Plan 2012, created in January 2009. The plan consists of 80 digital innovation projects to be implemented within a 2012 deadline.

Italy has previously committed to the 2010 OECD Innovation Strategy. The strategy is built around five priorities to protect innovation in the 21st century. One priority is “improving the governance and measurement of policies of innovations” such as IPRs. The strategy aims to “facilitate efficient knowledge flows and foster the development of networks and markets which enable the creation, circulation and diffusion of knowledge, along with an effective system of

intellectual property rights.”\(^{1524}\) It also noted that “well-functioning venture capital markets and the securitization of innovation-related assets (e.g. intellectual property) are key sources of finance for many innovative start-ups and need to be developed further.”\(^{1525}\) Italy has not announced new progress with this strategy, however.

On 27-30 September 2011, Italy officially participated in the Sixth Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum in Nairobi, Kenya.\(^{1526}\) The meeting’s overall theme was “The Internet as a catalyst for change: access, development, freedoms and innovation.” One session of the meeting concluded that “an important part about achieving lower [economic] costs is an intellectual property regime which fosters the flow of ideas around the world at decreasing rates.”\(^{1527}\)

Finally, as of 26 January 2012 Italy, along with other member states of the EU, signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).\(^{1528}\)

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 1 for fully complying with the implementation of effective actions against violations of IPR in the digital arena. Italy has fulfilled the international dimension of its commitment by participating in global institutions intended to protect IPRs. Through its 2012 E-Government Plan, Italy has also strengthened national laws and frameworks for the protection of IPRs online.

**Analyst: Alfred Galen Cordoba**

### Japan: +1

Japan has taken concrete steps towards fulfilling its commitment of protecting intellectual property rights in the digital arena both domestically and internationally. By strengthening national enforcement frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as improving global institutions, it has fully complied with its commitment.

In November and December 2011, as well as in January, February and March 2012 Japan held its national Expert Committee on Strengthening Intellectual Property Strategy to consider developing its Intellectual Property Strategic Program 2012.\(^{1529}\) On 2 November 2011, the president of the committee reiterated the importance of Japan’s commitment to protect intellectual property rights on the Internet.\(^{1530}\) The Committee also undertook a comprehensive


study of the copyright system in the country and offered recommendations endorsed by related stakeholders.\textsuperscript{1531}

Japan also participated in international efforts to develop more effective means of combating violations of intellectual property rights on the Internet. In particular, it attended the Cultural Summit at Avignon hosted by France on 17-18 November 2011. The Cultural Summit at Avignon discussed ways of ensuring a more responsible usage of the Internet and developing more effective means of securing intellectual property rights in the digital arena.\textsuperscript{1532}

In addition, on 26 January 2012 Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the ceremony for the signing of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) by the European Union (EU) and its member states.\textsuperscript{1533} Japan is the depositary of the agreement, and it hopes that its agency in promoting it will engender “further momentum towards early entry into the force and expansion of participation to the agreement.”\textsuperscript{1534}

Because Japan has worked to strengthen national enforcement frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as participated in relevant global institutions, it has been awarded the score of +1.

\textit{Analysis: Anna Postelnyak}

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its regulatory framework aimed at addressing violations of intellectual property rights (IPR) in the digital arena.

Several actions have been taken by the Russian authorities to improve national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web.

On 9 December 2011, the President of Russia signed the Federal Constitutional Law providing for the establishment of a specialized arbitration court to settle disputes related to intellectual property rights protection. This court will become the first one in the new system of specialized arbitration courts created in Russia.\textsuperscript{1535}

On 13 January 2012, Russian Minister of Communications and Mass Media Igor Shchegolev established a working group responsible for drafting proposals on International Free Licenses


\textsuperscript{1532} Sommet Culturel G8-G20 sur la création a l’ère numérique, G8-G20 France 2011 (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2012. [http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g20/francais/actualites/actualites/sommet-culturelg8-g20-sur-la-creation-a-lere.1570.html](http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g20/francais/actualites/actualites/sommet-culturelg8-g20-sur-la-creation-a-lere.1570.html).


Adaptation to Russian legislation. The group was established in line with the Russian President’s instructions on amending Russian legislation “to give authors the right to make their works available on a free-license basis to the public at large (along the lines of Creative Commons [copyright licenses that allow the distribution of copyrighted works] or GNU FDL [GNU Free Documentation License]).”

Some measures have also been undertaken in Russia to improve or initiate global institutions that address intellectual property infringement online.

On 18 July 2011, the agreement between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan on common principles of regulation in protecting intellectual property rights was ratified by Russia. It is aims at harmonizing the regulatory principles for intellectual property protection, inter alia, in the digital space. Under the Agreement, the permanent Coordinating Council of the Common Economic Space for intellectual property shall be established.

On 3 November 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev made several proposals concerning intellectual property rights protection on the Internet in his address to the G20 leaders before the G20 Cannes Summit. These proposals include, inter alia, establishing a certain level of legal protection of copyright and related rights on the Internet, giving the rights holder the opportunity to choose the best model of protecting his or her work, and introducing a special presumption that the use of objects of copyright and related rights online is free unless the owner has stated otherwise. The implementation of the proposals would lead to changes in a number of international treaties, including the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The Russian President proposed an option of drafting a separate new international treaty concerning IPR protection in the web.

On 22 December 2011, President Medvedev emphasized in his Address to the Federal Assembly that the establishment of a new legal framework for protection of intellectual property rights in the light of the development of the Internet is one of Russia’s priorities and it should be promoted in the framework of BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures aimed at strengthening national laws and enforcement of legal frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as improving and initiating global institutions that address intellectual property infringement online.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

---


United Kingdom: +1
The United Kingdom has fully complied with the implementation of effective actions against violations of IPR in the digital arena. It has fulfilled both the domestic and international dimensions of its commitment.

On 25 November 2011, the United Kingdom published its new Cyber Security Strategy. The strategy plans for a safe internet by 2015. The document makes reference to reducing internet pirating and cybercrime such as IPR infringement. Moreover, the British Intellectual Property Office (IPO) updated their IP Crime Strategy on 11 August 2011 to complement existing regulations and support enforcement agencies with more focus on interoperability.

On 1-2 November 2011, the United Kingdom hosted the London Conference on Cyberspace. The conference welcomed Ministers, senior government officials, industry leaders and representatives from the internet community from over 60 countries. One of the conference’s five themes was “How to Strike a Balance between Protection of Intellectual Property and Access, Innovation and Creation of Markets”. Additionally, the United Kingdom attended the G8/G20 Cultural Summit in Avignon, France on 17-18 November 2011. Members of the summit discussed multiple ways of securing intellectual property on the Internet.

As of 26 January 2012, the UK signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo alongside 22 European Member States. While neither a law or a treaty, ACTA is a trade agreement which allows countries to work in alignment on certain matters such as combating copyright infringement, patents, counterfeited goods and intellectual property rights. ACTA awaits formal implementation and ratification from other signatories, especially since the members states of the EU must wait for the European Parliament’s approval.

---

1546 Sommet Culturel G8-G20 sur la creation a l’ere numerique, G8-G20 France 2011 (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2012. http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g20/francais/actualites/actualites/sommet-culturel-g8-g20-sur-la-creation-a-l-ere.1570.html.
Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for working to strengthen national IPR enforcement frameworks online as well as participating to initiate and participating in new global institutions protecting IPR.

*Analyst: Alfred Galen Cordoba*

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment by improving global institutions that address Intellectual Property Right infringements online.

The United States Senate introduced the PROTECT IP Act on 12 May 2011. If enacted, the bill will allow the U.S. Attorney General to seek court orders forcing United States-based online intermediaries (such as Internet service providers, payment processor, online advertisers, and search engines) to prevent those using their service from accessing a website that infringes on intellectual property. Moreover, the intermediaries will be empowered to cease doing business with infringing actors.¹⁵⁴⁹ The United States Senate has not yet passed the PROTECT IP Act.¹⁵⁵⁰

The House of Representatives introduced the corresponding Stop Online Piracy Act on 26 October 2011. The Stop Online Piracy Act also authorizes the Attorney General to use court orders to compel online intermediaries to take action that would discourage and prevent online Intellectual Property Right infringements.¹⁵⁵¹ Offenders who fail to cease and desist will become guilty of intellectual property offences under the United States' federal criminal code.¹⁵⁵² Online intermediaries will be obligated to carry out preventative measures, which may also mean taking action to sever electronic and financial connections with the offending party.¹⁵⁵³ The House of Representatives has not yet passed the Stop Online Piracy Act.¹⁵⁵⁴

Though both pieces of legislation are technically still before both Houses of Congress, in January an unprecedented backlash by internet activists eroded both bills' political support.¹⁵⁵⁵ Neither is

---


expected to be passed. Furthermore, on 14 January 2012 the White House announced its opposition to both the Stop Online Piracy and PROTECT IP Acts.

In February 2011, the Office of the United States Trade Representative published its first standalone Notorious Markets list. This identified over 30 markets that deal in goods which infringe on property rights and is intended to raise both domestic and international awareness of intellectual property rights violations. The Office also publically applauded the Chinese website Baidu for entering a licensing agreement with the United States and recording industry rights-holders.

On 1 October 2011, the United States signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement in Tokyo. The agreement aims to “strengthen the international legal framework for effectively combating global proliferation of commercial-scale counterfeiting and piracy, calling for strong legal frameworks,” and “includes innovative provisions to deepen international cooperation and to promote strong intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement practices.”

Thus, the United States has been provided with a score of 0 for improving global frameworks for addressing online intellectual property right infringements.

**Analyst: Ben Donato-Woodger**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its intellectual property commitment by working to improve internal enforcement IPR frameworks and to bolster international partnerships with non-EU member states on IPR protection.

On 10 May 2011, the European Commission organized a public hearing on its intellectual property rights strategy. More than 100 participants attended the hearing, including representatives from prominent industry associations and civil society. The purpose of the hearing was to:

---


was “to get feedback and input from a broad range of stakeholders regarding the effectiveness of
the previous strategy.”

On 22 November 2011, Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the European Commission, also spoke to
the European Parliament about the “need to support the EU institutions, member states and
society at large in getting better internet security.” She also stated that European Network and
Information Security Agency (ENISA) must be able to attract and to retain the very best IT
security experts in Europe.

On 18 November 2011, ENISA announced the launch of a series of free videos in all 23 official
EU languages, which are designed to help raise awareness of information security risks and
encourage secure handling of electronic data. The launch is part of ENISA’s on-going
commitment to raise information security awareness, including intellectual property rights.

On 1 December 2011, the European People's Party (EPP) in the European Parliament organized a
public hearing on internet issues. Participants included EPP MEPs, representatives of Microsoft,
Google and Facebook, as well as the German federal data protection commissioner.

The EU has also reached out to non-EU member states when dealing with the IPR issue. On 25
February 2011, the EU participated in the first EU-Thailand IPR dialogue in Bangkok. The
purpose of the meeting was to “discuss the scope and mechanics of a new bilateral framework
for regular and long-term cooperation between the European Union and Thailand on intellectual
property.” Moreover, the EU participated in the 8th EU-China IP Working Group meeting on
10 March 2011 in Beijing.

The EU’s most notable attempt at protecting IPR is the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement
(ACTA). The EU signed ACTA on 26 January 2012 in Tokyo. ACTA is a multinational
treaty intended to put in place international standards to prevent the distribution of counterfeit
goods as well as copyright infringement online. However, ACTA contains criminal
enforcement provisions and so, it must be signed and ratified by the EU and by all 27 Member
States in order to be effective.

---

Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in Third Countries, European
1564 Address by Neelie Kroes, European Parliament (Brussels) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 4
1565 EPP Discusses Internet Challenges with Tech Firms, NewEurope: The European Political Newspaper
1566 Report on the First EU-Thailand IPR Dialogue, Europa.eu (Brussels) 25 February 2011. Date of
1567 8th EU-China IP Working Group Meeting, Europa.eu (Brussels) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 6
1568 ACTA – Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, European Commission (Brussels), 5 March 2012.
1569 ACTA – Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 31
commerciaux/fo/intellect_property.aspx?view=d
1570 ACTA – Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, European Commission (Brussels), 5 March 2012.
Thus, by strengthening internal IPR strategies for member states and for improving global frameworks for addressing online intellectual property right infringements, the EU has fully complied with its commitment and been awarded a +1.

*Analyst: Allison Gibbons*

Commitment:
“We commit to remain constructively engaged on Somalia.”
- G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
Somalia is currently facing ongoing civil war that hinders economic development. Rebel insurgency and corruption in Somalia threaten regional security and create an environment in which human rights are routinely violated. G8 member states remain committed to establishing political stability in Somalia and to support international efforts for the establishment of a secure environment in which democratic institutions can develop at all levels.

In the past, the G8 has addressed the issues found in Somalia through broad development and regional security commitments to the continent of Africa. The G8 has supported African peace operations since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The Kananaskis G8 Africa Action Plan committed the G8 to “to promote peace and security in Africa, to boost expertise and capacity, to encourage trade and direct growth-oriented investment, and to provide more effective official development assistance”.

Notably, the Action Plan also called on member states to “establish enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments.”

The effort to promote peaceful development in Africa was expanded at the 2003 Evian Summit. Notably, G8 members pledged to the “the establishment, equipping and training by 2010 of coherent, multinational, multi-disciplinary standby brigade capabilities including civilian components, at the AU and regional level, in particular integrated mission planning capability, mission field headquarters and strategic headquarters which would be available for UN-endorsed missions undertaken under the auspices of the UN, AU or an African regional organization.”

---


At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 nations launched the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations. This action plan aimed to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force.\textsuperscript{1574} At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 reaffirmed previous commitments by promising to support peace and development in the continent.\textsuperscript{1575}

More recently, the G8 addressed African peace and security at the 2008 Hokkaido Summit. This included a commitment to provide “seamless peace-building support, including to humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts and increased capacity of deployable civilian expertise.”\textsuperscript{1576} The G8 also committed to promote peace and security in Africa by specifically supporting the African Union and Regional Economic Communities as well as African Peace Security Architecture (APSA) through the provision of training and equipment.\textsuperscript{1577}

In terms of development assistance, the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 brought international attention to the growing need for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa. Notably, at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, members agreed to significantly increase ODA after the UK made it clear that the attainment of the MDGs would be a top priority of the Summit. Together, the G8 pledged to raise ODA by US$50 billion per year by 2010, with half of all ODA going to Africa.\textsuperscript{1578} At the 2007 Heiligendamm and 2008 Hokkaido Summit, the G8 reaffirmed their Gleneagles commitment.\textsuperscript{1579}

In regards to the Gleneagles goal, the 2010 G8 Muskoka Accountability Report found that “in current dollars, donors are four-fifths of the way towards the target (a $10 billion shortfall)” and “in constant 2004 dollars, the OECD estimates that there is a shortfall of $18 billion from all donors and, on that basis, donor countries are approximately three-fifths of the way to meeting the original 2005 OECD estimate.”\textsuperscript{1580} In the 2011 Deauville Summit, the final declaration stated that “while all commitments have not been met in full, we will strive to maintain our efforts, together with other donors.”\textsuperscript{1581}


\textsuperscript{1575} Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. \texttt{http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html}.


In addition to a renewal of these continent-wide commitments, the G8 has also addressed one other major problem in Somalia: piracy. Piracy is a product of Somali instability and poses a threat to regional trade and peace. Most recently, G8 Ministers agreed to work towards a legal framework for the trial of Somali pirates. Specifically, they announced that “effective prosecution and imprisonment needs increased support.”

Somalia can benefit from new development and military assistance plans that operate under the auspices of international cooperation.

**Commitment Features:**
The G8 commits to remain constructively engaged in Somalia. This is a broad commitment. Member states must stabilize the region militarily, politically and economically. Moreover, the G8 has also made mention of the importance of working with the Transitional Federal Government and enabling Somalia to lead the resolution of regional conflict. Thus, this commitment implies two dimensions. First, the commitment reaffirms the need for G8 members to provide new resources to build peace support missions and economic development in Somalia through international cooperation. Second, member states should provide support to establish a specifically Somalia-led national reconciliation process.

Somalia’s instability increases regional violence, encourages illegal arms trafficking and risks a contagion of civil unrest throughout the Horn of Africa. To contain and resolve this threat, G8 members must continue their commitment to peace support operations in cooperation with global institutions. This belief in international institutions is best reflected by the announcement by G8 nations that “We commend the action undertaken by the African Union and its mission, AMISOM, and express our full support for the mission and the effort of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Somalia.”

Development in Somalia has suffered from the effects of 20 years of conflict. Economic development will require compliance with ODA commitments as well as new development plans. One key perspective on development in Somalia is anti-piracy. As G8 Foreign Ministers agreed in 2010, piracy poses a risk to “the safety of mariners, regional economies, freedom of navigation and international trade”. In this interpretation, development too is measured through cooperation with international institutions and disregards isolated individual actions by member states.

The Deauville declaration notes that the solution to ongoing violence must put Somalia in the lead. Indeed, the Deauville declaration clearly states that “we call on all actors to support an inclusive, Somali-led process as the means to resolve the conflict.” One key task that will require a spearheading by Somalia is the constitutional process after the Transitional Federal

---

Institutions' mandate expires in August 2011. Thus, a second dimension of this commitment is that efforts put Somalia in the lead for redevelopment.

In order to achieve full compliance, a member state must provide new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia through international cooperation. Also, full compliance requires states to provide support to establish a process for reconciliation and reintegration with Somalia in the lead.

**Scoring Guidelines:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member provides no new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution AND provides no support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member provides new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution OR provides support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member provides new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution AND provides support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown*

**Canada:** 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment in remaining constructively engaged on Somalia.

On 20 July 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda expressed the Government of Canada's concern regarding the situation in the Horn of Africa. “Our government has a strong record of commitment to Africa, and we will continue to show our support during this tragic crisis. The situation facing people in the region, especially the women and children, is dire. Canada is committed to making a real difference in their lives.”

On 22 July 2011, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) increased its humanitarian assistance contribution to the area by CAD50 million. This is in addition to the CAD22.35 million already provided for humanitarian assistance throughout the region earlier in the year.

On 22 July 2011, the Canadian government also established the East Africa Drought Relief Fund by matching every dollar donated by a Canadian individual to a registered Canadian charity. During the 10-week period retroactive through 6 July 2011 and ending on 16 September 2011,

---


CIDA worked with the East Africa Drought Relief Fund by matching individual donations. On 21 October 2011, the final tally of donations by Canadians to registered Canadian charities was 70 million. The Government of Canada matched the amount raised. This is in addition to the 72.35 million in funding that the federal government already contributed earlier in the year.

On 23 February 2012, Canada redirected the deployment of a formed police unit (FPU) from Uganda to Somalia to assist the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). John Baird, Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs said Canada hopes to see new parliamentarians, as well as women leaders exercising their authority locally and working to benefit all Somalis.

On 23 April 2012, CIDA contributed more than USD4.8 million to support the establishment of a humanitarian logistics hub and cargo in Djibouti. The hub, operated by the World Food Program (WFP), will enable WFP food to move more quickly to its operations in Somalia.

Thus, by providing new resources to projects that build peace support and economic development capacities in Somalia, Canada has partially complied with its commitment and has been awarded a 0. In order to achieve full compliance, Canada must provide support for establishing a specifically Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

**Analyst: Aishe Jamal**

**France: 0**

By providing new resources to build peace support and economic development capacities in Somalia, France has partially complied with its commitment.

France has publicly renewed its appeal for the reconciliation of all Somalis. On 29 November 2011, in lieu of bans and attacks by Al-Shabab militants against UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, France condemned the use of violence and supports the efforts of the international community and AMISOM to help Somalia restore security and eliminate terrorism. In its statement, France also reaffirmed its support for the Transitional Federal Government which must demonstrate its capacity to improve the security and living conditions of the Somali people.

---


France has also committed to respond to the food crisis in the Horn of Africa. On 10 August 2011, France sent a plane of humanitarian cargo in Djibouti on, carrying 17.5 tons of food supplements for children made available by the Ministry Foreign Affairs. Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy has decided to allocate EUR30 million in emergency aid for countries affected by the food crisis in the Horn of Africa, in which one third of this aid has already been allocated to international organizations and NGOs active in these countries.

Additionally, France has been supportive of the EU Naval Mission Atalanta in the Gulf of Aden. As of April 2012, the Marine Nationale has deployed three ships, as well as one long-range reconnaissance aircraft in the region for counter-piracy operations.

Therefore, France is awarded a 0 for partially complying with its Somalia commitment. In order to achieve full compliance, France must contribute new resources to a Somali-led process of reconciliation that go beyond public statements.

 Analyst: Allison Gibbons

Germany: 0

Germany has created new projects for development in Somalia but has not specifically contributed to a Somali-led reconciliation process. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Germany has cooperated with international agencies and organizations providing aid to Somalia in new ways. Due to the high rates of victims of famine in the country, Germany has specifically focused on securing food supply in order to relieve ongoing famine. First, on 13 October 2011, the German government contributed USD10 million towards the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) aid in Somalia. In addition, as of 22 July 2011 Berlin has pledged USD20 million meant to help Somalia deal with the ongoing famine crisis.

On 16 August 2011 the German Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, declared an increase in the bilateral German aid to USD218 million for the famine struck nations in the Horn of Africa, and plead that actions be taken to safeguard the humanitarian operations in Somalia. His statement followed the escalating number of assaults, threats and harassments impeding the work of humanitarian agencies and organizations in the country.

relations_6496/somalia-ban-on-the-activities-of-and-attacks-against-several-un-agencies-and-humanitarian-organizations-29.11.11_16589.html


In an effort to tackle piracy, on 17 November 2011 the German government announced a joint initiative with the Dutch government forming the JIT (Joint Investigation Team), which will focus on criminal organizations, financiers and negotiators involved in piracy. \(^{1604}\) In addition, on 18 April 2012, the German government approved an expansion of the EU anti-piracy missions currently in place in Somalia. The expansion will focus on targeting equipment and supplies kept on Somali shores. \(^{1605}\)

Therefore, Germany has been awarded a 0. In order to achieve full compliance, Germany must specifically contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

**Analyst: Anjela Deyanska**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to remain constructively engaged on Somalia. Italy has supplied and helped build new peace and economic developments as well as provided support to establish a Somalia national reconciliation and reintegration process.

On 7 December 2011, Rear Admiral Gualtiero Mattesi of the Italian Navy completed a 6 month deployment in the Gulf of Aden commanding Operation Ocean Shield, NATO’s counter piracy force. \(^{1606}\) The Italian effort saved multiple ships from pirate attacks and has taken many individuals in for trial. \(^{1607}\) Italy’s contribution to Operation Ocean Shield is the ship named Grecale, operating with the assistance of 210 soldiers. \(^{1608}\)

On 2 August 2011, Franco Frattini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, instructed the Italian Development Cooperation to arrange a food air-lift for Somali refugees in the Dadaab camps in Kenya, continuing their support to aid the economic problems occurring to the Somali people. \(^{1609}\) The cargo was dispatched on the night of 2 August form the UN Depot in Brindisi and arrived in Nairobi the following morning. \(^{1610}\) Italy is also carrying out various other humanitarian

---


\(^{1605}\) Germany approves expansion of EU anti-piracy mission, 18 April 2012. Date of access: 27 April 2012. http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gsQ93fS6O0rg1-9zDTryqDji84TQ?docid=CNG.e48bed6020889f8396cf06d4203f4.5f1


initiatives in Somalia, including the EUR500,000 given to rebuild schools, hospitals and markets destroyed in the civil war; a step forward in the Somalia-led national reconciliation process.  

On 22 September 2011, Italy also pledged to provide Somalia with EUR15 million for development aid and projects.  

On 23 September 2011, at the Ministerial meeting on Somalia in New York, Minister Frattini announced that Italy has followed through with their earlier promises and is supporting the efforts to “re-establish order and restore the use of force solely to the Somali Security Forces” by paying the salaries of 3,200 Somali soldiers and training the Somali in the framework of the EU training Mission (EUTM) as well as providing technical assistance to Security forces. This aid will allow Somalia to slowly regain control over its affairs and become self-led.

On 18 October 2011, the Office of Emergency DGCS provided EUR400,000 to UNHCR for the multipurpose assistance and protection of displaced populations in Somalia affected by the civil war and current crises. The aim of this contribution is to provide a humanitarian assistance to displaced families and will be distributed as “Integrated Emergency Assistance Package”. The Italian contribution will also support the program of UNHCR’s protection of IDPs and refugees contained in the appeal of the United Nations consolidated appeal for Somalia.

On 1 February 2012, Italian Interior Minister, Annamaria Cancellieri, promised Somali Prime Minister Abdiweli Mohamed Ali to provide training and essential equipment to the National Police Force. This promise was made in an attempt to provide Somali with the necessities to conduct their own security and enforcement measures.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/08/20110802_Volo_umanitario.htm

Horn of Africa - Italy to Step Up Aid to Somali Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.
http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/08/20110802_AiutiSomalia.htm


Minister Frattini’s comments at the Ministerial on Somalia (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/2011025_SostegnoSfollati.htm


Italy to support Somali Police Force, Bar Kulan, 1 February 2012. Date of Access: April 29th 2012.
http://www.bar-kulan.com/2012/02/01/italy-to-support-somali-police-force/.
On 17 April 2012, Andre Marcela, Italian Ambassador to Somalia, stated that the Italian government plans to undertake rehabilitation projects in the north and south regions of Somalia, the airports in both Galkayo and Bosasso as well as the police headquarters in Mogadishu.\footnote{Somalia: Italian ambassador says TFG should clarify how the National Theatre bombing came. RBC Radio, 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. \url{http://www.raxanreeb.com/2012/04/somalia-italian-ambassador-says-tfg-should-clarify-how-the-national-theatre-bombing-came/}.}

For abiding to the two-fold commitment by creating new developments to assist Somalia with its current issues as well as demonstrating an effort to aid Somalia in regaining its nation; Italy has therefore been awarded a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Daniel Szulc}

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to remain constructively engaged on Somalia. Japan has contributed to new peace and economic developments and as of recently provided greater support to a Somali-led reconciliation and reintegration process.


On 26 July 2011, Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto stated that Japan will provide USD5 million in emergency grant aid for Somalia.\footnote{Japan will send aid to Somalia, House of Japan 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. \url{http://www.houseofjapan.com/local/japan-will-send-aid-to-somalia}.} He also commented that Japan will cooperate with...
the World Food Program to deliver the aid.\textsuperscript{1625} Japan provided further aid through WFP on 27 October 2011 of 310 million yen.\textsuperscript{1626}

On 24 September 2011, Foreign Minister Gemba stated that Japan would pledge an additional USD21 million in food assistance at the UN ministerial mini-summit on the Horn of Africa crisis.\textsuperscript{1627}

On 10 November 2011, Puntland’s Minister of Seas Transport, Mohamed Raage, stated that Japan has promised to train and equip 200 maritime police officers.\textsuperscript{1628} The project is believed to begin soon in 2012. Raage also mentioned that Japan agreed to contribute to the development of Bosaso, northern Somalia’s main port.

On 23 February 2012, Yamane Ryuji Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan stated that the 500 Somali officers trained last year at the Japanese naval base in Djibouti are now beginning their duty in Mogadishu.\textsuperscript{1629} Japan also promised to extend its contribution of USD560 000 to the ReCAAP and ISC this year to continue to combat piracy.\textsuperscript{1630}

On 5 March 2012, Tsuneo Mishida, Representative of Japan to the United Nations commented on many of Japan’s contributions to Somalia at the open debate of the Security Council on the situation in Somalia. He noted that Japan is providing USD30 million in humanitarian aid in response to last year’s famine crisis.\textsuperscript{1631} He stressed that Japan is actively engaged in infrastructure and governance enhancement through various projects such as the “rehabilitation of Mogadishu port and border control training for Somali TFG officers in partnership with WFP, UNDP, and IOM.” He ended his statement with a further Japanese pledge of USD2 million to the International Trust fund managed by UNODC.\textsuperscript{1632}

Japan’s substantial military and financial aid along with its contributions to support a Somali-led reintegration process fully complies with its G8 commitment. Therefore Japan is awarded a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Daniel Szulc}

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on Somalia.

Russia has taken actions to provide resources to support economic development of Somalia and supported the establishment of a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

On 15 September 2011, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that Russia planned to contribute to the resolution of the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa caused by drought, by allocating US$2 million worth of food aid to Somalia through the World Food Program.\textsuperscript{1633}

On 13 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US$1.5 million to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UN International Children’s Emergency Fund for improving water supply and sanitation in the Horn of Africa countries, including Somalia.\textsuperscript{1634}

On 15 September 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman said that Russia supported the extension of the mandate of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) for another term as it is “a key factor of security” in the country and noted that the Russian side was “studying the question of participation […] in collective efforts to strengthen the logistical capacity of AMISOM”.\textsuperscript{1635} On 30 September 2011, the UN Security Council authorized the AU Member States to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 October 2012.\textsuperscript{1636}

On 24 October 2011, the UN Security Council adopted the resolution 2015 (2011) on piracy off the coast of Somalia. The Council recognized “the primary role of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the relevant Somali regional authorities in eradicating piracy off the coast of Somalia” reiterated its request to the TFG and relevant Somali regional authorities “to elaborate […] and adopt a complete set of counter-piracy laws”. The Council also decided to continue establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia.\textsuperscript{1637} The resolution was adopted at the initiative of Russia and represents “an important step in creating an effective legal mechanism for bringing pirates to justice”.\textsuperscript{1638} Thus, Russia supported strengthening Somalia’s capacity to fight piracy.

\textsuperscript{1638} On adoption of the UN Security Council resolution on piracy off the coast of Somalia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arb/8E746EA135177049442579350058D97E.
During 2011 Russian navy participated in the international efforts to fight piracy in the Gulf of Aden. In January 2012 three Russian vessels were engaged in patrolling activities. 

On 23 February 2012, Russian President’s special representative for cooperation with African countries Mikhail Margelov participated in the London Conference on Somalia organized by the UK authorities. In a special statement the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that Russia supported international efforts on development of Somalia and contributes to this process by fighting piracy, supporting AMISOM and providing humanitarian aid.

During the compliance period Russia has provided new resources to projects that build economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of international institutions but has yet to support the establishment of a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration in a concrete fashion. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

**Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov**

**United Kingdom: 0**

By continuing to contribute humanitarian aid in Somalia, the United Kingdom has partially fulfilled its Somalia commitment. The United Kingdom has not fulfilled the second dimension of its commitment and has thus been awarded a score of 0.

On 14 November 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron stressed “the real and pressing need to pull together the international effort in Somalia.” The Prime Minister also announced the UK will host a Somalia security conference in 2012 to pull together this international effort. The conference will focus on protecting merchant ships that pass through the Gulf of Aden, tackling pirates, pressuring the extremists, and addressing the causes of conflict and instability in the region.

Currently, the United Kingdom has committed to spend an average of EUR63 million per year in Somalia until 2015. According to the Department of International Development, the total UK aid given from the year 2009-2010 was EUR30 million.

---


across the African Horn stands at EUR124.29 million, the second largest bilateral donor behind the US.\(^{1646}\)

Thus, by helping to build new peace and economic developments, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0. In order to achieve full compliance, the United Kingdom must contribute to a self-led Somali reconciliation process.

*Analyst: Allison Gibbons*

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment in remaining constructively engaged on Somalia.

First, the United States has pledged new humanitarian aid to assist with peace and economic support in Somalia. On 31 August 2011, the head of U.S. Agency for International Development, Raj Shah, announced that it would send an additional USD23 million for famine relief in the Horn of Africa.\(^{1647}\) Overall, in 2011, USAID through the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance provided USD47 million in support of ongoing issues in Somalia.\(^{1648}\)

On 8 August 2011, White House Spokesman Jay Camine announced President Obama “has approved an additional USD105 million for urgent humanitarian relief efforts in the Horn of Africa.”\(^{1649}\)

On 1 August 2011, the State Department declared that American NGOs working in parts of Somalia controlled by the militant group, al-Shabaab, would be explicitly exempted from prosecution if some of their funds involuntarily benefited the group.\(^{1650}\) On 8 August 2011 the State Department also licensed NGOs from OFAC to work in al-Shabaab-controlled regions.

On 8 August 2011, Jill Biden, wife of Vice-President Joe Biden, visited a Somali refugee camp to publicly highlight the crisis. She concluded that, “One of the reasons to be here is just to ask Americans and people worldwide, the global community, the human family, if they could just

---


reach a little deeper into their pockets and give money to help these poor people, these poor mothers and children.\footnote{1651}

On 23 February 2012, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said the United States would push of sanctions for those “standing in the way” of progress in Somalia and promised an extra USD64 million in humanitarian assistance to the region.\footnote{1652}

On 8 March 2012, senior official at the USAID Nancy Lindborg said, "The rains ahead are uncertain, and we have to underscore that even as famine has abated, the situation is still one of the most severe crises globally," warning that Somalia is in deep crisis and pledging that the US will work for a permanent solution to ease the hunger. Testifying before the US Senate that week, USAID chief Rajiv Shah said the United States provided 60 percent of the global response to the famine and was convinced the effort saved "tens of thousands of lives."\footnote{1653}

On 5 April 2012, the United States contributed USD50 million to the Horn of Africa, where lack of rain continued to threaten food supplies. On 26 April 2012, the United States provided an additional USD120 million in aid. The White House said the new aid is designed to prevent the food crisis in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.\footnote{1654}

Thus, the United States has fulfilled the peace support and economic development dimension of its commitment. In order to achieve full compliance, the United States must contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

\textit{Analyst: Aishe Jamal}

\textbf{European Union: 0}

The European Union has taken an active role in providing aid to Somalia, and has pledged to continue to do so. However the European Union is awarded a score of 0 because the EU has initiated new projects in the war-torn state but has failed to contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

The EU has agreed to mobilize USD86.4 million towards humanitarian aid to Somalia since the Deauville Summit, on top of the USD100.8 million of aid already released prior to the summit.\footnote{1655}

This money has been used for emergency food supplies, sanitation, water, healthcare, and shelter. However, the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection admits the difficulties of maintaining any humanitarian operation in the country, which has forced them to employ “remote control” by moving their managing offices to neighboring Kenya.\footnote{1656}


\footnote{1652} Clinton says Somalia is at a ‘critical’ point, Relief Web (London), 23 February 2012. Date of access: 24 April 2012. \url{http://reliefweb.int/node/478573}.

\footnote{1653} US pledges long-term help for Horn of Africa hunger, Relief Web (Washington), 8 March 2012. Date of access: 24 April 2012. \url{http://reliefweb.int/node/481769}.

\footnote{1654} US Gives $120 Million More to Drought-Stricken Horn of Africa, Relief Web (Washington), 26 April 2012. Date of access: 29 April 2012. \url{http://reliefweb.int/node/492634}.


\footnote{1656} European Commission: Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, Somalia. Date of access: 4 December 2011. \url{http://ec.europa.eu/echo/aid/sub_saharian/somalia_en.htm}
On 27 July 2011, the EU doubled its aid commitment to Somalia to nearly USD230 million, emphasizing the detrimental impact of the cyclical drought causing widespread famine.\textsuperscript{1657} EU aid commissioner, Kristalina Georgieva was on site and recommended that even the anti-government militias in the failed state should be approached in order to secure the delivery of aid to the nearly 12 million people threatened with starvation.

On 5 December 2011, the European Commission declared it will provide an additional USD66.95 million towards the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).\textsuperscript{1658} AMISOM’s operations are considered vital to the re-building of a stable Somalia.

In addition, although there has not been a dramatic change in the EU Operation Atalanta which aims to tackle the problem of piracy, the latest figures from the EU Naval Force indicate that the operation has seen some success as only 12 attempted pirate attacks occurred in November 2011, compared to 35 during November 2010.\textsuperscript{1659}

On 18 April 2012 an expansion of the EU anti-piracy mission in Somalia was agreed on, adding an on-shore dimension of the mission by targeting equipment stored on shore.\textsuperscript{1660}

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0 given the fact that the EU has not sought out to initiate new projects in the war-torn state or contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process. In order to achieve full compliance, the EU must specifically contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

Analyst: Anjela Deyanska

\textsuperscript{1657} EU Steps Up Aid to Famine-Stricken Somalis, EU Observer (Brussels) 27 July 2011. Date accessed: 4 December 2011. \url{http://euobserver.com/24/32663}


\textsuperscript{1659} On the Beaches: EU Seeks to Expand Anti-Piracy Mission in Somalia, Spiegel Online, 30 December 2011. Date accessed: 7 January 2012. \url{http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,806379,00.html}

\textsuperscript{1660} Germany Approves Expansion of EU Anti-Piracy Mission, 18 April 2012. Date of access: 27 April 2012. \url{http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gsQ93fS60O0rg1-9zDtRyqDj84TQ?docId=CNG.ef48bed6020889f8396c1f06d4203fc4.5f1}
15. Terrorism [145]

Commitment

“We stand ready to assist the countries affected by this scourge in building their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.”

G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Terrorism is one of the most difficult issues politicians and policymakers have to address, and it has been at the forefront of policy since 9/11. The attacks in the US had their effect on the actions of the G8 members as well, insofar as they defined as key priority the global implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373, unanimously adopted on 28 September 2001, and of the 12 UN counter terrorism conventions, which set the standard for international action.¹⁶⁶¹

At the G8 meeting of foreign ministers in Paris on 15 March 2011, the ministers were encouraged that many countries have joined the fight against terrorism, in particular in Africa.¹⁶⁶² They also underscored the central role that the UN must continue to play in the collective fight against terrorism and recognised the need to work with partners from all regions to create a counter-terrorism forum that will strengthen the necessary international architecture to address 21st century terrorism.¹⁶⁶³

Finally, at the Deauville Summit, despite expressing their contentment with the removal of Osama Bin Laden, the G8 leaders showed concern for the upsurge in hostage-taking and other manifestations of terrorism.¹⁶⁶⁴ They condemned all acts of terrorism “as criminal, inhumane, and unjustifiable irrespective of the motivation”, and recognised radicalization as one of the root

causes of terrorism. Notably, radicalization was first acknowledged as a potential root cause of terrorism only at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, and at the Muskoka Summit in the subsequent year.

At the Deauville Summit the G8 leaders also announced the creation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), which will be aimed at “strengthening the international consensus in the fight against terrorism, creating new opportunities of cooperation.” They also “underscore the central role that the UN must continue to play in global counterterrorism efforts and commit to ensuring that effective UN tools, such as the 1267 al-Qaeda and Taliban sanction regime, remain relevant in the future.”

The role of the UN was more elaborately described at some of the previous summits, particularly the 2009 L’Aquila Summit in Italy, where the G8 leaders affirmed that all their actions against terrorism have been, and will always be, based on the fundamental principles set by the UN system: “We reiterate our call for countries to join and fully implement all universal counter terrorism conventions and protocols. Moreover, we stress the importance of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.”

While terrorism is a scourge, in the words of the G8 leaders, the good news is that historically compliance with terrorism-related commitments has been high.

**Commitment Features**

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.” Therefore, compliance will be achieved if any of the above-mentioned actions are taken in an effort to assist other countries fight terrorism. The G8 leaders stated in the Deauville Declaration that they “reaffirm [their] commitment to fight against all forms of terrorism and address the conditions conducive to terrorism in full compliance with international law, in particular the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and

---

international conventions, [as well as encouraging] the creation of regional strategies to take into account all the dimensions of this transnational threat.\textsuperscript{1672}

Among the leading forums of international cooperation on terrorism are the 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.\textsuperscript{1673}

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 in 1989 to respond to international concern about money-laundering.\textsuperscript{1674} In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, it was decided to expand FATF's mandate to encompass targeting terrorist organizations’ financial resources.\textsuperscript{1675} Its 40 Recommendations against Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing\textsuperscript{1676} create a framework through which the present commitment can be addressed. Special Recommendation V reads: "Provide the widest possible range of assistance to other countries’ law enforcement and regulatory authorities for terrorist financing investigations."\textsuperscript{1677} Special Recommendation IX is also relevant to the present commitment: "Have systems in place to detect and prevent illicit cross-border transportations [sic] of cash and bearer negotiable instruments."\textsuperscript{1678} As per the Evian Summit definition of capacity-building, G8 members can provide funding and equipment, as well as training and expertise to assist countries vulnerable to terrorism and thus fulfill the commitment by complying with FATF recommendations.

The acknowledgement of “conditions conducive to terrorism”, such as radicalization, and addressing them through regional frameworks can be measured through strengthening of old and creation of new regional anti-terrorism forums or meetings. As terrorism is an acknowledged transnational threat\textsuperscript{1679}, several regions are more vulnerable than others, which calls for some sort of a regional framework to address this threat more effectively.

The Deauville Declaration identifies particularly vulnerable states, which spread the threat to the regions surrounding them, such as Afghanistan and Pakistan that would need special assistance.\textsuperscript{1680} One such forum was the International Conference of Foreign Ministers held in


\textsuperscript{1674}Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. \url{www.fatf-gafi.org/aboutfatf}.


\textsuperscript{1677}Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. \url{http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html}.

\textsuperscript{1678}Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. \url{http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html}.


Bonn, Germany on 5 December 2011, where special emphasis was placed on Afghanistan and future assistance to it, including partnerships toward eliminating the dangers of terrorism. Another example is the Istanbul Protocol, which was signed by Russia, China, India, Afghanistan and Pakistan, among others, in connection with the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. Combating terrorism was high on the agenda of this meeting; more significantly, according to a US official, “This was a way for the region itself to say, ‘This is our vision; this is how we would like to go forward.’”

Evidence for compliance is to be found in clear instances of support given to countries that are facing terrorist threats.

With the Evian Summit definition of capacity-building as a guideline, compliance would include 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. These measures can be undertaken on a bilateral, multilateral, or regional basis. Nevertheless, members can register partial compliance by taking part in multilateral or regional initiatives, but failing to take concrete steps such as allocating funding and providing technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.

**Scoring Guidelines:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member has made no new commitments of providing funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training or equipment for affected countries to address the capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member assists affected countries to build the capacities to fight terrorism or terrorist groups in one of the following ways: funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member assists affected countries to address the capacities to fight terrorism or terrorist groups in two or more of the following ways: funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva**

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries suffering from terrorism to build capacities to fight those threats. It has funded various projects, participated in working groups aimed at enabling countries to build their own counterterrorism capabilities, and provided expertise to those nations in need.

On 22 September 2011, Canada participated, as a founding member, in the launch of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF). The aim of the GCTF is to “effectively combat terror

---


1684 Canada Joins Global Counter-Terrorism Forum as Founding Member, Department of Foreign Affairs
around the world [...] Efforts to better coordinate counterterrorism measures will focus on rule of law, border management and countering violent extremism”. Further, the initial working groups will focus on the criminal justice sector and rule of law, countering violent extremism, and capacity building in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Further, Canada participated in the inaugural meeting of the GCTF Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group on 3 and 4 November 2011. The aim of the meeting was to discuss “good practices for effective counterterrorism practice in the criminal justice system”. Canada imparted its expertise on its “approaches to arrests and detention in terrorism and related criminal cases” by discussing its common law system in relation to these approaches.

As well, from 13-15 December 2011, Canada was involved in the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group Brainstorming Sessions in London. The outcomes of these sessions were then presented at the CVE Working Group inaugural meeting in early April 2012 in Abu Dhabi. Within the Sessions, Canada chaired the CVE Program Evaluation, which “discussed the importance of assessment, measurement, and evaluation of all types of CVE initiatives [...] measuring the impacts of projects, programs and policies”.

On 11 October 2011, the Canadian Embassy in Algeria attended the opening session of the workshop on the mechanism of international legal cooperation on counterterrorism capacity-building. “The training is part of the project funded by Canada, in partnership with United and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

271
Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Algeria, to strengthen Algeria’s legal capacity to fight terrorism.”

On 16 and 17 November 2011, Canada and Algeria co-chaired the first meeting of the Sahel Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Capacity Building, established within the framework of the GCTF. The aim of the Working Group was to build the Sahel region’s anti-terrorism capacity “in five priority areas: border security, police cooperation, legal and judicial sector, countering the financing of terrorism, and community engagement”. To this end, Canada is assisting the Sahel region in building capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird committed Canada to continue helping the Afghan people and government in their transition to a democratic regime at his address at the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn on 5 December 2011. He outlined past commitments to prevent the return of terrorism-based rule by the Taliban, and stressed Canada’s long-term engagement in the region which would “continue to support the women, children and men of Afghanistan.”

Canada is also currently undergoing talks in regards to a Pentagon request to maintain Canadian Special Forces in Afghanistan beyond the 2014 mandate. Jay Paxton, spokesman for Minister MacKay, stated that “the role of the Canadian Forces will be in a non-combat role until 2014 ... the ultimate objective is to help Afghans rebuild Afghanistan into a viable country that is better governed, more stable and secure and never again a safe haven for terrorists.” Although the Canadian Government has yet to confirm or deny the extension of its Afghanistan mission, it is suggested through the ministerial statement that any decision made in this regard would deeply take into consideration the region’s ability to combat terrorist threats.

The Canadian Minister of Defence, Peter MacKay announced in November 2011 that Canada would post a naval frigate in the Mediterranean as part of NATO’s Operation Active Endeavour, which “is a decade-long counter-terrorism mission in the Mediterranean that was established after 9/11.” The Minister stressed that “the frigate’s primary responsibility will be to locate and...
board vessels suspected of being linked to terrorism”.\textsuperscript{1702} HMCS Charlottetown was deployed on 22 April 2012.\textsuperscript{1703} Although part of an international security operation, which includes counter-terrorism, this naval frigate post will not contribute to Canada’s commitment to build an affected country’s capacity to fight terrorism.

On 5 March 2012, the Canadian Embassy in Algeria attended the opening session of a workshop “on the mechanisms of international legal cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to money laundering and terrorist financing at the Supreme Court in Algiers.”\textsuperscript{1704} Canada provided funding for this training through its project aimed at strengthening Algeria’s legal capacity to fight money laundering and terrorism financing.\textsuperscript{1705}

Previously, from 9 to 12 February 2012, Ottawa hosted a colloquium to measure effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies, whereby “the outcomes of this colloquium could make a valuable contribution to the efforts of the GCTF as well as the International Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism, to be established in 2012, and other national and international stakeholders, like the United Nations.”\textsuperscript{1706} Many global actors, including other members of the GCTF, such as the UK and the Netherlands, also participated.

On 22 February 2012, Canada took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.\textsuperscript{1707} Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”\textsuperscript{1708}

\textsuperscript{1702} http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/11/20/canada-to-maintain-mediterranean-naval-presence-through-2012-mackay/
Canada participated in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.\textsuperscript{1709}

Canada’s engagement with this commitment is also evidenced within the continued maintenance of the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) program, as established within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). The CTCB program, created in 2005, provides assistance through training, funding, equipment and technology to other states “to enable them to prevent and respond to terrorist activity, within international counterterrorism and human rights norms, standards and obligations”.\textsuperscript{1710} This commitment is rooted in the UN Security Council Resolution 1456, which says that “states should assist each other to improve their capacity to prevent and fight terrorism, and notes that such co-operation will help facilitate the full and timely implementation of resolution 1373”.\textsuperscript{1711} Canada will continue to transfer payments for the CTCB in the 2012-2013 fiscal years.\textsuperscript{1712}

To this end, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for imparting its expertise and providing funding to affected countries to build capacities to fight terrorism.

\textit{Analyst: Natasia Kalajdziovski}

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to help countries that suffer from the threat of terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

France acted as a co-sponsor of UN Security Council Resolutions 1988 and 1989, which were unanimously adopted on 30 June 2011, and which address terrorism in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1713} Resolution 1988 creates a system of sanctions for the Taliban and their associates, identifying them as menaces to the peace, stability, and security of Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1714} Resolution 1989 applies to Al Qaeda, and improves the efficiency, fairness, and transparency of the Sanctions Committee, most importantly by increasing the powers of the Ombudsman.\textsuperscript{1715} Resolution 1988 and 1989 will contribute to the efforts of the Afghan government, with support from the international

\begin{footnotes}
\item[1709] G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html}.
\end{footnotes}
community, in making a political solution attainable in Afghanistan. However, the resolutions do not create a mandate for France to assist Afghanistan to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 19 September 2011, Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that France is committed to working with its partners in the Maghreb to offer support in the fight against Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Part of fighting terrorism in the Maghreb will include development aid and improving governance. Juppe stated that it is a priority to build the capacity of some of the weakest states, which will help them to control their entire territory, and to employ the authority of the state when necessary.

France, as a member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) adopted the Global Counterterrorism Forum Political Declaration on 22 September 2011. The GCTF Political Declaration outlines a number of objectives in the commitment to strengthen civilian-led counterterrorism cooperation and increase the effectiveness of international architecture in addressing terrorism. These objectives include providing a platform policymakers and practitioners to “mobilize and coordinate existing and additional resources and expertise to build counterterrorism capabilities around the globe in partnership with and according to the particular needs of interested countries, while respecting their sovereignty and territorial integrity.”

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Deputy Head for Strategic Affairs and Transnational Threats, Alexandre Garcia, stated that: “the main challenge is to regionalize our counterterrorism efforts,” and “that a regional approach will help strengthen the capacity of frontline states.”

Within the domain of Criminal Justice/Rule of law, the GCTF members pledged to contribute a total of USD 90 million to support counterterrorism through rule of law-based approaches.

In November 2011, France presented their approach regarding arrests and detention in terrorism at the GCTF Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group: the approach involves a new legal regime for suspected terrorists wherein detainees are provided with more rights, while maintaining a modified form of investigative detention.

---


On 12 November 2011, the French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe vowed to assist Nigeria in its fight against extremist groups, stating, “We shall fight against this phenomenon. We are ready to share any information. We are ready to coordinate our intelligence services. We are ready also to give our help in training cooperation.” He added: “France is directly concerned and involved in the question of terrorism… So we are in complete solidarity with the countries of the region around the Sahel.”

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe proposed the treaty for friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and France. The treaty involves an initial commitment of five years of cooperation with programs in a number of areas, including that of security, which involves police training, military training, and the creation of an Afghan police force.

Gerard Araud, the permanent representative of France to the United Nations, emphasized France’s determination to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorists—as outlined at the Bonn Conference on 5 December 2011—with France keeping an armed contingent there to this effect.

On 22 February 2012, France took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London. Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”

On 6 March 2012, France was present at the inaugural meeting of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum South East Asia Working Group, held in Jakarta, Indonesia. Participants discussed “how to collaborate and coordinate efforts in the multilateral framework, including with the United Nations.”

On 9 April 2012, France participated in a meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate at the United Nations, on Developments in the Implementation of Security Council
Resolution 1373 in West Africa. The Committee discussed five areas of focus to combat terrorism in this region: border security, countering violent extremism, counter-financing of terrorism, police cooperation and legislative and judicial cooperation. They also outlined several steps, including continuing to facilitate technical assistance, “to encourage States to develop comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies and the mechanisms to implement them,” and “to strengthen cooperation with international, regional and sub-regional partners, as well as other UN bodies.”

France also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for providing its expertise on addressing counterterrorism during GCTG meetings in order to help countries build their own capacities to fight terrorism, but not taking other concrete steps to build the capacities of the affected countries.

Analyst: Louise Willard

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to assist states affected by terrorism in developing their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

In July 2011, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, visited Nigeria. During her visit, the Chancellor discussed the importance of addressing terrorism in Nigeria. However, the visit did not involve plans to assist Nigeria to build capacity to fight terrorism.

On 22 September 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle attended the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) in New York as a founding member. Westerwelle stated that Germany would be an active partner in the GCTF’s effort to “…achieve the combination of political solidarity and professional expertise necessary to defeat terrorism in the long run.”

As a member of the GCTF, Germany stressed “its intention to mobilize the necessary resources and
expertise to support the efforts of countries to develop and implement rule of law-based counterterrorism practices...

Germany and the other members of the GCTF also adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, which gives the GCTF’s Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group the mandate to “identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation” of practices for “an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism,” particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law.

On 5 December 2011, Germany hosted the second Bonn Conference to discuss the future of Afghanistan after the withdrawal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops. The issue of international terrorism as well as the mounting Taliban-led insurgency was discussed during the Conference. German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle stated, “Our objective is a peaceful Afghanistan that will never again become a safe haven for international terrorism.” In addition to hosting the conference, Germany had encouraged Pakistan to end its boycott of the event. The resulting outcome of the conference included Germany’s bid to extend their mandate in Afghanistan past the 2014 NATO troop-withdrawal date – comprised in part by German forces. Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle placed an emphasis on the topic of terrorism as justification for the extension, stating “We won't abandon the Afghan people after 2014... we will not leave behind a vacuum that could then be filled by new terror.”

Furthermore, Germany has demonstrated its leadership role to this commitment by heading multiple UN anti-terrorism committees. As the member of the United Nations Security Council, Germany chaired the “1267 Al-Qaida Taliban Sanctions Committee”. Recently, Germany divided the committee into two separate committees – the “Al Qaida Sanctions Committee” and the “Taliban Sanctions Committee” – that watch over the implementation of the respective sanction groups. Germany heads both of these committees. “International cooperation on


counter-terrorism, especially within the framework of the United Nations, constitutes a core element of Germany’s security policy.” However, these resolutions do not assist the affected countries to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 22 February 2012, Germany took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London." Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”

Germany also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.

On 21 April 2012 German ambassador to Yemen Holger Green met with the Interior Minister Abdul-Qader Qahtan. Green stated that Germany was ready to renew aid to Yemen in equipment and training required to enhance the country’s security, including fighting terrorism. German aid was interrupted by last year’s instability in the region.

Thus, Germany is acknowledged for its activism in joining the GCTF, adopting the Cairo Declaration and participating in bilateral and multilateral cooperation frameworks. However, it is given a score of 0 for failing to provide concrete types of supports such as funding, training, expertise, resources, and technical and legal assistance in its efforts to assist states affected by terrorism in developing their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

Analysts: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On July 13 2011, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated in a press release the importance of international missions to Italy, who has military contingents deployed in unstable parts of the
world in an effort to prevent terrorism. Furthermore, General Vincenzo Camporini, Minister Frattini’s special advisor for military questions, stated that Italy would not unilaterally reduce its personnel stationed abroad, but any such decisions would be made in accordance with its international partners within an agreed upon multilateral framework.

On 22 September 2011, Italy participated in the launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) as a founding member. Working groups within the GCTF will focus on “the criminal justice sector and rule of law, countering violent extremism, capacity building in the Sahel, capacity building in The Horn Region, and capacity building in Southeast Asia.” Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italy will support the GCTF “with all the means at our disposal.” At the launch, Italy and the other members of the GCTF, adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector. The Cairo Declaration charges the GCTF’s Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group’s to identify and develop new capacity-building programs that would support the implementation of an effective criminal justice sector response to terrorism.

On 28 September 2011, the permanent representative of Italy to the United Nations, Ambassador Cesare Maria Ragaglini addressed the UN Security Council in a special meeting commemorating the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1371, which concerns counter-terrorism and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). He underlined the connection between terrorism and other destabilizing factors, and reminded of the

---


many efforts and programs Italy had in place geared toward the overall development of areas like Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, Sahel, and West Africa.\textsuperscript{1763}

On 3 and 4 November 2011, Italy took part in the inaugural meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group established by the GCTF.\textsuperscript{1764} This meeting aimed at bringing together senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF member states in order to exchange knowledge and good practices. Italy’s main contribution to this meeting was the presentation it made with the United States “on providing incentives for cooperation to informants, or those being charged with a crime.”\textsuperscript{1765}

At the 5 December 2011 Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, Italy issued an official statement affirming that “Italy will continue doing its part – within NATO and EU commitment and on bilateral basis – ensuring a long term sustained support to Afghanistan for both security and non-security needs.”\textsuperscript{1766} Italy also stated its willingness “to finalize a new framework on long term bilateral partnership with Afghanistan.”\textsuperscript{1767} One of the conclusions of the Bonn Conference was the following declaration: “We underscore that the international support for sustainable Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) needs to continue after 2014. In assistance to the ANSF, the International Community strongly commits to support their training and equipping, financing and development of capabilities beyond the end of the Transition period.”\textsuperscript{1768}

In the beginning of 2012, Italy completed the training of 340 Nigerian security personnel as part of its contribution to counter-terrorism efforts in Nigeria.\textsuperscript{1769} According to the Italian ambassador to Nigeria, Roberto Colamine, “the 340 trained officers include 20 border control officers trained


by Italian financial police in charge of border control; 20 police officers trained by Italian civil police and 300 trained by Italian military police.”

On 22 February 2012, Italy took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London. Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”

Further, Italy took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.

On 15 March 2012, the Italian Foreign Minister, Giulio Terzi visited Algeria, where he stated that Italy viewed counter-terrorism as a priority and Algeria as a key partner for counter-terrorism in the Sahel region. Building on that, the Algerian-Italian Contact Group had its second meeting on 10 April 2012 in Rome to discuss their bilateral cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism.

In response to the terrorist attacks in Nigeria, on 22 March 2012, Italian Foreign Minister, Giulio Terzi met with UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague to discuss how cooperate in order to address terrorism. Giulio and Hague agreed to develop the UK-Italy High Level Group to oversee this work. Further, they agreed to pursue the following areas of joint activity: consider how to help build Nigeria’s capacity to address terrorism including through support to regional law enforcement and security co-ordination, “offer further support to the Libyan authorities to prevent terrorists from taking advantage of the proliferation of arms and fighters in Libya and the wider region following the Libyan conflict,” and “work closely with…EU and other partners to support the Yemeni Government as they train police and improve justice capacity throughout the country.”

---

Italy has fulfilled its commitment to counter-terrorism by establishing regional partnerships, participating in multilateral and bilateral arrangements, and providing training to countries targeted by terrorists. Therefore, it is assigned a score of +1.

**Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva**

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with the commitment to aid countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 22 September 2011, Japan participated, as a founding member, in the launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). The GCTF focuses on counterterrorism capacity-building in areas of the rule of law, border management, and countering violent extremism. At the launch event, Japan and the other members of the GCTF, adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector. The Cairo Declaration charges the GCTF’s Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group to “identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation” of practices for “an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism,” particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law. Japan also took part in the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan that was held on 5 December 2011. Participants reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful and stable Afghanistan free of terrorism, among other things, and Japan announced its intention to host a ministerial conference in July 2012 in Tokyo. This projected conference will address issues facing Afghanistan that, if left unattended, could potentially increase insecurity and threats of terrorism. However, this does not constitute compliance, because it does not include specific capacity-building or any concrete financial, technical or legal assistance.

On 22 February 2012, Japan took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London. Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their

---


finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.\textsuperscript{1785}

On 29 May 2011, Japan co-chaired the ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (ARF ISM on CTTC) with Malaysia. This was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The meeting resulted in the adoption of “counter-radicalization” as a fourth prong of the ARF ISM’s strategy, following control of illicit drugs, combating cyber terrorism and CBRN.\textsuperscript{1786} However, there is no evidence of an explicit financial pledge, and thus is insufficient to constitute full compliance.

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.\textsuperscript{1787}

To this end, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for assisting countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism by becoming a member of the GCTF and adopting the Cairo Declaration, but failing to provide concrete assistance, such as allocating funding, providing technical or legal assistance, expertise or equipment to help affected countries fight terrorism.

*Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva*

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on building affected countries’ capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 22 September 2011, Russian Foreign Minister participated in the opening ceremony of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum in New York.\textsuperscript{1788} The new forum is aimed at addressing the terrorist threat “in a way that would bring enduring benefits by helping frontline countries and affected regions acquire the means to deal with threats they face” and will be dealing, inter alia, with counter terrorist capacity-building in African and South East Asian countries.\textsuperscript{1789} Russian Foreign Minister informed that Russia supported the Forum activities.\textsuperscript{1790}


\textsuperscript{1786} “ASEAN Regional Forum – List of ARF Activities (By Subject)” 2011. Date of Access: 9 May 2012. \url{http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/library/arf-activities/list-of-arf-track-i-activities-by-subject.html}

\textsuperscript{1787} G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html}

\textsuperscript{1788} On Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. \url{http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3}

\textsuperscript{1789} Global Counterterrorism Forum. 9 September 2011. \url{http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm}

\textsuperscript{1790} On Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. \url{http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3}
According to the Russian Ministry of the Interior order, adopted on 30 December 2011, 82 counterterrorist specialists from Palestine, Afghanistan, African and Latin American countries will be trained in 2012 at the expense of the Russian federal budget.\textsuperscript{1791}

On 31 January 2012, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB16.2 million (USD0.56 million) to the Antiterrorist Center of the CIS Member States in 2012.\textsuperscript{1792} The CIS Antiterrorist Center aims to “ensure coordinated engagement of competent authorities of the CIS Member States in the field of struggle against international terrorism” and perform the functions of legal assistance, expertise and training.\textsuperscript{1793}

During the compliance period Russia has taken measures to strengthen affected countries’ capacities to fight terrorism by funding counterterrorist specialist training, legal assistance, and expertise and participating in international cooperation.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to assist the countries affected by terrorism in building their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 4 July 2011, the British Prime Minister, David Cameron and the Pakistani President Asif Zardari held a meeting in which the two leaders pledged to strengthen ties between Britain and Pakistan and “intensify cooperation to combat terrorism.”\textsuperscript{1794} This comes after at least eighteen British military advisers, “who were helping train a poorly equipped paramilitary force, the Frontier Corps, in counter-terrorism” were expelled from Pakistan in June 2011.\textsuperscript{1795} Therefore, the meeting between Cameron and Zardari is crucial in normalizing relations and a step toward compliance with the present commitment.

On 5 July 2011, in a press conference in Kabul with President Karzai of Afghanistan, British Prime Minister, David Cameron reaffirmed Britain’s commitment to helping Afghanistan in building its capacity to maintain security and stability and to fight terrorists.\textsuperscript{1796} The Prime Minister announced plans to build an “Afghan Sandhurst, a model academy for training the Afghan army officers of the future that will form the backbone” of the national army.\textsuperscript{1797} The


The initiative would involve 120 British troops as well as support from other nations. The initiative is part of the UK’s broader plan to maintain a strategic partnership with Afghanistan after the withdrawal of British combat troops in 2014. Since training army officers strengthens the national army and therefore, its capacity to fight terrorism, it complies with UK’s commitment to assisting countries, such as Afghanistan, build capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 22 September 2011, the UK was one of the thirty founding members of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF). GCTF is an “informal, multilateral counter-terrorism platform that will focus on identifying critical civilian counter-terrorism needs, mobilizing the necessary expertise and resources to address such needs and enhance global cooperation” through a strategic-level Coordinating Committee and five thematic working groups. UK Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt announced that his country would co-chair the Working Group on Countering Violent Extremism.

GCTF also adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector at GCTF’s launch. “This declaration underscores the critical role of a rule of law-based approach to bringing terrorists and their supporters to justice within national criminal justice systems.”

On 3 November 2011, the UK was present at the inaugural meeting of the GCTF’s Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group in Washington, D.C. Along with the US, the UK made an instructive presentation on the use of forensic science in terrorism-related investigations. Both countries emphasized the importance of forensic analysis in apprehending suspects and preventing the successful operation of terrorist plots. The UK “presented a case study of the largest anti-terrorist operation in England to date—Operation Overt—which successfully foiled a.

---


On 24 November 2011, the UK held a bilateral consultation with Pakistan.\textsuperscript{1817} In a joint press conference following the meeting, Home Secretary Theresa May announced that the two countries plan to continue the Enhanced Strategic Dialogue, an initiative launched in April 2011.\textsuperscript{1818} Both countries re-confirmed their “commitment to tackle the shared challenge of terrorism and extremism,” including support from the UK in the form of “military, policing, and supporting the development of strong institutions and machinery of government.”\textsuperscript{1819} Moreover, Secretary May stressed the UK’s commitment to aid Pakistan in meeting the new EU aviation security regulations, which are scheduled to be implemented in 2012.\textsuperscript{1820} However, the Enhanced Strategy Dialogue was launched before the current compliance cycle and therefore, does not count towards this commitment.

On 5 December 2011, at the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, the UK pledged to provide financial aid to Afghanistan for a decade following the withdrawal of its combat troops from the country.\textsuperscript{1821} The financial support is to be directed towards “creating a peaceful Afghanistan in which international terrorism does not again find sanctuary” and that holds the capacity to ensure its own security.\textsuperscript{1822} Since, the financial support will strengthen the Afghan government’s capacity to take control of its own security – including fighting against terrorism – the UK is complying with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build their capacity to fight terrorism.

On 28 January 2012, Prime Minister Cameron held a meeting with President Karzai of Afghanistan in which the two leaders signed a long-term agreement called the Enduring Strategic Partnership. The ultimate aim of the agreement is to “ensure a strong, peaceful, democratic unitary state of Afghanistan”\textsuperscript{1823} and it signals the shared vision between the two countries for a “secure, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan able to maintain its own security and prevent the country from again being used as a safe haven for international terrorists.”\textsuperscript{1824}

The agreement binds the two countries to work together to “develop long-term cooperation on tackling shared national security challenges,”\textsuperscript{1825} provide continued support to the Afghan

National Security Forces, and “agree to a program professional development for members of the ANSF.” This includes continuing the training of Afghan security personnel at UK defence institutions, and establishing the Afghan National Army’s Officer Academy.

On 23 February 2012, Prime Minister David Cameron hosted an international conference on Somalia in London. In the meeting, world leaders “pledged to boost support for measures to fight piracy, terrorism and political instability in Somalia.” In addition, PM Cameron announced that Denmark, Norway, and the United Arab Emirates would be joining the UK “in setting up a Local Stability Fund to provide support to previously neglected regions, including those emerging from conflict or terrorist control.”

On 21 March 2012, the UK Minister for the Middle East and South Asia, Alistair Burt, hosted the seventh meeting of the UAE-UK Task Force. “On counter terrorism, Ministers looked forward to the launch of the new Global Counter Terrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group on 3-4 April in Abu Dhabi, and discussed priorities for their co-chairmanship of this group.”

UK has partnered with Italy to work on joint counter-terrorism efforts, which will cover not only their domestic security, but also assistance to Nigeria, Yemen, Somalia, and Libya. They will work towards strengthening regional counter-terrorism capacities, including reinforcing the police sector of the target countries.

UK funded a course delivered to participants from Singapore, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand between 5 and 11 March 2012, which was designed to improve their counter-terrorism strategies. The course was delivered jointly by experts from the United Kingdom, Indonesian National Police and Jakarta Centre for law Enforcement Cooperation JCLEC.

---

UK participated in a colloquium hosted by Canada between 9 and 12 February 2012 to measure effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies, whereby “the outcomes of this colloquium could make a valuable contribution to the efforts of the GCTF as well as the International Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism, to be established in 2012, and other national and international stakeholders, like the United Nations.”

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for providing assistance in the form of expertise and training to support countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

Analyst: Kwaku Boateng

**United States: +1**
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build counterterrorist capabilities, through technical and legal assistance, expertise, and resources.

On 5 July 2011, Assistant Secretary of State Brownfield discussed combating improvised explosives with Pakistani delegates and reaffirmed the need to collaborate in order to effectively deal with “the scourge of terrorism” at the fourth meeting at the Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism Working Group.

On 9 September 2011, the Office of the Spokesman at the US Department of State announced the creation of the Global Counterterrorist Forum. This forum will work collaboratively with its thirty founding members on addressing the issues of counterterrorism through the sharing of “experiences, expertise, strategies, capacity needs, and capacity building programs.” Working groups will focus on the criminal justice sector and the rule of law; countering violent extremism; capacity-building in the Sahel; capacity building in the Horn of Africa; and capacity building in Southeast Asia.

At the launch, the US and the other members of the GCTF adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal

---


Justice Sector. Assistant Attorney General of the US Department of Justice’s National Security Division reiterated the importance of the Cairo Declaration emphasizing that the group must (1) “develop a compendium of best practices for an effective rule of law-based criminal response to terrorism” and (2) “identify existing capacity building programs and develop new ones in order to support and implement these best practices.”

On 3 October 2011, United States delegate Mary B. DeRosa gave an address at the United Nations reaffirming the need to pursue counterterrorist measures internationally. DeRosa stated that the universal counterterrorism instruments “are only effective if they are widely ratified and implemented”, and as such the United States “fully support[s] efforts to promote ratification [and] implementation.” Furthermore, DeRosa stated that the United States “remains willing to work with other states to build upon and enhance the legal counterterrorism framework, including through efforts to finalize the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism” legal assistance.

On 3 and 4 November 2011, the US hosted the Inaugural Meeting of GCTF Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, where senior prosecutors and other senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF members and UN and non-government experts shared good practices for effective counterterrorism practices in the criminal justice system.

At the meeting, the US Department of State stated their intention to aid foreign criminal justice systems, facilitate training, offer legal and technical assistance, as well as suggestions for practices, to partner groups to aid counterterrorist measures internationally. Further, the US presented its expertise on effective legislative tools as part of the criminal justice approach to terrorism, the risks and benefits of undercover operations, the incentives of cooperation for informants, the use of forensic sciences, the protection of classified and other sensitive law

---

enforcement information in terrorism and other criminal investigations, substantive criminal offences, and its approach to housing criminals in a humane way.\textsuperscript{1849}

On 5 December 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton participated at the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, where she reaffirmed the United States’ commitment to “stand by Afghanistan as it struggles to establish security and stability.”\textsuperscript{1850} At the conference, the international community agreed to engage with Afghanistan beyond 2014 and to produce a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.\textsuperscript{1851}

On 21 December 2011, the United States donated four bomb disposal vans and one hundred motorcycles to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police.\textsuperscript{1852} The donation is aimed at building the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police’s capacity to improve security across the region.\textsuperscript{1853}

On 4 January 2012, the US President, Barak Obama, announced the creation of the Bureau of Counterterrorism.\textsuperscript{1854} The Ambassador-at-Large, Dan Benjamin stated that the Bureau will seek to “build the capacity of partner nations to deal effectively with terrorism” and will focus on bilateral diplomacy to “reduce the space that terrorist groups have to fundraise, or to operate.”\textsuperscript{1855} The transition from Office of the Coordinator of Counterterrorism to the Bureau of Counterterrorism did not result in change the budgetary means allocated toward counter-terrorism.\textsuperscript{1856}

On 23 January 2012 US and Nigeria agreed to incorporate security in the North of Nigeria as a critical component of the Nigeria-US Bi-National Commission (BNC).\textsuperscript{1857} This is in response to rising terrorism threat by the Boko Haram Islamic sect. “Both countries have re-arranged the


\textsuperscript{1857} Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. \url{http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html}.
BNC cooperation framework by splitting its Regional Security Cooperation and the Niger Delta component into an entirely separate working group, with emphasis on insecurity in the North.”

On 22 February 2012, US took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London. Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”

On 22 February 2012, US took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London. On 22 February 2012, US took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London. Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”

On 7 March 2012, the US sent a delegation to the twelfth annual meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), an entity that focuses on countering terrorist threats in the Western Hemisphere. In addition to adopting the 2012 CICTE Declaration on Strengthening Cyber-Security in the Americas, CICTE adopted a new work plan with specific steps to enhance OAS members’ cyber capacity.

On 12 April 2012, US hosted a G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C., where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.

On 12 April 2012, US and Russian officials re-affirmed the progress made with nuclear non-proliferation, and emphasized the need for their collaboration to be furthered to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to terrorist groups on a global scale.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for assisting its international partners to build capacities to fight terrorism.

Analyst: Navid-Michael Amiraslani

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to assists countries that are threatened by terrorism to build their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

EU was one of the thirty founding members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) launched in New York on 22 September 2011. GCTF is “intended to provide a unique

---


platform for senior counter-terrorism policymakers and experts from around the world to work together to identify urgent needs, devise solutions and mobilize resources for addressing key challenges. It will have regional working groups dealing with South-East Asia, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa/Yemen." On the same day, the EU along with the other members of the GCTF, signed Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, which charges the GCTF’s Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group to “identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation” of practices for “an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism,” particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law. 

Further, the EU and Turkey will co-chair the GCTF working group on the Horn of Africa/Yemen. In July 2011, the European External Action Service (EEAS) already organized a meeting to prepare the work for this group. "As well as co-chairing the group on Horn of Africa/Yemen, the EU is committed to playing an effective role in all the groups of the GCTF, including through its specialised agencies."

As a follow-up to the above, on 3 and 4 November 2011, the EU took part in the inaugural meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group established by the GCTF. This meeting aimed at bringing together senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF member states in order to exchange knowledge and good practices. “The EU underscored the importance of building trust, adopting a comprehensive, long-term approach to CT [counter-terrorism] capacity building in the criminal justice and rule of law sectors, addressing the entire chain in the criminal justice process, building local ownership, and involving civil society.”

On 22 November 2011, the Polish Presidency organized a workshop on combating terrorist financing with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Panel discussions focused on the “implementation of the 9 Financial Action Task Force Special Recommendations (e.g. issues concerning money couriers, bank transfers, non-profit organizations and international cooperation in the field of exchanging information).” The parties agreed that emphasis had to be on

---

implementation of the special recommendations and exchange of related best practices - not just presentation of legal issues”. To this end, the EU has assisted countries affected by terrorism and terrorist groups by providing expertise on curbing terrorism financing.

The EU is also getting ready to implement counterterrorism measures in the Sahel approved by the Foreign Affairs Council in March 2011. The strategy was presented to the Algerian authorities in a joint visit by the EU CTC and the EEAS Senior Coordinator for the Sahel and has since been discussed extensively with the countries concerned, in particular in the conference of the “pays du champ” of the Sahel organized by Algeria on 7 and 8 September 2011, to which the EU was invited. Although the initiative started just before the Deauville Summit, the EU continued to work on it actively in the months after the Summit, which flags it toward commitment compliance.

The EEAS, in support of a major UN project, has encouraged the countries of Central Asia to develop a regional approach to the comprehensive implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, which culminated in a Ministerial level meeting in Ashkhabad on 30 November 2011. “It was preceded by three consultative meetings at expert level, held in Bratislava, Dushanbe and Almaty between December 2010 and July 2011, to contribute to the substantive preparation of the joint Action Plan through expert recommendations.” The EU Counterterrorism Coordinator (CTC) attended the Dushanbe meeting, where he established contact with high-level Tajik authorities dealing with counterterrorism.

The EU participated in the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan on 5 December 2011, where one of the declared conclusions was to reiterate the “common determination to never allow Afghanistan to once again become a haven for international terrorism.”

The EU is also engaging Asian countries in counterterrorism through the dedicated Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) forum on counterterrorism, which met in Jogjakarta on 12 and 13 December 2011, and also in meetings of the ASEAN Regional Forum, “most recently at the Ninth ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime in Kuala Lumpur between 29 and 31 May 2011.”

---


On 22 February 2012, the EU took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.\(^{1883}\) Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”\(^{1884}\)

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.\(^{1885}\)

The EU has been looking to create a strong partnership with India in various security areas, including countering terrorism.\(^{1886}\) “We are at the stage of identifying common agendas,” the EU External Action Service Chief Operating Officer David O’Sullivan said.\(^{1887}\)

On 24 January 2012, the EU organized a two-day seminar in Abuja, Nigeria to address the questions of tackling terrorism in the country.\(^{1888}\) It has recently been on the rise, destabilizing the region, which prompted the EU to offer assistance to Nigeria.

As the EU has been engaged in different regions of the world promoting and implementing counterterrorism measures by sharing its expertise, but failing to support counterterrorism capacity-building through funding, resources, training, and technical and legal assistance, it has earned a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva}

---


\(^{1885}\) G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html}


\(^{1888}\) Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. \url{http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html}

“We will continue to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

**Assessment:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background:**

At its outset in 1963, member states of the Organization of African Unity agreed to coordinate and cooperate in order to improve the quality of life of their peoples.\(^{1889}\) This commitment has developed into a vision for an African Economic Community. This Community is expected to be established through Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and later through the Minimum Integration Program (MIP), which will co-ordinate the REC’s harmonization program.

The MIP was established in order to achieve the objectives of the Abuja Treaty, and has since been elaborated on by the AU Commission. The Abuja Treaty, signed in Abuja, Nigeria on 3 June 1991, notes that this process was expected to take a period of 34-40 years and go through six stages.\(^{1890}\) In 1999, however, the Sirte Declaration declared the need for a shorter timeline. This need was met with the creation of the African Union in 2002.

In July 2002, the African Union was charged with coordinating an accelerated integration program, later subsumed under the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).

Although the RECs have similar integration programs under NEPAD, they have adopted individual approaches and goals according to their particular challenges.\(^{1891}\) As a result, the RECs have had differing degrees of success in realizing this vision for an economic union.

---


\(^{1890}\) Minimum Integration Programme, African Union Commission, June/July 2010. Date of Access: 8 February 2012.

The G8 continues to support these goals, reaffirming its commitment “to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union” at the Deauville Summit of May 2011. To this end, the G8 has declared its support for increased coordination between the REC’s and the AU, the implementation of trade corridors, and policy reforms for increasing regional trade and improving infrastructure through the implementation of the MIP.

**Commitment Features:**

For full compliance, member states must foster policies and strategies that support the MIP’s main objectives, which are to: (1) bolster ongoing economic initiatives between the REC’s and identify the measures likely to accelerate the integration in specific sectors or priority areas, (2) help the RECs to identify and implement the priority activities with a view to attaining the six integration stages defined in article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, and (3) develop and implement other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market around the key sectors.

The Abuja Treaty’s six integration steps are:

1. Strengthening of existing RECs as well as establishing them where they do not otherwise exist
2. Stabilizing Tariff Barriers and Non-Tariff Barriers, Customs Duties and internal taxes. Strengthening sectoral integration and encouraging coordination and harmonization.
3. Establishing a Free Trade Area through the gradual removal of Tariff Barriers and Non-Tariff Barriers
4. Coordination and harmonization of tariff and non-tariff systems among various RECs with a view to establishing a Customs Union
5. Establishment of an African Common Market, the adoption of common monetary, financial and fiscal policies
6. Consolidation and strengthening of the structure of the African Common Market

---


Scoring Guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member state has not supported the African Union or regional economic communities by adopting ANY policies aimed at: (1) fostering economic initiatives between the REC’s, (2) helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, or (3) fostering the development of other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member state has supported the African Union and regional economic communities by adopting policies aimed at ONE or TWO of the following: (1) fostering the economic initiatives between the REC’s, (2) helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, or (3) fostering the development of other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member state has supported the African Union and regional economic communities by adopting policies aimed at EACH of the following: (1) fostering the economic initiatives between the REC’s, (2) helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, and (3) fostering the development of other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: 0
Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme.

On 9 December 2011, Canada identified the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Aid for Trade (AFT) program as critical to achieving regional economic integration within Africa. This aligns with the objective of assisting African countries to prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty.

On 18 November 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda announced CAD200 million in funding towards 23 new projects spanning sectors including Child and Youth, Food Security, and Sustainable Economic Growth across the RECs. Minister Oda confirmed that seven of these projects are multi-country and aimed at increasing the capacity of African Regional Technical Centres, which could help bolster regional trade.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has furthermore sustained engagement in programs geared towards trade policy reforms and sustainable growth in Africa. In 2008, CIDA had pledged to increase expenditures to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-

---

related Technical Assistance by CAD19.2 million over a 5 year period, until 2013.\textsuperscript{1899} On 11 January 2012, CIDA reported that it was on track to meet this target.\textsuperscript{1900}

Canada has contributed to helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration, and has supported increased capacity in multi-country infrastructure that can play a role in expediting regional economic integration. However, Canada has not implemented new measures directly addressing the six integration stages defined in article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, or made new contributions to existing trade-oriented programs. As such, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Ceecee Lu}

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to supporting regional economic integration within Africa.

On 7 July 2011, France’s Development Agency (AFD) announced that it would contribute EUR350 million to fund 17 projects largely anchored in infrastructure and agriculture, 13 of which are located within Africa and which may contribute to reinvigorating regional economic growth and trade.\textsuperscript{1901}

On 12 September 2011, an AFD subsidiary announced that its Investment and Support Fund for Business in Africa (FISEA) had contributed to increasing investment capital to fund the Mombasa-Kampala rail line by USD70 million.\textsuperscript{1902}

On 15 December 2011, the AFD partnered with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to finance the initiatives of the African Agribusiness and Agro-industry Development Initiative (3AID).\textsuperscript{1903} It was in the form of a EUR150,000 agreement aimed at bolstering wealth creation and food security.\textsuperscript{1904}


\textsuperscript{1900} Aid Effectiveness Agenda, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 11 January 2012. Date of Access: 8 February 2012. \url{http://acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/FRA-825105226-KFT}.


On 17 January 2012, PROPARCO, a financial institution owned by the AFD, announced a USD150,000 grant to Maris Capital Advisors through FISEA to help stabilize and rebuild post-conflict countries such as South Sudan, Kenya, Mozambique, Angola, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Zimbabwe. The focus will be on supporting the existence and growth of SMEs in those regions. Moreover, on 21 February 2012, PROPARCO announced a USD10 million loan to HFC Bank Ghana Limited to aid its growth strategies.

France has invested in key sectors which will ensure the success of regional economic integration. However, it has not directly addressed the six stage creation process of an African common market or REC initiatives. As such, France is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ceecee Lu*

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies that support the Minimum Integration Programme’s (MIP) main objectives.

In June 2011, Germany provided more than EUR1.8 billion in funding to the World Trade Organization (WTO)’s Aid for Trade. The German Aid for Trade strategy is geared towards helping developing African countries integrate into regional and international trade relations, particularly by improving export and supply capacity in the private and agricultural sectors.

In November 2011, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) launched the country’s new development policy strategy “Minds for Change - Enhancing Opportunities.” To promote development and private sector growth in Africa, Germany intends to invest in microfinance and in sound financial systems, and regards African countries with positive growth rates as “sources of impetus and inspiration for the entire region.” Germany will also advise, finance, and support investment projects in small and medium sized enterprises while promoting an integrated approach to education for qualified local personnel.
According to the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the BMZ is also working to support the East African Community (EAC) integration process to expand and intensify economic integration. Germany played an important role in drawing up the EAC Development Strategy 2011-2016, as well as in creating a common market and common currency in East Africa.

In January 2012, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel sat down to talk with Somali Transitional Federal Government to focus on issues relating to shaping development cooperation between the two countries. Germany pledged EUR6.3 million for emergency relief projects, including EUR1.1 million for a food aid project in Banaadir, EUR3.0 million for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and a grant of 100,000 euros for the work of the SOS Children’s Villages organization.

Furthermore, in January 2012, the BMZ adopted a ten point programme for Rural Development and Food Security. The ten point programme will contribute to economic development in Africa by contributing to eliminating subsidies, mainstreaming food security, encouraging responsible financial market investment, and supporting the development of private-sector initiative as well as the development of value chains in primarily rural region.

Germany is thus awarded a score of +1 for complying with its commitment to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.

*Analyst: Ray Khan*

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies supporting the MIPs main objectives.

On 20 June 2011, Italy reached a bilateral agreement in which Togo’s debt to Italy, totaling EUR9.53 million, was cancelled. This strengthened Togo’s position within global markets and increased its capacity to trade with other African Union nations.

On 28 November 2011, Italy pledged EUR73 million for projects in Tunisia aimed to promote and strengthen the business capacity of Small to Medium Enterprises. Such a pledge was met through the provision of a line of credit, which Italy declared a donation.

---


On 4 April 2012, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and development (OECD) released a report indicating that Italy’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) for 2011 increased by 33 per cent. The report concluded that Italy’s ODA increase was due in part to an increase in debt forgiveness grants, which contributes to alleviating fiscal pressure on the regional economic framework in which SME’s are operating.  

As these initiatives are not focused on the process set out in the Abuja Treaty, but do encourage regional trade by bolstering local business capacities and supporting measures conducive to the creation of a single market, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Tshweu Moleme

Japan: 0
Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support the African Union (AU) and RECs in implementing their actions plans, notably through supporting measures aimed at facilitating regional economic growth and integration.

On 10 June 2011, at the Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Finance’s International Bureau Daikichi Momma reiterated Japan’s belief that “international development finance institutions should cooperate in supporting the sustainable and inclusive growth of the countries in the region.” Deputy Director-General Momma also stated Japan’s intent to launch phase two of its Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) initiative. EPSA’s first phase lasted from 2006-2010, making “significant contributions to the development of economic infrastructure and to the support of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in African countries.”

The Japanese government intends to determine, in consultation with the African Development Bank’s management, “what measures should be taken to enable the EPSA to produce development effects at a higher level than before for fostering and promoting the private sector in Africa.”

---


1918 Italy show increase in aid assistance. Date of access: 9 April 2012. [http://www.oecd.org/document/3/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_50058883_1_1_1_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/3/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_50058883_1_1_1_1,00.html).


On 26 January 2012, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ryuji Yamane announced that the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) will be held in Tokyo from 1-3 June 2013. In terms of Japan’s policy for expanding development assistance, trade, and investment, Vice Minister Yamane declared that Japanese efforts remain actively centered on the TICAD process, the economic pillar of which declares that “infrastructure development, including road networks construction and energy sector development, is critical to economic integration.”

On 21 February 2012, in a joint press statement between Japan and the Republic of Mozambique, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda “expressed his commitment to continue to assist Mozambique’s development efforts including the implementation of the PROSavana project and infrastructure development in the Nacala Corridor Development.” The Nacala Road Corridor falls within the Southern African Development Community’s (SADC) priority projects and also constitutes one of NEPAD’s transport sector interventions, targeting “trade corridors without borders and barriers to reduce delays and costs at border crossings.” The Nacala Corridor is thus meant to “promote regional economic and socio-economic integration.”

Japan has contributed to supporting measures aimed at promoting regional economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, but has failed to prioritize or otherwise foster measures to facilitate trade between the REC’s or the creation of a single market. For its partial compliance, Japan is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: David Kepes

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans.

On 15-16 December 2011, the Russian-African business forum was held in Ethiopia. The forum organized by the Russian Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa and the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (RFCCI) was attended by about two hundred participants, “including businessmen and higher officials from Russia,


Ethiopia and other African countries”. The forum agenda included issues of trade, economic, scientific, technological and investment cooperation “with a focus on launching promising joint projects in such areas as energy, industrial production, high technologies, transport and agriculture”.  

On 13 January 2012, Russian State Corporation “Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs”, which is the presiding organization in the Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa (Afrocom), launched a special web portal devoted to Russian-African economic relations. The portal is “a practical instrument that allows businessmen to post on-line business information, commercial and export proposals” and is designed “for effective interaction between Russian and African business communities”. On 6 February 2012, the annual meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa took place in Moscow. The Committee is «a non-government organization which helps to form foundations for infrastructure of business ties with African countries and promote interaction between the state and business in African countries». It is comprised of more than 120 Russian organizations and companies, including state companies and representatives of the ministries. The working plan of the Committee for 2012 was adopted at the meeting.

Russia has complied with its commitment to fostering the development of measures to facilitate the creation of a single market, but it has not bolstered initiatives between the RECs and has not helped African countries prioritize their activities. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its G8 commitment to foster and promote increased economic integration in the African Union, within the scope of priorities the AU outlined in the Abuja Treaty Process. It has set new development targets, many of which concentrate solely on the goal of economic integration throughout key trade corridors in Africa.

On 18 July 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron issued a statement calling for African free trade. “I believe a big part of the answer is free trade within Africa. Freer trade in Asia gave Korea space to grow. African countries, by and large, haven’t exploited opportunities to trade...”

---


with each other. It is time for that to change.” Cameron indicated that Britain will invest more than GBP160 million by 2015.

On 19 December 2011, Britain indicated that it had completed several economic and trade related objectives in Sierra Leone. By the end of the year, the country had reduced the time it took to register a business by 50% and the price by 90%, thanks to the Reducing Administrative Barriers to Investment (RABI) scheme, a joint venture between Britain and the International Finance Corporation, part of the World Bank Group. The Department for International Development (DFID) also indicated that as a result of the program, Sierra Leone had reformed its tax system significantly, rising from 160th to 76th in the paying tax element of the World Bank Index.

On 1 January 2012, DFID announced that it had completed a series of structural reforms and goals, including the promotion of pro-development free trade agreements which aim to support an African Free Trade Area.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 because its policies have contributed to economic initiatives between RECs, prioritizing economic integration activities and fostering measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.

**United States: +1**
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies that support the Minimum Integration Programme’s (MIP) main objectives.

In September 2011, the United States hosted trade talks with delegations from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the largest regional economic community (REC) in Africa and an important US trading partner. Held under the US-COMESA Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), the purpose of this meeting was to further advance their cooperative partnership on bilateral trade and investment issues. During his opening remarks at the talks, U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk noted that “regional economic integration is a powerful engine for growth and development, which is why the United States has long supported COMESA and other regional economic communities in Africa.”

---


1941 Ambassador Kirk Lauds Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa for Advancing Regional Economic Integration, Strengthening Trade Relationship, Office of the United States Trade Representative
On 28 November 2011, the White House released a statement reiterating the United States’ commitment to “increase economic growth and integration in the Middle East and North Africa,” and confirmed that the United States “will also jointly promote best practices that support trade, investment, and job creation and deepen intra-regional trade and integration [in Africa].”

On 27 March 2012, officials from the United States and Tunisia met in Tunis to explore steps to stimulate trade and investment between themselves and with other partners in the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region. Specifically, at a meeting of “the bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) Council, the governments built on the efforts of bilateral working groups formed last autumn when they re-launched the TIFA process. Talks focused on strategies to bolster bilateral trade and investment ties, to strengthen business confidence and in particular to enable small and medium sized enterprises to find new business opportunities in U.S., Tunisian and other regional markets.”

The United States supports market integration within and amongst Africa’s REC’s and has taken steps to expedite this integration, notably through it’s meeting with COMESA and the work done by the USADF. The United States is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ray Khan

European Union: +1
The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies supporting the MIPs main objectives.

On 27 May 2011, the European Union issued a memo confirming the significance of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The memo stressed the importance of, amongst other key issue areas, “regional economic integration, reaching from policy making to implementation, from institutions to best practices and procedures. It spans across a number of priorities, such as trade agreements, trade in goods and services, harmonisation and cooperation regarding sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules.”

On 8 July 2011, the European Union released the final declaration of the 26th Meeting of the ACP-EU Economic and Social Interest Groups. A section of this declaration was dedicated to better implementing the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) between the EU and African

---


states, benefits of which include but are not limited to building regional markets, strengthening regional trade, and encouraging “countries to determine their own development strategies and the pace and sequences of reform decisions.” Specifically, the declaration demanded measures to “ensure the successful implementation of the EPAs” including “the restructuring of ACP industries in order to ensure production diversification, economic resilience and increased levels of exports of processed products, development of infrastructure, modernisation of agricultural sectors, human resources development, improvements to administrative and economic governance and reforms of rules of origin.”

On 3 December 2011 in Cameroon, DG Trade and the EU's Delegation in Cameroon hosted a one-day seminar “for over 200 businesspeople, civil servants, parliamentarians and civil society representatives from the Central African region, as well as European investors.” The first region-wide seminar targeting African business people directly, stakeholders “looked at the state of play of regional negotiations” and focused on how to “put the EPA to work for their businesses.”

On 27 January 2012, the EU adopted a Communication highlighting that trade-led growth is essential for inclusive and sustainable development. Specifically, in outlining the EU’s trade and development priorities for the next decade, the Communication calls for “the rapid conclusion of Economic Partnership Agreements with African countries based on a shared commitment to a trade and development partnership as well as a pragmatic approach to remove remaining obstacles to negotiating and implementing these agreements.”

The EU has helped foster regional economic trade, has encouraged the RECs to identify their priority activities, has voiced its commitment to facilitating the implementation of these activities, and has developed support measures to facilitate market integration. The EU is thus awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Tshweu Moleme**

---


17. Official Development Assistance [165]

Commitment:
“We reaffirm our commitments, including ODA and enhancing aid effectiveness.”
- G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
The G8 has continuously reaffirmed the 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders and other donors announced a range of commitments on increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) by 50 billion USD 2010. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 noted they have not fulfilled their 2010 goals, and there is a gap of USD 19 billion in constant dollars or USD 1.27 billion in current dollars, relative to estimates by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for 2010 (see Table D). The G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities released on 27 May 2011 reaffirms the G8’s focus on ODA for Africa. The G8 did not make any specific monetary promises, and is still working towards fulfilling their 2010 goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2010 ODA Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>“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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>“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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>“Germany … has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>“Italy has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>“Japan intends to increase its ODA volume by $10 billion in aggregate over the next five years.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>“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”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>“The US proposes to double aid to Sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>“0.56 per cent ODA/GNI by 2010.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The G8 has increasingly associated aid with aid effectiveness. The 2007 Accra Agenda for Action committed the G8 countries to twelve targets for 2010 which are based on a framework of mutual accountability to ensure aid effectiveness. By 2010, all partner countries were committed to creating mutual assessment reviews. At the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan (HLF4), the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation reaffirmed the need for joint country assessments of aid using mutually agreed diagnostic tools. HLF4 also affirmed the importance of untying aid to ensure that money is used for development projects. 

**Commitment features:**

As the G8 did not release any specific monetary commitments for ODA in 2011, the first step to ensuring compliance with this commitment is to set 2011 ODA targets and ensure they are met. The second part of the commitment is to ensure aid effectiveness, and to do so each country must work on their individual policies to untie the money that they have committed. Each member country must work with agencies in the developing country to ensure mutual accountability.

---


Compliance Scoring:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2010 targets not yet met with no new funding and no new policies implemented to increase aid effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member meets 2010 goals but either allocates new funds OR implements policies to increase aid effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member meets 2010 goals, allocates new funds AND improves aid effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Aoife Quinn

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitment to meet 2010 goals for ODA, has allocated new funds and has improved aid effectiveness.

Canada complied with its 2010 commitment for ODA\(^{1959}\), which was “to double its international assistance from 2001-2002 levels (CAS2.5 billion) by 2010-2011, reaching CAS5 billion.”\(^{1960}\) Over the past 3 years Canada has kept the level of aid to Africa at USD2.1 billion, and contributed 0.3 per cent of gross national income (GNI) to ODA in 2009.\(^{1961}\) Canada also continues to contribute unspecified funds to the Africa Health Systems Initiative (AHSI) which was established by Prime Minister Harper at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.\(^{1962}\) Canada is an active participant in the campaign to improve food security and contributes unspecified resources to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.\(^{1963}\)

On November 13, 2011 the Minister for International Cooperation Beverley Oda reaffirmed Canada's commitment to improve maternal and children's health in underdeveloped countries by taking measures to reduce the poverty barrier to healthcare.\(^{1964}\) CIDA has continued to act on this commitment throughout this compliance cycle by hosted a meeting in Ottawa on the week of 21 November 2011 to discuss strategies to implement recommendation by the Commission on Accountability and Information for Women's and Child Health, which is co-chaired by Prime Minister Steven Harper.\(^{1965}\)

---


The Canadian Government held high level meetings on the week of November 21 2011 to discuss necessary international aid efforts. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) announced that CAD8 million would be allocated for the monitoring of child health initiative outcomes until 2014. On 29 November 2011 CIDA also signed into the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)—a multilateral effort to improve aid effectiveness and transparency.

On 20 December 2011 Beverley Oda announced that in the past year over CAD140 million has been raised to address the humanitarian crisis in East Africa. The funds are distributed through non-governmental organizations which provide basic necessities for those affected. Furthermore on 23 December 2011 Beverley Oda stated that CIDA would allocate a total of CAD111.7 million towards partnerships with development organizations working towards poverty reduction projects.

On 13 February 2012 the Canadian government launched the Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience with the aim of helping African countries adapt to the economic impact of climate change. This fund will make CAD20 million available for projects that "demonstrably improve and increase food security and/or economic growth within up to 14 African countries."

On 29 March 2012 the 2012 Canadian budget was released, containing CAD377.6 million in cuts to Canada's international assistance envelope. It is not yet clear how Canadian ODA programs will be affected by these cuts.

Thus Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance for its fulfillment of its 2010 goals and commitment of additional funding. Canada also has committed funds for monitoring assistance initiatives.

**Analyst: Albina Tyker**

**France: +1**

France met its ODA target of 0.50 per cent by 2010. At the 2010 Summit, France’s ODA commitment was “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. France is now committed to the EU target of 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2015. This change has reduced France’s 2010 indicative target by more than 2 billion USD. Furthermore, the 2011–2013 French budget includes a three-year freeze on credits from the ODA mission.

France has announced funding to specific projects in specific countries. On 7 July 2011, AFD’s Board of Directors approved funding of EUR 350 million for 17 projects to support development in Chad, Guinea, Togo, Tanzania, Uganda, Madagascar, Comoros, Ghana, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, Thailand, and Afghanistan. On 19 July 2011, the Agence Française de Développement Group (AFD) signed an agreement with the village of Curitiba in Brazil to commit EUR 36.15 million to construct a Bus Rapid Transit line to reduce the environmental impact of the urban community.

On 8 September 2011, the International Organization of Francophonie and AFD on 8 September 2011 in Paris signed two agreements to promote education in Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, DR Congo, Mali, Niger and Senegal. A EUR4.5 million agreement was committed to the School and National Languages project (ELAN) and a EUR4 million agreement was committed to the Francophone Initiative of Distance Training of Teachers (IFADEM). Partnership agreements were also signed for all parties involved.

Further projects funded by EUR 1 billion were announced on 29 September 2011. This money will go to specific projects regarding education, health, water, agriculture, forests, climate, support for small and medium sized business, and social development in Mauritania, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Togo, Kenya, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Central Africa, South Africa, Morocco, Turkey, Columbia, and Indonesia.

On 18 October 2011, the Chief Executive Officer of Attijariwafa Bank Group, Mr. Boubker Jai, signed an agreement with the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the AFD, Mr. Didier Mercier, which aims to speed up the process to finance entrepreneurs in Africa and the Mediterranean.

---


agreement currently concerns only sub-Saharan and Northern Africa, but may extend to other countries. The objective of Attijariwafa Bank Group is “to play a major role in financing the economy and private sector in order to facilitate access to credit for economic players, including professionals and small and medium-sized enterprises.”

On 13 December 2011, AFD announced the signature of an agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to finance activities under “l’Initiative pour le développement de l’agrobusiness et des agro-industries en Afrique” (ID3A) for technical assistance to small farmers up to EUR 150 000 euros. In addition, the AFD awarded 13 grants to French NGOs. These include EUR 1.5 million for food security, nutrition, water and sanitation in Central Africa, and EUR 1 million for farming in West Africa.

On 21 April, 2012, AFD signed a partnership agreement with the United Nations Development program to fulfill the MDGs by 2015. The program commits funding to specific targeted areas, such as youth employment in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. Both institutions are have committed to review these priorities on an annual basis.

Although France has announced a decrease in ODA spending, France met its target for ODA in 2010, and has increased dispersal for ODA to specific projects. Therefore, it has been awarded a +1 for its compliance with this commitment.

Analysts: Alessandro Gemmiti and Aoife Quinn

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its ODA commitment. In 2010, Germany’s ODA/GNI ratio was 0.38 per cent, implying that during this fiscal year, it would need to increase this ratio by 0.13 per cent to reach its goal. While Germany did not reach this target, it did take steps to increase aid effectiveness and has increased funding in all sectors.

On 5 April 2011, German Ambassador Dieter W. Haller signed a EUR100 million framework agreement in support of “development cooperation measures of the South African Government.” These funds having been previously committed during German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and Development Minister Dirk Niebel visit to South Africa last year. On 8 December 2011, German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel announced that Germany would further increase its support for southern Africa in the field of climate change mitigation by further EUR120 million.

---


On 1 November 2011, Minister Niebel announced a commitment of EUR80 million in support of the development of solar energy technology. A project was undertaken in Morocco on 15 December 2011, when Germany announced spending EUR15 million on finances for a solar-power plant in Southern Morocco near the Sahara Desert.

On 24 May 2011, the German government granted Liberia EUR5 million in additional aid to help with the large influx of Ivorian refugees fleeing have fled their homeland. “Between 200 and 400 people continue to arrive in Liberia daily, aid group Oxfam said.”

Germany has also focused on the Horn of Africa. On 17 July 2011, pledging EUR5 million for entire region to help combat drought, and another EUR102 million from 2012-2014 for Ethiopia specifically to help create sustainable agriculture. On 25 July 2011, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) will be making available another EUR15 million to “help people affected by the drought in the Horn of Africa.” Before the end of the year, on 15 December 2011, the German government made available a new commitment EUR14 million towards the “shrinking scope for civil society activities and political opposition in Ethiopia.”

On 27 May 2011, Germany committed EUR 127 million to Namibia over a two year period (2011-2012) of which “An approximate 40 per cent of that total will consist of concessional

---

http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1_GIC/2011/12/12_BMZ_Support_SA.html
http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15101923,00.html
http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15101923,00.html
http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1_GIC/2011/05/05_Namibia_ODA.html
loans (mainly for the Lower Orange River Hydro Power Plant Project). The balance, 60 per cent, will be made up for by grants in the form of financial or technical cooperation.\textsuperscript{1993}

On 13 July 2011, Germany announced a EUR1 million of humanitarian aid for Kenya, towards the Daadab refugee camp\textsuperscript{1994} where “an influx of Somalis fleeing the conflict in the anarchic horn of Africa nation has burdened authorities.”\textsuperscript{1995} German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that “We want to do more with Kenya. But we have to make sure the conditions are right; there’s transparent tendering process and as little red tape as possible. Implementation of the new constitution is a good start.”\textsuperscript{1996}

On 11 November 2011, Germany made available EUR4 million to help avert the food crisis in the Sahel region of Africa.\textsuperscript{1997} The region is “threatened by a food crisis that might affect up to 6.75 million people next year.”\textsuperscript{1998}

Germany has demonstrated a dedication to effective aid allocation policies in Africa. On 15 June 2011, Foreign Minister Westerwelle presented Germany’s first joint Africa strategy towards “better integration of economic and development policies and to the coherence of agricultural and development policies.”\textsuperscript{1999} The plan goes further in detail to describe the “six key areas of common values and interests: peace and security; good governance; economic development; climate and environment; energy and raw materials; and development, education and research.”\textsuperscript{2000}

During a visit to Benghazi, Libya, Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and Federal Minister Dirk Niebel, met for discussion with representatives of the National Transitional Council.\textsuperscript{2001} It was here that they decided to provide emergency humanitarian aid of EUR7

\textsuperscript{1993} German Development Assistance to Namibia to reach 127 Million Euro, German Missions in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (German Embassy Windhoek) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. 
http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1__GIC/2011/05/05__Namibia__ODA.html

http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/InsidePage.php?id=2000038791&cid=4

http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/InsidePage.php?id=2000038791&cid=4

http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/InsidePage.php?id=2000038791&cid=4


\textsuperscript{1999} German government counts on Africa’s opportunities and potential, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. 

\textsuperscript{2000} German government counts on Africa’s opportunities and potential, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. 

\textsuperscript{2001} Federal Foreign Minister Westerwelle and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, have arrived in Benghazi, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and
million. **2002** “The people of Libya want a free and peaceful future without Gaddafi. This, too, is our aim.” **2003**

On 11 August 2011, BMZ launched financing of EUR20 million in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, and the Palestinian Territories in support of the “Arab Spring”. **2004**

On January 12th 2012, The German Ambassador in Tunisia, Horst-Wolfram Kerll, confirmed the cancellation of the EUR60 million Tunisian debts, which would now be converted into investment. **2005** Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle announced during his visit that Germany would be allocating EUR32 million of foreign aid to Tunisia towards developing socio-economic and cultural initiatives. **2006** Germany is also expected to contribute 25 per cent of the European Union commitment of EUR400 million that Tunisia will receive. **2007**

In a response to Flooding, on 3 November 2011, BMZ and Development made available EUR1.5 million for people in Central American countries; Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua. **2008**

On 2 October 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp arrived in Afghanistan. **2009** During political talks with the Afghan Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. Mustafa Mastoor, she

---


**2005** Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, Tunisia Live (Tunisia) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

**2006** Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, Tunisia Live (Tunisia) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.


**2009** Parliamentary State Secretary Kopp starts two-day visit to Afghanistan; second instalment of German development funding released, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 02 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.
committed another EUR110 million towards projects and programmes under “Afghan-German development and cooperation this year.”

On a trip to Bangladesh on 25 October 2011, Finance Minister Dirk Niebel met with Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to discuss climate change and “the effects of which would undo the development progress already made unless suitable measures were taken to prevent or mitigate them.” Niebel pledged funding for EUR11 million towards flood protection measures in Bangladesh.

On 4 October 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary in the BMZ, Ms. Gudrun Kopp, announced that Germany will support Pakistan with emergency aid measures for the victims of the current floods in the Sindh and Balochistan provinces in the amount of EUR5.6 million. The BMZ has also continued its commitment to the Pakistan’s recovery from the floods that plagued the country last year by providing EUR7 million, and another EUR2 million from the Federal Foreign Office.

On 2 November 2011, Germany increased its aid for Myanmar and Cambodia by EUR700,000 to help the nations combat the severe flooding. Cambodia is “faced with the worst flooding in ten years.” Whilst 30,000 people in Myanmar were “robbed of their livelihoods.”

On 6 September 2011, Minister Dirk Niebel unveiled a new strategy regarding aid effectiveness in the Asia-Pacific region. Niebel stated that “Official development cooperation alone cannot,
however, provide effective support for resolving these social, economic and ecological challenges. That is why... great importance is given to the private sector as a partner for overcoming existing obstacles to development.”

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 as it has demonstrated that it has improved policies regarding aid effectiveness, though it was not able to reach the quota from the 2010 ODA commitment.

**Analyst: Mikhail Amyn**

**Italy: - 1**

Italy did not meet its 2010 ODA goals, which was “0.51 per cent ODA/GNI,” and therefore has not achieved compliance on this commitment. Italian ODA did increase 32.7 per cent, or USD 667.4 million. This figure contains debt forgiveness grants as well as an upsurge in refugee arrivals from North Africa.

Between 2004 and 2009, Italy’s ODA for sub-Saharan Africa decreased by USD235 million. In the same period, its global ODA decreased by USD462 million, or 13 per cent. There is no indication that Italy will be track to meet its development assistance commitments in the near future. To address one of the highest levels of public debt in the world, the country's budget in 2011 included a cut to bilateral ODA from EUR327 million to EUR179 million, with increasing proportions being absorbed by administrative costs.

Italy did send two “Development Cooperation flights” to Kenya in response to the crisis in the horn of Africa on 2 August and 18 August 2011. The flights were organized by the Foreign Ministry’s Development Cooperation Department in coordination with the Office of the UN’s High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). They contained donated supplies totaling 40 tons of food supplies and 30 tons of “essential supplies.” Italy’s Foreign Ministry states that the flights are “in addition to Italian Development Cooperation operations totaling 11.5 million euros already under way in the Region.”

---


Despite this, Italy has yet to meet its 2010 targets for ODA or increase aid effectiveness, and therefore is not in compliance with this commitment.

*Analyst: Alessandro Gemmiti*

**Japan: +1**

Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its ODA commitment and for taking concrete action at improving the effectiveness of aid.

On 3 June 2011, Japan co-hosted the follow up meeting for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in Tokyo. Japan reiterated their commitments by expressing the importance of international dialogue to address challenges and fulfill the MDGs successfully.\(^{2026}\)

From 29 November 2011 to 1 December 2011, JICA held the High-Level Forum in partnership with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), its purpose, to assess the effectiveness of global development assistance, in particular, fulfilling the 2015 MDG’s.\(^{2027}\) The end of the forum led to participant countries reiterating their commitment by adopting a new global partnership emphasizing the importance of “country ownership, transparency and accountability, and results-oriented actions.”\(^{2028}\)

On 7 October 2011 and 10 October 2011, Japan sent emergency aid in the form of goods for the flood disasters to Cambodia and Thailand respectively.\(^{2029}\) From 28 October 2011 to November 2011, Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team to Thailand for further support for the flood disasters.\(^{2030}\) In addition to sending a relief team and emergency goods, they have also provided Thailand with drain pump vehicles\(^{2031}\) and emergency monetary aid.\(^{2032}\)

---


From 18 October 2011 to 27 October 2011, Japan sent emergency assistance in the form of relief goods, for the heavy rain disasters in Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador. They donated a total of JPY 36 million in relief aid.\(^{2033}\)

On 19 December 2011, Japan sent emergency aid in the form of goods to the Philippines in response to the Typhoon disaster.\(^{2034}\) On 28 December 2011, Japan decided to increase the amount of aid extended to the Philippines and donate a sum of USD2 million. The assistance aims to “repair damaged houses, through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).”\(^{2035}\)

On 27 January 2012, Japan provided JPY 18 million in goods and services to Fiji for severe flood disasters.\(^{2036}\)

On 3 February 2012, Japan also provided Mozambique JPN 19 million in goods and services for floods disasters and cyclones.\(^{2037}\)

Syria’s political instability has displaced many persons. On 24 February 2012, due to severe human rights violations and political instability, Japan has donated USD3 million to Syrian refugees.\(^{2038}\) In addition, they also provided grant aid of up to JPY 300 million for Palau, because of a power failure that decreased supplies by half and caused a disruption.\(^{2039}\)


On 9 March 2012, in response to the explosions at an ammunitions depot in the Congo, Japan is providing JPY 10 million worth of relief goods, particularly tents and blankets.\textsuperscript{2040}

On 5 April 2012, Japan provided Fiji with an additional JPY 18 million in goods and services for the flood disaster, that the government has deemed a “State of Natural Disaster.”\textsuperscript{2041}

To this end, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with their ODA commitment and for leading the international community on improving the effectiveness of aid.

\textit{Analyst: Halah Akash}

**Russia +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on ODA and increasing aid effectiveness.

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.”\textsuperscript{2042}

During the compliance period Russia has allocated new funding for development assistance.

On 1 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US$7 million as humanitarian assistance to Libya through international organizations, including the World Food Program, World Health Organization, UN Children’s Fund and International Civil Defense Organization.\textsuperscript{2043}

On 13 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US$1.5 million to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UN International Children’s Emergency Fund for improving water supply and sanitation in the Horn of Africa countries.\textsuperscript{2044}

In December 2011, Russia donated US$6 million to Tajikistan through the World Food Program (WFP). This donation will help WFP “strengthen its social protection programmes to mitigate the impact of high food prices on the poorest families”.\textsuperscript{2045}

Russia has also taken measures to improve its aid effectiveness.


\textsuperscript{2041} Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Fiji in Response to the Flood Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. \url{http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0405_01.html}


On 10-12 October 2011, the International Forum on Millennium Development Goal 6 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, organized by the Russian G8-G20 Sherpa, Russian Finance Ministry, World Bank, Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, was held in Moscow. The Forum objectives included enhancing coordination and effectiveness of international efforts in achieving the MDG 6. Forum participants adopted the Action Plan “to facilitate enhanced cooperation and coordination between partner countries, donors, international organizations, civil society and the international community to achieve MDG 6 by 2015”. An expert group “to conduct ongoing monitoring and analysis of the current status of development cooperation for MDG 6 programmes in the region and prepare […] recommendations” was established at the Russia’s initiative. In August 2011 the Russian Government allocated US$0.75 million to the UNAIDS for the Forum preparation.

Russia has met its Gleneagles commitment, allocated new funding for development assistance and taken measures to improve aid effectiveness during the compliance cycle. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to increase official development aid to Africa and other regions and enhance aid effectiveness.

On 19 July 2011 Prime Minister David Cameron restated the UK's commitment to follow the ODA targets established at the Gleneagles Summit. He also announced that “Britain will "use aid differently" to ensure it is well spent.” In a speech on 13 October 2011, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of State in the DFID Stephen O'Brien restated the improvement of gender equality and education in Africa and Asia as a continued focus of UK ODA. His speech highlighted current pro-equality DFID programs in South Africa, Ethiopia and Jamaica.

The UK continues to be a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee and is currently in the process of...

---


developing a results framework to monitor the effectiveness of DFID initiatives. In accordance with this commitment, on 28 November 2011, DFID released its statistics on international development in 2011 report detailing the projects being funded by ODA in 2010 and 2011. Furthermore the National Audit Office (NAO) regularly performs independent assessments of DFID spending to ensure accountability and effectiveness.

In 2011 the UK Department for International Development (DFID) also reallocated GBP52 million from the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria to environmental aid projects in compliance with its goal to increase environmental sustainability aid.

The United Kingdom has also made access to water and sanitation a priority. On 20 April 2012, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell announced that the British government would double its support for water and sanitation projects “in the poorest countries” and called for other states to similarly increase their support.

The UK continues to provide funding to the GAVI Alliance and has met 100 per cent of its monetary commitment (USD2.4 billion) to the organization as of 31 January 2012. The UK is one of five donor countries which contribute directly to the Pneumococcal AMC, a GAVI Alliance initiative which seeks to provide access to pneumococcal vaccines by facilitating their manufacturing process in developing countries. Between 2010 and 2012 nine African countries have begun vaccine production using this funding.

Thus the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance with its commitment to enhance aid effectiveness and reaffirm its 2009 ODA commitment for the 2011 compliance cycle.

**United States: +1**
The United States fulfilled its 2010 ODA commitments, and is on its way to meeting its ODA targets to 2015. The US has improved its production of reports on aid effectiveness. Therefore, the United States has fully complied with this commitment.

---


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.” President Barack Obama also announced that the US has committed to double their ODA by 2015. The OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC) noted of the United States’ ODA that “it reached USD 30 billion in 2010, up from USD 28.8 billion in 2009. ODA as a percentage of GNI was 0.21% in 2010. The US spends the bulk of its aid (87%) on bilateral co-operation and still has development cooperation programmes with some 120 developing countries.”

Moreover, the United States continues to improve upon existing plans through the creation of new initiatives, namely the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Feed the Future (FTF) programs. GHI was formed in 2010 as way to coordinate the efforts of the United States’ health care agencies and the health-related MDGs are part of its mandate. This initiative is active in 80 countries, and “Eight countries, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nepal and Rwanda, have been selected as the first set of “GHI Plus” countries. These countries will receive additional technical and management resources to quickly implement GHI’s approach.” No new funding has been announced since the beginning of the compliance cycle.

FTF is a government funded program to facilitate private sector investment by individual agricultural producers. It is concentrating efforts and resources on “Focus Counties” where the Rome Principles can best be realized. The program contains a results framework and the first report is due to be published in spring 2012.

The United States is making process on aid effectiveness. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) fiscal year 2011 report stated aid dispersals of USD1.7 billion in the third quarter and, USD 11.1 billion in the fourth quarter. It is unclear how much of this funding goes to projects listed under ODA, as the last set of data released was for 2009 released on 8 December 2010.

Furthermore, USAID publishes the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, a method of directing and coordinating resources of non-military agencies. The State Department and

---


USAID have already begun to implement many of the reforms of the QDDR.\textsuperscript{2067} The first QDDR was released 26 January 2011 and was a project of US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, and has not yet been institutionalized.\textsuperscript{2068} The 2011 OECD DAC states that “Despite considerable progress in implementing the 2001 DAC Recommendation to Untie Aid, the US still ties over one-quarter (28%) of its aid to the delivery of US goods and services (2008-09 average).”\textsuperscript{2069} Aid still remains tied and reporting mechanisms are not entrenched.

On 30 November 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced that the US joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative. The adoption of AITI’s standards will make information easier to find and use.\textsuperscript{2070}

The United States has met its 2010 ODA goals and has initiated new policies to increase aid effectiveness. Therefore, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance on this commitment.

\textit{Analyst: Aoife Quinn}

**European Union: 0**

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

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the EU committed to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2015.\textsuperscript{2071} In addition, an interim target of 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI was set to be realized by the end of 2010.\textsuperscript{2072} According to the European Commission, the 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI objective was not met due to a disparity in the levels of contribution from individual EU member states.\textsuperscript{2073} While some states have already exceeded their final ODA/GNI targets, others are still well below the 2010 figure.\textsuperscript{2074} Excluding debt relief total net ODA for the EU was down to 0.43 percent in 2011.\textsuperscript{2075}

\textsuperscript{2067} QDDR, THE QUADRENNIAL DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012. \url{http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153109.pdf}


\textsuperscript{2070} United States Joins IATI, IATI (UK), 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 12 May 2012.


\textsuperscript{2074} Development reaches an historic high in 2010, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Date of Access: 9 January 2012.
On 11 November 2011, The Library of the European Parliament published a briefing detailing the
decline in aid expenditure by the EU. Eighteen EU member states missed their external aid
targets, and several of these nations decreased their existing ODA budgets for 2011. European
Commission projections currently show the EU failing to meet the 2010 goal by 2015 if trends
continue unaltered.

Leading up to the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, South Korea, the
Council of the European Union published a position paper to address and improve upon the
structural disparity plaguing the fulfilment of the EU's ODA commitments. The paper
recommends the creation of a European Union Transparency Guarantee which would increase the
 provision of aid information in country systems and processes, thus improving the dispersal and
implementation of ODA.

Thus the EU has been awarded a score of 0 as it has proposed to increase its aid effectiveness, but
has failed to meet its financial ODA commitments in 2011.

Analyst: Daniel Obradovich

http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html
2076 Messer, Sara. “Development Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa Continues to Climb amid Drops in
2077 Development reaches an historic high in 2010, Organization for Economic Co-operation and
Development (OECD), Date of Access: 9 January 2012.
http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html
2078 European Accountability Report 2011 on Financing for Development, Review of progress of the EU
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/accountability/eu-annual-accountability-reports/documents/working-
document_voll_en.pdf
2079 EU Common Position for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, The Council of the
2080 EU Common Position for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, The Council of the
18. Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness [166]

Commitment:
“We remain determined to increase the effectiveness of our national systems to combat proliferation (non-proliferation)."

Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background:
The G8 has consistently referred to the need to strengthen national non-proliferation infrastructures since the early 1990s. In 1998, the G8 declared that “we will where appropriate undertake and encourage the strengthening of laws, regulations, and enforcement mechanisms” to ensure that there is a proper execution of export controls and to prevent any other means by which non-nuclear weapon states might be aided by G8 member states in gaining those weapons. Post-9/11, the focus of the G8 shifted to terrorist activities involving nuclear weapons. In 2002 the G8 mentioned the need to prevent terrorists from obtaining nuclear weapons materials, and made a series of commitments to increase their own national efforts to prevent proliferation. Similar steps were taken at a number of later G8 Summits.

The G8 has continued to place a greater focus on the connections between non-proliferation and terrorism by referring to United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 in the 2011 Deauville Summit’s Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament. UNSCR 1540 requires “that all States...shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery...”

---


However, UNSCR 1540 also seeks to administer the prevention of proliferation to states, and requires that all states take similar actions to prevent general proliferation. UNSCR 1887, which is also directly mentioned in the afore-mentioned G8 declaration, refers to UNSCR 1540 and calls for its continued implementation.

**Commitment Features:**
The commitment broadly states that member states must take internal steps to prevent themselves from being involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It does not expressly mention methods by which this may be done.

However, elsewhere in the Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, the G8 notes that “We are determined to promote a more concrete approach with regard to the fight against proliferation through the effective implementation of...strong national measures.” Four of the mechanisms through which the G8 declaration suggested that this might be achieved have been chosen as representative of a few of the different types of action called for in UNSCR 1540.

The G8 has committed to “bolster the existing criminal provisions in national legislation... [which will also] target financing and financial services.” An example of the legal changes that are specifically mentioned in the declaration includes the designation of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and of the materials connected with them, as a “specific offense.” Government actions to make legal changes affecting the ability of state or non-state actors involved in proliferation to attain financing (outside of FATF actions) may also count toward compliance for this section of the commitment.

In order to halt the financing of nuclear proliferation, member states agreed to support the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Proliferation financing refers to “the act of providing funds or financial services which are used, in whole or in part, for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, transport or transfer, trade, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery and related materials (including both technologies and dual use goods used for non-legitimate purposes), in contravention of national laws or, where applicable, international obligations.” Ensuring the implementation of FATF’s Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering and Nine Special

---


Recommendations on Terrorist Financing were key commitments made by G8 member states at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. In 2011, the G8 noted that “We support the process launched...that will strengthen the financial vigilance of G8 countries....” Support could take many forms, but since this sentence falls within a paragraph concerning the reinforcement of national systems, it will be defined as the taking of further steps to comply with the 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist financing.

Provisions that are directly related to proliferation have been chosen from amongst the forty-nine requirements. In 2010, the FATF recommended that Recommendations 14, 27, and 28 be applied to proliferation financing. Recommendation 14 proposes that governments create legislation that encourages financial institutions to report suspicious transactions to the financial intelligence unit (FIU) and it also suggests that financial institutions must be “Prohibited by law from disclosing the fact that a suspicious transaction report (STR) or related information is being reported to the FIU.” Recommendations 27 and 28 relate to how authorities carry out investigations, and require, among other things, that: separate investigatory teams be set up to deal with this issue, and they be given the power to appropriate records from financial institutions.

The FATF has also noted that the same action be taken regarding Recommendation 31, which calls for measures to strengthen the ways in which the FIU, policy makers, and domestic authorities, among others, cooperate on this issue. Further, the FATF has proposed that Recommendations 36 to 40 be applied to proliferation financing in order to prevent the creation of “safe havens.”

These suggestions require: (1) the provision of mutual legal assistance; (2) the “authority to take expeditious action in response to requests by foreign countries to identify, freeze, seize and confiscate property laundered, proceeds from money laundering or predicate offenses, instrumentalities used in or intended for use in the commission of these offences, or property of

---

corresponding value. There should also be arrangements for coordinating seizure and confiscation proceedings...;” (3) laws obliging countries to extradite people involved in money laundering.2098

Finally, there are two Special Recommendations that are particularly applicable. Special Recommendation 2 declares that “Each country should criminalise the financing of terrorism, terrorist acts and terrorist organisations.”2099 Given that the FATF defines a terrorist act as including actions contravening the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2100 it is particularly important that states make this change, if they have not yet done so. Special Recommendation 3 states that “Each country should implement measures to freeze without delay funds or other assets of terrorists, those who finance terrorism and terrorist organisations in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorist acts. Each country should also adopt and implement measures, including legislative ones, which would enable the competent authorities to seize and confiscate property that is the proceeds of, or used in, or intended or allocated for use in, the financing of terrorism, terrorist acts or terrorist organisations.”2101 Any movement to strengthen laws surrounding these issues would count towards compliance with the FATF.

Secondly, the G8 committed to strengthening the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) by increasing the number of participants and by “improving its effectiveness.”2102 The PSI is a process that attempts to improve transnational cooperation and the effectiveness of national systems in order to prevent the transport of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), their means of delivery or other nuclear materials to or from non-state actors or states that should not have them.2103 Endorsing states have agreed to share information on shipments that they believe to include materials for proliferation, and to “Review and work to strengthen their [a state’s] relevant national legal authorities where necessary....”2104

The second element of the PSI is slightly more technical, and requires that G8 states strengthen their legal systems, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that: (1) they are not directly or indirectly shipping or helping to ship WMDs or associated items; (2) they are preventing the shipment of these materials by investigating suspicious cargo in their ports and waters while upholding the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; (3) they prohibit planes suspected of carrying these items from travelling through their airspace and/or require them to land and

---

undergo a search and seizure process.2105 An example of the bolstering of legal systems is explicitly mentioned in the G8 declaration, where member states agreed to take steps to “continue to strengthen... [their] national export control policies...”2106 There are several international regimes monitoring export control policies on nuclear weapons, including the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement, and the Zangger Committee, which may be vehicles for the reinforcement of national export control policies.2107 Given that the G8 declaration specifically mentions national export control policies, reinforcing them will count as compliance with this section.

The aforementioned examples of commitments fall within two areas: (1) strengthening of legal systems in regards to proliferation financing, and (2) the creation and/or improvement of national export control policies. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, full compliance with the commitment to increase national systems effectiveness will require member states to take action on both of the above requirements. However, partial compliance can be attained by meeting at least one of these goals.

**Scoring Guidelines:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not enhance its legal system in regards to proliferation financing AND does not strengthen its national export control policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member transforms its legal system in regards to proliferation financing OR strengthens its national export control policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member transforms its legal system in regards to proliferation financing AND strengthens its national export control policies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Team Leader: Sarah Beard**

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its national systems to further combat nuclear proliferation. It has transformed its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and has strengthened its national export control policies.

Canada has taken action outside of this commitment period to enact policies which adhere to the guidelines presented by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). As required by FATF Special Recommendation 2, Canada’s Criminal Code currently stipulates that anyone who knowingly provides property or financial support for terrorist activity will be found guilty of an “indictable offense” and could face up to ten years in prison.2108

In December 2001, the Proceeds of Crime Act was amended and renamed the Proceeds of Crime and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA).2109 This amendment strengthened the ability of the

---

2109 Canada’s Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Initiative, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (FINTRAC) to effectively comply with the various recommendations outlined by the FATF.\(^{2110}\) As required by Special Recommendation 14, Section 8 of the PCMLTFA states that “no person or entity can disclose that they have made a suspicious transaction report, or disclose the contents of a report....”\(^{2111}\) In addition, Section 10 of the PCMLTFA states that no criminal proceedings will befall entities that submit such reports.\(^{2112}\)

In October 2006, a bill was introduced into the Canadian Parliament to expand the scope of preventative measures outlined in the PCMLTFA, and it received Royal Assent in December of that year.\(^{2113}\) On 23 June 2008, the PCMLTFA was also amended to “prescribe applications, notifications, clarifications and supplementary information for money services business registration.”\(^{2114}\) However, given that the aforementioned changes did not occur within the time period that this report is assessing, they cannot count towards Canada’s compliance score.

In regards to Recommendations 36-40, Canada has already achieved compliance. Canadian compliance is exhibited by the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MLACMA).

The MLACMA enables Canadian courts to issue orders authorizing the seizure of evidence at the request of states who are signatories to mutual legal assistance treaties.\(^{2115}\) The act also enables Canada to “directly enforce foreign orders for the restraint, seizure and forfeiture of assets...” coming from such treaty partners.\(^{2116}\) Lastly, as required by Special Recommendation 39, Canada’s Extradition Act stipulates that money laundering and terrorist financing are “extraditable offenses,” and that Canada can thus extradite perpetrators to states who request them and which have partnered with Canada by means of a multilateral agreement.\(^{2117}\) Once again, however, these changes do not count towards scoring within the current compliance period.

---


On 28 October 2011, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) issued a statement expressing its concern for Iran’s failure to address the risk of terrorist financing.\textsuperscript{2118} It called on all members “to apply effective counter-measures to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism risks emanating from Iran.”\textsuperscript{2119} On 21 November 2011, the Canadian government issued new sanctions against Iran under the Special Economic Measures Act.\textsuperscript{2120} The new sanctions prohibit financial transactions with Iran (including those with the central bank), and expanded the list of prohibited goods to include all items used in the petrochemical, oil, and gas industry, as well as items that could be used in Iran’s nuclear program.\textsuperscript{2121}

Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird spoke about the changes, stating that “Canada will continue to work with the growing list of like-minded countries in a bid to limit the ability of Iran’s rulers to further undermine peace, prosperity and stability.”\textsuperscript{2122} This strengthening of Canada’s legislative protection against proliferation financing and of its export control legislation essentially complies with the FATF call, further ensuring that Iran does not have the resources necessary for WMD proliferation and the financing of terrorism.

On 31 January 2012, the Canadian government imposed additional sanctions on Iran under the current Special Economic Measures Act.\textsuperscript{2123} These sanctions add five entities and three individuals to a list of supporters and associates of the Iranian regime, whose assets have been frozen.\textsuperscript{2124} Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird stated that, “Canada will continue to work with the growing list of like-minded countries to limit Iran’s ability to further undercut global peace, prosperity and stability.”\textsuperscript{2125} These measures supplement existing sanctions that prohibit financial transactions with Iran.

Canada has also taken action to strengthen its national export control policies. On 7 December 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the establishment of the Action Plan

\textsuperscript{2118} FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. \url{http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/55/0,3746,en_32250379_32236992_48966519_1_1_1_1,00.html}.

\textsuperscript{2119} FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. \url{http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/55/0,3746,en_32250379_32236992_48966519_1_1_1_1,00.html}.


on Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness. This is a joint Canada-US agreement that involves the strengthening of both states’ legal systems to maintain the flow of trade while upholding a high degree of security.\textsuperscript{2126}

One of the main aims of this agreement is to create “a harmonized approach to screening inbound cargo arriving from offshore...”\textsuperscript{2127} This will be achieved through the initiation of “a joint strategy to address risks associated with shipments arriving from offshore...” based on common methods for targeting, and assessing risk.\textsuperscript{2128} Such a strategy could involve the harmonization of methods to detect WMDs and associated materials.

On 11 August 2011, the Canadian government imposed additional sanctions against North Korea under the current Special Economic Measures Act.\textsuperscript{2129} These new sanctions have taken the form of a ban on exports, imports, and other types of financial exchange with the North Korean government.\textsuperscript{2130} John Baird, Canada’s Foreign Affairs Minister, stated that “Canada has not – and will not – hesitate to oppose the combative and provocative actions of the North Korean regime.”\textsuperscript{2131} This measure ensures that Canada is not indirectly helping ship weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) or associated items to North Korea.

From 19-23 September 2011, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) 55\textsuperscript{th} General Conference.\textsuperscript{2132} At the conference CNSC President Michael Binder stated “Nuclear safety cannot stop at a country’s borders. Cooperation and sharing of experience among nuclear regulators enhance nuclear safety...”\textsuperscript{2133} Canada also signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs). Canada agreed to exchange nuclear regulatory information and training with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of Jordan (JNRC) and the Atomic Energy Commission of Israel.\textsuperscript{2134}

\textsuperscript{2126} Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper in Washington, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. \url{http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4529}.
\textsuperscript{2134} The CNSC Participates at the International Atomic Energy Agency’s 55\textsuperscript{th} General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.
The CNSC also finalized its agreement with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Transportation, governing the sharing of information and best practices on the implementation of the Joint Canada-United States Guide for approval for Type B(U) and Fissile Material Transportation Packages. These agreements will assist Canada in further harmonizing its export control policies with those of the aforementioned states, and thus aid in halting the illegal flow of nuclear materials between them.

On 28 December 2011, the CNSC signed an Administrative Arrangement on the harmonization of regulatory controls on the import and export of radioactive sources with Chile. The agreement is aimed at ensuring that the import and export of Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources between the two states is conducted in a manner consistent with International Atomic Energy Agency requirements. Common regulatory standards could help ensure that both countries are not aiding in the proliferation of nuclear weapon materials.

On 9 March 2012, the CNSC signed an Administrative Arrangement on the harmonization of regulatory controls on the import and export of radioactive sources with Italy. The agreement is aimed at ensuring that the import and export of Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources between the two states is conducted in a manner consistent with IAEA requirements. Common regulatory standards could help ensure that both countries are not aiding in the proliferation of WMDs and associated materials.

On 27 March 2012, amendments to the Criminal Code directed at combating nuclear terrorism were introduced. These proposed amendments would strengthen the ability of the Canadian government to punish those who have been involved in acts of nuclear terrorism. These amendments would also permit Canada to ratify the 2005 Amendments to both the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and International Convention for the Suppression of
Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.\textsuperscript{2142} However, given that the amendments have not yet passed, they cannot count towards Canada’s compliance score.

On 27 March 2012, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canada’s continued support for the IAEA’s Nuclear Security Fund.\textsuperscript{2143} The fund has supported various nuclear security projects worldwide, including the enhancement of security measures at vulnerable nuclear facilities, and the installation of radiation detection equipment at borders around the globe.\textsuperscript{2144} Through such international initiatives, Canada is ensuring that nuclear proliferation is effectively combated. However, given how this is also a continuation of a previous commitment, this cannot count towards Canada’s compliance score.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for making efforts to strengthen its national export control policies and bolster its national legislation against proliferation financing.

\textit{Analyst: Khalid Mahdi}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to bolster its national system to fight the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) due to its compliance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and measures to strengthen its export control policies.

France has been a FATF member since 1990 and has been an observer on numerous subcommittees such as the Asia/Pacific Group against Money Laundering (APG), and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering (EAG).\textsuperscript{2145}

Between 18 January and 31 March 2010, the FATF analyzed the anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing (CFT) measures in place in France.\textsuperscript{2146} They found that “The French prudential supervision authorities have sufficient powers to carry out their inspections and exercise them conscientiously.”\textsuperscript{2147} Furthermore, the FATF noted that they have the authority to “…take sanctions in AML/CFT matters and…have…made effective…use of them.”\textsuperscript{2148} In a mutual evaluation of France on 25 February 2011, the FATF concluded that France has constantly “…strengthened, refined, and expanded its system,” and that its “…overall degree of

\textsuperscript{2142} Government Introduces Legislation to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012, \url{http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/news-nouv/nr-cp/2012/doc_32717.html}.

\textsuperscript{2143} PM Announces Continued Support for Nuclear Security Collaboration, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012, \url{http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pagId=26&id=4717}.

\textsuperscript{2144} PM Announces Continued Support for Nuclear Security Collaboration, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012, \url{http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pagId=26&id=4717}.

\textsuperscript{2145} France Country Profile, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 1 February 2012, \url{http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/43/0,3746,en_32250379_32236869_36097707_1_1_1_1,00.html}.


\textsuperscript{2147} Key Findings: Mutual Evaluation of France, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012, \url{http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/27/0,3746,en_32250379_32236963_47221531_1_1_1_1,00.html}.

\textsuperscript{2148} Key Findings: Mutual Evaluation of France, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012, \url{http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/27/0,3746,en_32250379_32236963_47221531_1_1_1_1,00.html}.
compliance with the FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations is very high, particularly in the financial sector and in the legal area."\(^{2149}\)

France also has a wide-ranging legal framework for the criminalization of terrorist financing.\(^{2150}\) The offence for money laundering is “...being progressively appropriated into case law and by the Cour de cassation [sic].”\(^{2151}\)

On 16 March 2011, the law to strengthen the legal tools available to fight against the proliferation of WMD and their vectors was promulgated in the Official Journal of the French Republic.\(^{2152}\) The law criminalizes new acts like proliferation financing, and bolsters “procedural means to fight against proliferation through the creation of a specific heading in the Code of Criminal Procedure.”\(^{2153}\) It also has created harsher sentences especially in relation to missile proliferation.\(^{2154}\) Overall, the law has rejuvenated the legal framework and “strengthens the...deterrent nature of this instrument.”\(^{2155}\) However, since this law was put in place outside of the commitment period, it cannot count towards France’s compliance score.

On 23 January 2012, the members of the EU agreed to impose a series of sanctions to prevent the financing of Iran’s nuclear program.\(^{2156}\) The President of the French Republic, Nicolas Sarkozy, the Chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel, and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, David Cameron, issued a joint statement declaring that “We will not accept Iran acquiring a nuclear weapon. Iran has so far had no regard for its international obligations and is already


exporting and threatening violence around its region." This decision includes a freeze on all assets belonging to Iran’s central bank and a full ban on all imports of Iranian oil.

The Council of the EU has noted that “The prohibition concerns imports, purchase, and transport of such products as well as related finance and insurance.” For example, any new investments in Iranian petrochemical companies, including joint ventures with such corporations, are prohibited. These new sanctions on Iran are in compliance with the FATF’s third special recommendation and contribute to France’s compliance score.

On 20 April 2012, the ministers of the FATF renewed their mandate until 2020. The member states declared that “We...reaffirm our commitment to the objectives of the FATF in developing policy and promoting effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and new and emerging threats to the integrity of the international financial system.”

On 21 April 2011, France adopted the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1977, which extends “the 1540 Committee’s mandate for 10 years.” France is the current coordinator of the 1540 Committee, and has led the way for the implementation of this resolution which “imposes binding obligations on all States to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons....”

On 23 January 2012, France, as a member of the European Union (EU), strengthened its national export control policies by increasing the number of items on a list of sensitive dual-use goods that cannot be exported to Iran.

---


Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP amended Decision 2012/413/CFSP, and declared that “it is appropriate to prohibit or control the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of...items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns or identified as outstanding, or to other weapons of mass destruction programmes.

This prohibition should include dual-use goods and technology.”2166 Among other measures, new sanctions to halt the sale of “chemical process equipment and materials required for the petrochemical industry...” were put in place because these goods “have much in common with those required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities....”2167

On 23 March 2012, Council Regulation (EU) No.267/2012 was adopted.2168 This decision implements Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP.2169

EU Regulation 1232/2011 has also tightened France’s national export control policies by introducing a new system of categorization for EU General Export Authorisations.2170 As one of five new types of license, EU002 controls the export of “several Wassenaar Arrangement-controlled items” and ensures that they are only sold to a few approved states.2171

On 27 March 2012, while participating in the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, certain countries including France issued a Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling.2172 During the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, these states had “agreed on a Communiqué and Work Plan that included actions aimed at thwarting the illicit trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials.”2173 It was noted that France has taken “steps to build national capacities to counter nuclear smuggling” and has “passed new laws, regulations,
guidance or policies to combat illicit trafficking.”

While such actions cannot be counted towards France’s final compliance score due to a lack of specificity and an inability to insure that these actions took place within the compliance period, this recognition illustrates France’s commitment to actions that are similar to the main goal of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), which is to prevent the transport of WMDs and their means of delivery to non-state actors as well as certain states.

Moreover, on 27 March 2012, France reaffirmed their commitment to the “security of civil transport of nuclear and radioactive materials...” through the Joint Statement on Transport Security. Among other things, this agreement commits France to participation in working group meetings that will focus on measures to strengthen transport security. As in the aforementioned paragraph, this commitment involves similar aims to those of the PSI, but it cannot count towards the French compliance score because no legislative action has been taken.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for improving its legal framework to prevent proliferation financing and taking measures to strengthen its national export controls.

Analyst: Nisha Kumari

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its national systems to further combat nuclear proliferation.

Germany has taken action during the commitment period to enact policies which adhere to the guidelines presented by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Germany has been a member of the FATF since 1990 and is an observer of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering (EAG).

In a mutual evaluation of Germany on 19 February 2010, the FATF concluded that “Germany has introduced a number of measures...to strengthen its anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime.” It produced a “large number of prosecutions for money laundering (ML) and...orders to confiscate assets.” However, the report concluded that “The AML/CFT framework is not fully in line with FATF recommendations,” and that there are

---


shortcomings in the legal framework and regarding penalties for a failure to abide by AML and CFT requirements.\textsuperscript{2180}

On 27 January 2011, the European Commission (EC) expressed concern with Germany’s AML/CTF regulations and asked that it “fully comply with [European Union] EU laws regarding AML/CTF.”\textsuperscript{2181} The EC’s concern comes from the fact that two German Bundesländer did not assign “competent supervisory authorities to all entities which are subject to AML/CFT requirements, and Germany has thus failed to prevent the misuse of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing.”\textsuperscript{2182} The EC has stated that it may refer this matter to the EU Court of Justice if Germany fails to respond satisfactorily.\textsuperscript{2183} It should be noted that the aforementioned background does not count towards Germany’s compliance score as it was outside of the compliance period in consideration.

On 23 January 2012, the EU imposed sanctions on the Iranian central bank and a full ban on Iranian oil products to deter it from developing nuclear weapons. German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint statement with France and the United Kingdom stating that "We have no quarrel with the Iranian people. But the Iranian leadership has failed to restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear program. We will not accept Iran acquiring a nuclear weapon.”

German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle also stated that “We have no choice but to pass tough new sanctions that address the financial sources of the nuclear program.”\textsuperscript{2184} These bans follow the FATF’s public statement on 28 October 2011 which urged members to “advise their financial institutions to give special attention to business relationships and transactions with Iran, including Iranian companies and financial institutions,” and “to apply effective countermeasures to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risks....”\textsuperscript{2186}

All EU member states including Germany supported the legislation, which concerns a freeze on all assets of Iran’s central bank within EU member states, amongst other sanctions.\textsuperscript{2187} It has also been extended to other entities thought to be involved in money laundering since all relations with Bank Tejarat were cut off on 24 January 2012 due to concerns about its ties with companies involved in nuclear proliferation.\textsuperscript{2188} Bank Tejarat was designated as an entity involved in money laundering by the United States in 2010.\textsuperscript{2189}

On 1 March 2012, the latest amendments to the Anti-money Laundering Code entered into force in an attempt to address a number of deficiencies in Germany’s AML code that had been identified by the FATF. In the past, the AML Code covered general commerce only in regard to accepting cash.\textsuperscript{2190} However, the new provisions of 2011 and 2012 strictly enforce the AML duties of dealers in goods, thereby fully integrating the commercial sector into the AML regime.\textsuperscript{2191}

On 20 April 2012, the ministers of the FATF renewed their mandate until 2020.\textsuperscript{2192} Member states including Germany declared that “We...reaffirm our commitment to the objectives of the FATF in developing policy and promoting effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and new and emerging threats to the integrity of the international financial system.”\textsuperscript{2193}

In relation to national export policies, the German government maintains a responsible licensing policy.\textsuperscript{2194} Furthermore, it strives to “harmonize strict export controls under the aegis of the European Union, and at the international level.”\textsuperscript{2195}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{2188} EU Adds Iran’s Bank Tejarat to Sanctions, Reuters (Brussels) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/01/24/eu-iran-bank-idUSL5E8CO0LJ20120124.
\end{itemize}
Germany, as a member of the Council of the European Union, also tightened export controls on sensitive dual-use goods on 23 January 2012.\textsuperscript{2196} Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP announced that “it is appropriate to prohibit or control the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns...This prohibition should include dual-use goods and technology.”\textsuperscript{2197} As a part of this policy, trade in equipment and materials that are used in the petrochemical industry was made illegal because such products “have much in common with those required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities.”\textsuperscript{2198}

These prohibitions were implemented through Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012, which was adopted on 23 March 2012.\textsuperscript{2199}

On 16 November 2011, Regulation (EU) 1232/2011 amended European Council regulations by “setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfers, brokering and the transit of dual-use items and additional general authorizations...”\textsuperscript{2200} One of the newly created categories of EU General Export Authorisations deals with Wassenaar Arrangement-controlled items.\textsuperscript{2201}

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for strengthening and maintaining its stringent export control policies and its improvement of its legal framework to prevent terrorist and proliferation financing.

\textit{Analyst: Nisha Kumari}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to increase national system effectiveness to combat proliferation.

Italy has taken steps to strengthen its anti-money laundering procedures and to facilitate the reporting of suspicious transactions. On 16 May 2011, the Bank of Italy put in place a new system for the collection and management of money laundering and terrorist financing data,
requiring that reports be submitted electronically. While this change illustrates Italy’s past commitment to strengthening its legal system regarding proliferation financing, it cannot count towards Italy’s score because it falls outside of the current compliance period.

On 1 December 2011, the Council of the European Union outlined 180 entities and individuals to be subject to restrictive measures as a result of their involvement in Iran’s nuclear activities, and committed to adopting “additional measures...aimed at severely affecting the Iranian financial system...” at the next Foreign Affairs Council. These new financial sanctions on Iran were adopted by the Council on 23 January 2012 with the support of Italy. This decision froze the assets of the Iranian central bank. The new sanctions additionally prohibit “Trade in gold, precious metals and diamonds with Iranian public bodies and the central bank.”

The aforementioned actions comply with the FATF Public Statement released on 28 October 2011, which calls countries to take effective countermeasures to “protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risks emanating from Iran.” These measures indicate that Italy has strengthened its legal system and export control policies regarding proliferation financing.

On 13 August 2011, the Italian Parliament introduced new anti-money laundering legislation with Legislative Decree No. 138, which lowered the threshold for cash transactions from EUR5 thousand to EUR25 hundred. Law 148/2011 ratified Legislative Decree No. 138 on 14 September 2011. This limit was lowered further to EUR1 thousand with Legislative Decree No. 201 on 6 December 2011. This step prevents the transfer of large untraceable sums of money. Penalties for payments in excess of EUR25 hundred range from 1 to 40 per cent of the transaction amount.

---


On 12 March 2012, Italy’s Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) revised the process for submission of anti-money laundering reports, implementing new methods of aggregating and statistically analyzing data.

On 1 July 2011, Italy assumed the presidency of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). During its presidency, Italy has tasked Giancarlo Del Bufalo with “revising the international anti-money laundering and terrorist financing standards in view of the forthcoming fourth ‘Round of Mutual Evaluations’ of FATF members and non-members.” Some of these new measures will be targeted at combating proliferation. Holding the presidency of the FATF, however, does not count towards Italy’s score, as it does not relate directly to the commitment to strengthen national systems.

Italy strengthened its national export control policies by passing Legislative Decree No. 200 on 27 October 2011.

This legislation outlines the penalties for violation of Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 of the European Parliament, passed on 17 June 2008. Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 addresses the export and import of dangerous chemical substances including radioactive materials, and mandates “the exchange of information concerning the characteristics of such chemicals, by providing for a decision-making process within the Community on their import and export....” Italy’s recent legislation delineates specific action to be taken in the case of export or import of dangerous chemicals and dual-use goods in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008, listing financial penalties.

On 23 January 2011, the trade of a number of sensitive dual-use goods to Iran was halted. On 23 March 2012, Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012 implemented these changes.

On 16 November 2011, the European Union strengthened the national export control policies of its member states through Regulation (EU) 1232/2011. This created a number of new categories of EU General Export Authorisations, including EU002, which controls the “export of certain dual-use items…” included on the lists of the Wassenaar Arrangement.

On 9 March 2012, the Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA) signed an agreement with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), which “[harmonizes] regulatory controls on the import and export of radioactive sources.” This measure ensures that the trade of Category 1 and 2 radioactive materials is in line with the guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Thus, Italy has been provided a score of +1 for reforming its legal system in regards to proliferation financing, and for strengthening its national export control policies.

**Analyst: Nessa Kenny**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to protect its national systems against proliferation by strengthening its laws in response to a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) call and by bolstering its national export control system.

Japan became a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 1990. The FATF was developed in order to effectively bolster member states’ national systems to fight money laundering and terrorist financing. In 2008, the FATF also ventured into combating proliferation financing with the publication of a report on measures that would enable countries to uphold the provisions of UNSCR 1540. Japan, along with all G8 members except for Russia,
is currently a member of the Proliferation Finance Project Team that is “tasked with developing policy options for the FATF to consider in combating proliferation financing.”

On 17 November 2008, a Mutual Evaluation report on Japan was published in order to gauge its compliance with the FATF Forty Recommendations and Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing. Observations found that Japan had a fairly effective system, but at the time the FATF and the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering suggested that Japan needed to take further measures in relation to terrorist financing. While keeping this background in mind, Japan has made progress regarding observance of FATF guidelines during this compliance period.

On 9 December 2011, the Government of Japan instituted measures to freeze the assets of additional individuals and companies associated with Iranian nuclear proliferation, and to prohibit “correspondent banking relationships with 3 Iranian banks newly designated by the Notice of the Foreign Ministry...as those which could contribute to Iran’s nuclear activities...” The Japanese Ministry of Finance made reference to the FATF’s 28 October 2011 call on all member states to protect themselves against Iranian involvement in terrorist financing and money laundering. In particular, the FATF asked that states “protect against correspondent relationships being used to bypass or evade counter-measures and risk mitigation practices."

On 5 December 2011, steps were taken to increase oversight of financial institutions and companies by guaranteeing that the measures set out by Japan’s Act on the Prevention of Criminal Proceeds were followed. However, the termination of the aforementioned correspondent banking relationships has involved the implementation of more stringent rules to comply with the FATF’s recommendation, and thus it has strengthened Japan’s defence against proliferation financing.

Japan has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies. On 1 September 2011, the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) added a number of Iranian and North Korean companies to its End User List. This export control regime is part of the catch-all control, which is “a system that obliges exporters to submit an application for an export license for goods that may be used for the development of weapons of mass destruction even if..."

---

they are not subject to export restrictions under international agreements.  

On 9 December 2011, the METI again revised these End User Controls by adding a further twenty Iranian companies or individuals due to their involvement in “the development of Iranian missiles and weapons of mass destruction.”

On 13 March 2012, Japan further reinforced its stance on Iranian nuclear activities by halting its correspondent banking relationship with Bank Tejarat.

On 26 December 2011, the Japanese government announced that it had implemented a change in its export control system to further harmonize the legislation with that of other members of the Wassenaar Arrangement. The METI announced that the definition of “use,” which has traditionally been “defined as ‘Operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (inspection), repair, overhaul, refurbishing etc. which are stages other than development and manufacturing’” would be narrowed by removing the phrase “stages other than development and manufacturing.” Given that this change has been adopted in order to bring the Japanese export control system in line with that of other member states of the Wassenaar Arrangement, it does count as a move to strengthen its national export control regime.

On 26 December 2011, the Governments of Japan and South Korea agreed to a nuclear cooperation agreement meant to “legally ensure the non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear material and nuclear-related equipment and technology transferred between Japan and the Republic of Korea.” On 21 January 2012, the two countries began to work together on such issues as “Control on the transfer of nuclear material etc. beyond the jurisdiction of the Parties (third country transfer)...” This accord is evidence of a bilateral commitment to safeguard nuclear materials by strengthening national systems and cooperation.

On 20 January 2012, a nuclear cooperation agreement between the Governments of Japan and Vietnam to “legally ensure the non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear material and nuclear-related equipment and technology transferred...” between the two countries entered into

---


force. This agreement is evidence of Japan’s commitment to non-proliferation and ensuring that the nuclear materials it exports cannot be diverted for the purposes of proliferation.

On 3 April 2012, representatives of the Japanese and Russian governments informed each other that the Japanese-Russia Nuclear Cooperation Agreement would be coming into force on 3 May 2012. This agreement, which was signed on 12 May 2008, is meant to ensure that “Japan and the Russian Federation will be able to legally ensure the non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear material and nuclear-related equipment and technology transferred between both countries.” However, since both the agreements with Vietnam and Russia were signed outside of the previous compliance period, and are thus continuations of previous commitments, they cannot count towards Japan’s final compliance score.

On 23 and 24 June 2011, the Japanese government participated in the 21st Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in Noordwijk. The NSG is composed of nuclear supplier states that are committed to preventing nuclear proliferation, and which, to that end, adopt guidelines on the addition of export controls on “dual-use” and nuclear materials. At the conference, participating states “agreed to strengthen...guidelines on the transfer of sensitive enrichment and reprocessing technologies.” The NSG also “emphasized the importance of keeping...lists up to date with technological developments and took stock of the work done for a fundamental review of the trigger and dual use lists....” However, since the NSG is not a legally binding regime, its agreements cannot count towards Japan’s final compliance score unless Japan complies with them.

On 13 and 14 December 2011, Japan participated in the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement in Vienna. In a public statement, the members of the Wassenaar Arrangement

thanked Mr. Toshiki Wani “for his leadership of the Experts Group list-review process...” in 2011, and noted that Japan has consented to continue maintain this role in 2012. Member states “adopted a document encouraging exporters, including companies and academic institutions, located in WA Participating States to develop and implement export-related Internal Compliance Programs (ICPs).”

In particular, the Best Practices Guidelines on Internal Compliance Programmes for Dual-Use Goods and Technologies advised that participants “consider...measures and stimuli that would encourage exporters to introduce ICPs (e.g. taking the development and implementation of an ICP into account when considering applications for licences and revoking existing licences, or making an ICP a condition for the granting of a general licence for an exporter)...” Japan has suggested that its exporters develop ICPs since 1987. However, in 2003, METI placed greater importance on this in its “notice regarding ‘Detouring exports of items related to weapons of mass destruction...” which “asks export-related companies to strengthen internal export control compliance taking actions such as (a) strengthening internal export control systems...and (b) implementing internal reviews....” But Japan has yet to make any movements to change its national export control systems in regards to this within the current compliance period.

From 26 to 27 March 2012, Japan participated in the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. At this time, it was involved in issuing a number of accords relating to the strengthening of national systems. For example, the Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling commits Japan to taking internal measures to diminish nuclear smuggling, though the country is not one of those that has promised to “pass new laws, regulations, guidance, or policies by the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit.” Japan was also highly involved in creating the Joint

---


Statement on Transport Security, which obligates it to working group meetings that aim to determine how to comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency’s Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5), among other matters.\(^\text{2258}\) However, the aforementioned measures cannot count towards compliance with the overall commitment due to the lack of specificity and internal action.

At the same summit, Japan also agreed to the Multinational Statement on Nuclear Information Security, which commits it to “Full national implementation of information security-related elements of international instruments such as UNSCRs 1540 and 1887 and, as appropriate, of export control regimes that assist in regulating material and technology transfers...”.\(^\text{2259}\) But since this accord does not involve internal measures that Japan is currently taking, this cannot count as compliance with the commitment.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a +1 for its efforts to strengthen its national export control systems and response to the FATF call to take effective countermeasures against Iran, further protecting it from involvement in proliferation financing.

\textbf{Analyst: Sarah Beard}

**Russia:** +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on strengthening its national system to combat proliferation.

Russia has taken several measures to transform its legal system in regards to proliferation financing.

On 8 November 2011, Russian President signed a law amending the Law On Combating Legalisation (Laundering) of the Proceeds of Crime and Financing Terrorism.\(^\text{2260}\) According to the explanatory note to this law, the amendments are designed to adjust the Russian legislation in accordance with the recommendation 19 of the FATF 40 Recommendations (reporting on currency transactions above a fixed amount for use in money laundering or terrorist financing cases).\(^\text{2261}\) At the meeting with Director of Russian Federal Security Service, President Medvedev emphasized that this law will strengthen the “legal toolkit” to counter terrorist financing.\(^\text{2262}\)
Suspicious transactions monitoring is regarded by the FATF as an important element of combating proliferation financing.2263

On 19 December 2011, at the Meeting of Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, presidents of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia signed the agreement on combating legalisation (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and financing terrorism in the Customs Union between Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan.2264 The agreement is aimed at defining the legal framework for cooperation on combating money laundering and terrorism financing in the Customs Union.2265

Russia has also taken measures to strengthen its national export control policies.

On 27 December 2011, the Russian Government decided to remove the expiration date of the Government Resolution adopted on 4 December 2009 on strengthening control of nuclear technologies and equipment export and making it permanently effective. The decision is aimed at “ensuring Russia’s compliance with the commitments on non proliferation made at the G8 Deauville summit”.2266

During the compliance period Russia has taken measures to transform its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and strengthened its national export control policies. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen national policies in regards to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by working towards enhancing its legislative ability to fight proliferation by transforming its laws in regards to proliferation financing, and by tightening its national export control policies.

The British government has been a part of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) since the 1990s.2267

The British government proposed changes to the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 in order to ease some of the pressure on businesses as they attempt to comply with these laws by allowing them to focus their efforts on those areas that they deem to be high risk for money laundering and terrorist financing.2268 While they will not come into effect until 2013 or 2014, such changes may include “The removal of over two dozen criminal penalties for businesses which fail to have the

---


2267 General Information United Kingdom, FATF (France). Date of Access: 25 January 2012. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/0/0,3746,en_32250379_32236869_36104448_1_1_1_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/0/0,3746,en_32250379_32236869_36104448_1_1_1_1,00.html).

appropriate systems and controls in place to combat money laundering. This would allow businesses to implement a fully risk-based approach, where businesses make their own assessment of the risks they face and implement appropriate systems and controls.«2269

Lord Sassoon, the Commercial Secretary, suggested that “It is essential that the UK’s money laundering regulations make the UK a hostile environment for money laundering and terrorist finance…This will modestly reduce the burden on business, without damaging the fight against money laundering.”«2270 While the laws have not come into effect and cannot count as compliance, this process shows that the UK is making efforts to uphold a tough stance on refining its national systems legislation.

The British government has continued to implement recommendations from the FATF by including businesses at risk of facilitating money laundering within UK legislation.«2271 The reason for this inclusion is that such businesses “…deal in potentially high value overseas property, and which may otherwise be outside the oversight of UK law enforcement bodies.”«2272 Such property can be nuclear material or financial property for nuclear programs in another country. The British government has stated that it will “work with other EU Member States and members of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to address issues affecting the UK.”«2273

On 21 November 2011, British Chancellor George Osborne instated new financial restrictions against Iran to increase pressure on it following the presentation of evidence of an Iranian nuclear weapon program by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).«2274 The statement is in compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 because it requires that all states work to prevent proliferation. Further, Osborne has stated that “It is also a response to calls from the Financial Action Task Force [FATF] for countries to strengthen safeguards to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism risks emanating from Iran.”«2275

The UK Treasury Department stated that this is due to the large part that Iranian banks play in “providing financial services to individuals and entities within Iran’s nuclear programme.”«2276

Thus, the UK Treasury wrote and exercised the Financial Restrictions (Iran) Order, as allowed by the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.\textsuperscript{2277} The new orders declare that “UK credit and financial institutions are prohibited from entering into transactions or business relationships with these entities and continuing existing transactions and business relationships with them.”\textsuperscript{2278} The purpose of the restriction is to make it difficult for Iran to support its nuclear program using the international financial system.

On 15 April 2012, the UK, along with the US and France, noted that they would not remove sanctions taken against Iran unless it agreed to abandon its uranium enrichment program.\textsuperscript{2279} The support for the international sanction displays the UK government’s commitment to bolstering its legal action against proliferation.

The UK has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies on the subject of Iran’s nuclear program. On 23 January 2012, Britain, as a member of the EU, increased the number of items included on the list of sensitive dual-use goods that may not be exported to Iran.\textsuperscript{2280} Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP amended Decision 2012/413/CFSP, and declared that “it is appropriate to prohibit or control the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of...items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns or identified as outstanding, or to other weapons of mass destruction programmes. This prohibition should include dual-use goods and technology.”\textsuperscript{2281} Among other measures, new sanctions to halt the sale of “chemical process equipment and materials required for the petrochemical industry...” were put in place, in part, because these goods “have much in common with those required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities....”\textsuperscript{2282}

On 23 March 2012, the British government released a notice to all exporters that places restrictions and regulations on exports to Iran.\textsuperscript{2283} This came into force on 24 March 2012.\textsuperscript{2284}

Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012 reveals that the UK government has added to its controls on the export of dual-use goods that could contribute to Iran’s nuclear and missile-delivery programs, and implements Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP.2285 The new regulation includes “Changes to the prohibitions relating to the sale, supply, transfer or export of dual-use items and of goods and technology (including software) which could contribute to Iran’s nuclear and missile-delivery programmes.”2286

On November 2011, the UK, as a member of the EU, adopted changes to its export licensing system.2287 Regulation 1232/2011 has increased the number of categories of EU General Export Authorisations.2288 One of the new licenses, EU002, “Covers several Wassenaar Arrangement-controlled items” and allows their export to a limited number of destinations.2289

Between 23 and 24 June 2011, the UK participated in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Plenary in the Netherlands. The NSG is a group that “aims to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation on a national basis of export controls….2290 The UK “discussed brokering and transit issues and agreed to consider options how to best reflect these matters in the guidelines of the NSG. While no changes were made to current control lists, the NSG called for a review of the “trigger and dual use lists” to ensure that they took into account technological innovations.2291 They also “called on all states to exercise vigilance and make best efforts to ensure that none of their exports of goods or technologies contribute to nuclear weapons programmes.”2292 This, however, cannot contribute to the UK’s final compliance score because the NSG is not a legally-binding regime.2293

---


On 19 April 2012, the United States released a Presidential Statement on behalf of the United Nations Security Council, which includes the UK. It reaffirmed UNSCR 1540 of 2004, which states that countries must effectively prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction by all means of delivery. The resolution also compels states to establish domestic control policies to prevent the proliferation of nuclear material. On 3 November 2011, representatives of the UK’s Ministry of Defense, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and Russia’s State Atomic Energy Corporation “Rosatom” met in Copenhagen, for the Sixth Annual Nuclear Security Best Practices Exchange. The meeting was focused on securing nuclear material. While both of the aforementioned items are evidence of the UK’s commitment to nuclear safety, they cannot count towards Britain’s final compliance score because they did not involve concrete changes to Britain’s national export control policies.

As a result, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1 for transforming its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and for strengthening its national export control policies.

Analyst: John Amadi

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its national systems in order to further combat nuclear proliferation. It has transformed its legal system in regards to proliferation financing, and has strengthened its national export control policies.

On 19 November 2011, the US Department of the Treasury lowered Iran to the status of a “jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern” under section 311 of the USA PATRIOT Act. In their finding, they made note of a 28 October 2011 Financial Action Task Force (FATF) call. At that time, the FATF asked states “to apply effective counter-measures…to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism risks emanating from Iran.” Noting Iran’s lack of response to the FATF’s concerns, the report stated that this “raises significant concern over the willingness or ability of Iran to establish adequate controls to counter terrorist financing.” As a result, the US Treasury identified the entire Iranian financial

---


2301 Department of the Treasury Finding that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a Jurisdiction of Primary
sector, including the Central Bank, as posing “illicit finance risks for the global financial system.”

The Patriot Act, which was passed in 2001, was seen by the FATF as the strengthening of US anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing measures. This current action implements the agreement since the Treasury Department’s recent findings indicate the involvement of Iranian financial institutions in WMD proliferation and terrorist financing. Due to the direct response of the US to the FATF’s call to put in place effective counter-measures, this action counts as movement to curtail proliferation financing.

On 5 December 2011, “the US Department of the Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement (FINCEN) Network delivered…a final rule to implement section 104(e) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010….” A Notice of Proposed Rule Making was written by FinCEN on 21 November 2011, requesting that this regulation be put in place as part of the measures taken against Iran after its designation as a state of primary money laundering concern. It orders American banks to ensure that they have not created or maintained a corresponding account with a foreign bank linked to Iran.

If this is the case, US banks must report any indication of this to the Treasury Department. The implementation of this section of the act illustrates further American compliance with the FATF call, and hinders Iran’s ability to launder money and finance terrorism.

On 5 February 2012, US President Barack Obama signed Executive Order (E.O.) 13599, instituting new sanctions against Iran. The E.O. builds upon current sanctions and freezes all assets of the Central Bank of Iran, and all Iranian financial institutions, as well as all property of


Since Iranian financial institutions are still involved in terrorist financing, this ensures American compliance with previous calls by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The US has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies. On 7 December 2011, President Barack Obama announced the formulation of a “Beyond the Border Action Plan” with Canada. The agreement will aim to harmonize cargo screening processes and address threats “at the earliest possible point” through integrated threat assessments. Such a strategy could involve the harmonization of methods to detect WMDs and associated materials.

On 7 December 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced the signing of a joint action plan with Slovakia. The plan outlines steps that the two governments will take to strengthen their capacities to detect and prevent the smuggling of nuclear materials. Clinton noted that “There is no greater threat to the safety and security of our world than preventing nuclear and highly radioactive materials coming into the hands of terrorists….” Through this the US and Slovakia are taking cooperative steps to ensure they are not directly or indirectly assisting in the proliferation of nuclear materials. Much like the action above, this is a major aim of the proliferation security initiative, although this action was not specifically taken as a part of the PSI.

On 30 November 2011, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) announced the signing of an implementing arrangement with the Government of Kazakhstan’s Ministry of Industry and New Technology. This provides a framework for expanding cooperation in such areas as nuclear material safeguards and security, containment and surveillance of nuclear materials, and nuclear safety and waste management. Through this agreement, the US and Kazakhstan are cooperating to further strengthen their national export control policies so as to further halt the shipment of nuclear materials. This is a key requirement of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), although this action was not taken as a part of the PSI.

---


On 3 November 2011, the US, Russia, and the United Kingdom met in Copenhagen for their Sixth Annual Nuclear Security Best Practices Exchange.\textsuperscript{2318} The aim of this conference was to improve mutual understandings of the challenges each country faces in regards to nonproliferation, and to establish common practices to further improve nuclear security.\textsuperscript{2319} Workshops focused on access controls systems, mitigating insider threats, conducting vulnerability assessments, and cyber security at nuclear material facilities.\textsuperscript{2320} Such an initiative is directly related to the aims outlined in UNSCR 1540, which requires that all states take similar actions to prevent proliferation, though it cannot add to America’s final compliance score because it did not require the US to undertake internal reforms.

On 27 March 2012, the US and a number of its international partners affirmed their intentions to draw up a National Legislation Implementation Kit on nuclear security at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.\textsuperscript{2321} The aim of the kit is to help states to develop comprehensive national legislation on nuclear security that does not contradict existing national legal processes.\textsuperscript{2322} However, this cannot count towards America’s compliance score because it does not necessarily require the US to take internal action to alter its national legislation within the compliance period. From 12-16 September 2011, the US hosted a visit by the United Nations (UN) Security Council Committee that was established by UN Resolution 1540.\textsuperscript{2323} This allowed the committee to examine current US efforts in implementing Resolution 1540, through various briefings and visits to US facilities. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for transforming its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and strengthening its national export control policies. 

\textit{Analyst: Khalid Mahdi}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its nuclear non-proliferation commitment by enacting sanctions to curtail proliferation financing, and by strengthening the national export control policies of its member states.

\begin{footnotes}
\footnotetext[2323]{Visit by UN Security Council Committee to the United States, US Department of State (Washington) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. \url{http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/177258.htm}.}
\end{footnotes}
The European Commission joined the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as a founding member in 1989. Most states in the EU are also individual members of the FATF.

On 23 January 2012, the EU announced a freeze on assets of the Iranian central bank. British Foreign Secretary William Hague explained that the freeze, along with additional sanctions, “demonstrates the EU’s growing concern about Iran's nuclear programme, and our determination to increase peaceful, legitimate pressure on Iran to return to negotiations.” The assets freeze and sanctions are intended to limit Iran’s ability to fund its nuclear program and to force Iran to comply with United Nations resolutions condemning the program. In particular, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle noted that “We have no choice but to pass tough new sanctions that address the financial sources of the nuclear program.” This asset freeze complies with the FATF Public Statement issued on 28 October 2011, which called for members to “consider the steps already taken and possible additional safeguards or strengthen existing ones…” in order to “protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risks emanating from Iran.” Annex I of these new regulations targets financial institutions that have laundered money for the benefit of the Iranian nuclear program.

On 13 July 2011, the European Commission released a report which presents policy options for the creation of a European terrorist finance tracking system. The EU is already a participant in the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP), which analyzes financial data. This allows it to detect terrorist activity in order to implement the EU-United States (US) TFTP agreement which was launched in 2010. The report suggested that the purpose of EU involvement was to fight terrorism by combating the financing of it within member states’ jurisdictions. Since the European Parliament has made reference to the current agreement as a temporary stage preceding...
a strictly European financial tracking system, further progress in this area is expected. The publication of this report has sent a further signal that the EU is likely to strengthen its legislation against proliferation financing. However, while the creation of a European financial tracking system would count as compliance with Special Recommendation 3 of the FATF, the EU has yet to implement the necessary legislation.

The European Union has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies. On 16 November 2011, the EU amended Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, which had created “a Community regime for the control of exports, transfers, brokering and transit of dual-use items…” Regulation (EU) No. 1232/2011 made changes to the legislation which requires exporters of controlled dual-use items to apply for export authorisation. Prior to the transformation, there was only one category of license for the export of dual-use items regulated by this legislation, and it was the Community General Export Authorisation, which “authorised the export of most items…to seven specified countries….” Now, the EU has introduced five other categories of general license, one of which is EU 002, which controls the export of some dual-use items specified under the Wassenaar Arrangement. It allows their export to six locations including Argentina, Croatia, Iceland, South Africa, South Korea, and Turkey. However, to improve control over these items, the EU now has the powers to prohibit an exporter from using a license if “there is reasonable suspicion about your ability to comply with an authorisation or with a provision of the export control legislation. Information about prohibited exporters is exchanged among all Member States.”

The legislation is also important because it has instituted a process for the regular reporting of information on the regime to the European Parliament in order to increase accountability, and because it has strengthened information exchange in order to “improve enforcement.” Due to the fact that the new regime aims to assert stricter control over dual-use goods, this regulation will count as compliance toward strengthening export controls.

---


On 23 January 2012, trade of certain sensitive dual-use goods to Iran was prohibited. Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP indicated that products “that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns...” may not be traded with Iran. It was stressed that materials and equipment specifically connected with the petrochemical industry would be affected by this ban because they “have much in common with those [goods] required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities.”

On 23 March 2012, the Council of the European Union adopted Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012, which implemented the 23 January 2012 change in national export policy legislation. Among a number of other alterations, this increased the number of products included in Annexes I and II of the agreement, which means that “Changes to the prohibitions relating to the sale, supply, transfer or export of dual-use items and of goods and technology (including software) which could contribute to Iran’s nuclear and missile-delivery programmes” have been made. The majority of EU member states attended the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement from 13-14 December 2011.

The Wassenaar Arrangement is a forum for the discussion, harmonization, and publication of policies on dual-use goods and technologies. During the meeting, the group adopted the document “Best Practices Guidelines on Internal Compliance Programmes for Dual-Use Goods and Technologies,” and amended several of its control lists. However, given the fact that there is no information available on EU legislation adopting these changes, this cannot count towards the EU’s final compliance score.

On 20 June 2011, the European Commission released a Green Paper for the purpose of gathering public input on the current export control framework on dual-use materials, and on plans for the

progressive regulatory reform of the export control system.\textsuperscript{2349} The Green Paper stresses that export controls will continue to change due to such factors as new security threats and technological advances.\textsuperscript{2350} However, the EU has not yet followed through with new legislation, and so this action cannot count towards its final compliance score.

From 23-24 June 2011, the European Commission participated as an observer in the 21\textsuperscript{st} Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).\textsuperscript{2351} The conference brought together 46 states, including all G8 states that hold EU membership, to discuss methods of preventing “the proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation on a national basis of export controls for nuclear and nuclear-related material, ‘dual use’ material, equipment, software and technology, without hindering international cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”\textsuperscript{2352} The NSG agreed to strengthen its guidelines on the transfer of sensitive enrichment and reprocessing technologies.\textsuperscript{2353} However, given the fact that states must voluntarily abide by the regulations of the NSG,\textsuperscript{2354} this cannot count as an action included in the EU’s final compliance score.

In March 2012, EU representatives attended the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.\textsuperscript{2355} The basic objective of the Summit was to promote the “strengthening [of] nuclear security to prevent nuclear materials from being misused by terrorist groups.”\textsuperscript{2356} Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its sanctions to guard against proliferation financing and export control policies.

\textit{Analysts: Jim Robson and Sarah Beard}