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

2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

18 June 2013 to 15 May 2014

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Preface

Each year since 1996, the G8 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G8 members in meeting the commitments their leaders issue at each summit. Since 2002, the group has published an interim report to assess progress during the transition from one host to the next, and a final report issued just before the annual summit. These reports, which monitor each G8 member'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.

Based at the University of Toronto and founded in 1987, the G8 Research Group strives to be the leading independent source of analysis and information about the G8. It is an international network of scholars, professionals and students. The group oversees the G8 Information Centre, which publishes, at no charge, research on the G8 as well as official documents issued by the G8.

For the 2013 Final Compliance Report, 18 priority commitments were selected from the 214 commitments made at the Lough Erne Summit, hosted by the United Kingdom from 17 to 18 June 2013. This report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments as of 15 May 2014. The G8 Research Group in Toronto has once again 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 Enko Koceku, chair of the student G8 Research Group, as well as the co-directors of the Compliance Unit: Laura Correa Ochoa, Guillaume Kishibe and Sarah Danruo Wang. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, and Caroline Bracht, senior researcher. We are also indebted to the many people who provide 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 Final Compliance Report on the 2013 Lough Erne Summit is based on an analysis of compliance by G8 member states and the European Union with 18 priority commitments made at the Lough Erne Summit. It builds on the 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, and covers the period from 18 June 2013 to 15 May 2014. The final scores are summarized in Table A.

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 Final Compliance Score

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the period June 2013 to May 2014, G8 members received an average compliance score of +0.52, up from the interim score of +0.40. As usual, the difference between the interim and final reports reflect the suite of actions taken by G8 members during the full year since the Lough Erne Summit.

Compliance by Member

The United Kingdom is ranked first at +0.83, followed by the United States at +0.72, the European Union at +0.67 and France at +0.61, with all four scoring above the average of +0.56 for all members. Germany received a score of +0.56, Canada and Russia at +0.50, Italy at +0.39, and Japan at +0.33.

The first- and second-place position of the United Kingdom and the United States, which hosted the 2013 Lough Erne and 2012 Camp David summits respectively, is typical of the hosting effect. Both members usually rank among the top three in recent years. The European Union, has also performed well, as it has since 2011, although the announcement of its role as host of the 2014 G7 Brussels Summit was made only on March 25, 2014, and its final score is consistent with its interim score.

The Compliance Gap Between Members

This year, the difference between the highest and lowest G8 compliance scores is 0.50, close to the interim difference of 0.44. This spread is in keeping with the trend since 2010, although 2012 was an outlier at 0.70.

Compliance by Commitment

Compliance was strongest on the macroeconomic policy issue of global imbalances, with the G8 members achieving full compliance, or +1.0. On the other macroeconomic issue of global demand, however, the average score was +0.56, for an average score on macroeconomic issues of +0.78. This performance is consistent with the score of +0.74 in 2011 and +0.89 in 2010.

At +0.89, the health issue of malnutrition also scored well. Three issues shared the third-place score of +0.78: trade deals, corporate transparency and Syria. In fourth place came the African trade and infrastructure, base erosion and profit shifting, the Deauville Partnership, information and communication technologies, and countering terrorism.

At the other end of the scale, G8 members scored only +0.33 on their commitment on green growth, +0.22 on stolen asset recovery and the development issue of country-led reforms, and, in last place, climate finance at -0.11.

Future Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G8 members and other stakeholders with an indication of the G8 compliance results since the 2013 Lough Erne Summit. As with previous

compliance reports, it has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. Comments are welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to g8@utoronto.ca.

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Table A: 2013 Lough Erne Final Compliance Scores

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Russia	United Kingdom	United States	European Union	Average	
Macroeconomic Policy: Global Demand	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+0.56	78%
Macroeconomic Policy: Global Imbalances	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
Trade: Trade Deals	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.78	89%
Trade: Green Growth	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	+0.33	67%
Trade: African Trade and Infrastructure	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+0.67	83%
Finance: Tax Evasion and Profit Shifting	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	0	+0.67	83%
Transparency: Corporate Transparency	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.78	89%
Transparency: Extractive Industries	+1	-1	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.44	72%
Crime and Corruption: Anti-Money Laundering	0	+1	0	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.44	72%
Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery	0	0	+1	0	+1	0	0	0	0	+0.22	61%
Information and Communications Technology	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.67	83%
Health: Deepening Impact on Malnutrition	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.89	94%
Climate Change: Climate & Clean Air Coalition	+1	0	+1	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.56	78%
Climate Change Climate Finance	-1	0	+1	-1	0	-1	0	0	+1	-0.11	44%
Development: Country-Led Reforms	-1	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	0	+0.22	61%
Terrorism: Countering Violent Extremism	+1	+1	0	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.67	83%
Regional Security: Deauville Partnership	+1	+1	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.67	83%
Regional Security: Syria	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+0.78	89%
2013 Final Compliance Average	+0.50 75%	+0.61 81%	+0.56 78%	+0.39 69%	+0.33 67%	+0.50 75%	+0.83 92%	+0.72 86%	+0.67 83%	+0.57 78%	
2013 Interim Compliance Average	+0.44	+0.44	+0.28	+0.28	+0.17	+0.22	+0.56	+0.61	+0.61	+0.40	
2012 Final Compliance Average	+0.71	+0.65	+0.76	+0.29	+0.65	+0.18	+0.65	+0.88	+0.59	+0.60	
2011 Final Compliance Average	+0.67	+0.50	+0.44	+0.33	+0.56	+0.56	+0.61	+0.61	+0.61	+0.54	
2010 Final Compliance Average	+0.61	+0.44	+0.50	+0.17	+0.28	+0.61	+0.50	+0.56	+0.44	+0.46	

1. Macroeconomic Policy: Global Demand [37]

“We agreed to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score	+0.56		

Background:

Due to the division of labour between G8 and G20 share of macroeconomic policy issues on the G8 agenda decreased. However, at the Camp David Summit at several separate commitments were made concerning macroeconomic issues: fiscal consolidation which focussed on government reforms to become fiscally responsible,¹ productivity through structural reforms, and investments in infrastructure² and public private partnerships.³

On 17 June 2013, the United Kingdom’s Prime Minister’s Office released a communiqué on the global economy working session.⁴ During this discussion several key points emerged that form the mandate of what the G8 at the Lough Erne Summit describe as nurturing the global recovery: balancing importation and exportation issues through nurturing domestic industry, monetary policy focussed on price stability, restoring medium-term fiscal sustainability through making plans that are flexible enough to account for contingencies, and structural reforms to improve sustainable growth.⁵ In other words, the G8 has committed to support the growth of the global economy through monetary and fiscal policies, which can take the form of a wide variety of policy initiatives.

Commitment Features:

Supporting demand in the economy implies taking stimulative measures in the framework of either monetary or fiscal policy.

¹ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report p.7, G8 Research Group 20 May 2012. Access Date: 30 November 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/index.html>

² 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report p.26, G8 Research Group 20 May 2012. Access Date: 30 November 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/index.html>

³ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report p.46, G8 Research Group 20 May 2012. Access Date: 30 November 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/index.html>

⁴ G8 Summit: communiqué on global economy working sessions, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 17 June 2013. Access Date: 30 November 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-summit-communique-on-global-economy-working-session>

⁵ G8 Summit: communiqué on global economy working sessions, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 17 June 2013. Access Date: 30 November 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-summit-communique-on-global-economy-working-session>

Traditional measures to foster aggregate demand through fiscal policies include stimuli such as an increase in direct spending by government on goods and services and measures directed at households and businesses, namely, tax cuts and additional transfers to raise their incomes.

Monetary-side measures to boost demand are those associated with easing monetary policy. These include lowering interest rates or, in case of liquidity trap,⁶ implementing unconventional expansionary monetary policies (quantitative easing).⁷

The G8 members' actions to comply with this commitment should include the combination of monetary and fiscal policies aimed at boosting aggregate demand in the economy.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take actions towards nurturing the global recovery through supporting demand
0	Member takes actions towards supporting demand through either monetary or fiscal macroeconomic measures.
+1	Member takes actions towards supporting demand through both monetary and fiscal macroeconomic measures.

Lead Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

Canada: 0

Canada has taken partial action towards its commitment to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.

On 22 October 2013, Jim Flaherty, minister of finance, announced the passage of the Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No. 2, implementing structural reforms to help create jobs and promote sustainable growth.⁸ The Canadian government will spend over CAD 53 billion in investments, including over CAD 47 billion in new funding in support of local and economic infrastructure projects over 10 years under a new Building Canada plan starting in 2014–15.⁹ CAD 225 million will be provided to expand and extend the temporary Hiring Credit for small businesses, allowing small businesses to reinvest in job creation and economic growth.¹⁰ Under Economic Action

Plan 2013 Act, No 1, CAD 18 million was provided to the Canadian Youth Business Foundation to help young entrepreneurs grow their firms.¹¹

Canada's Economic Action Plan 2013, aims to drive economic progress while reinforcing a flexible fiscal policy. The Act sets out a low-tax plan to eliminate the deficit and return to balanced budgets by 2015-2016.¹² Specifically, the Government of Canada will control direct program spending by

⁶ Liquidity Trap, Investopedia. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/liquiditytrap.asp>

⁷ The Federal Reserve System Purposes and Functions, Federal Reserve System June 2005. Access Date: 25 February 2014. http://www.federalreserve.gov/pf/pdf/pf_2.pdf.

⁸ Harper Government Focused on Job Creation and Economic Growth with Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No. 2, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 October 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n13/13-137-eng.asp>

⁹ Budget 2013, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>

¹⁰ Budget 2013, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>

¹¹ Canada Poised for Long-Term Prosperity With Passage of the Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No. 1, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 10 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n13/13-085-eng.asp>.

¹² Budget in Brief, Government of Canada 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>

federal departments, while maintaining the Government's commitment not to raise taxes or cut transfers to Canadians and other levels of government.¹³

Moreover, at the conclusion of a G20 ministerial meeting on 10 April 2014, Finance Minister Joe Oliver said Canada is committed to structural reforms to boost economic growth.¹⁴ Oliver noted that the government plans to focus on boosting increased labour force participation by encouraging "underrepresented groups,"¹⁵ such as aboriginal and older Canadians to join the workforce.¹⁶

On 28 March 2014, Finance Minister Joe Oliver welcomed the introduction of the Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 1, which commits to implementing structural reforms to promote sustainable growth. The Government will foster job creation by investing CAD 11 million over two years and CAD 3.5 million per year to support the Labour Market Opinion process, to ensure Canadians are given the first chance at available jobs.¹⁷ To strengthen Canada's labour market, Economic Action Plan 2014 pledges to further reduce barriers to the international and domestic flow of goods and services.¹⁸ Economic Action Plan 2014 also focuses on supporting advance research and innovation to promote sustainable growth. For example, the Government will provide CAD 1.5 billion in funding over the next decade to help Canadian post-secondary institutions excel in research areas that create long-term economic advantages on a global scale for Canada.¹⁹

Furthermore, on 11 February 2014, Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty tabled Economic Action Plan 2014 with new measures designed to balance the budget. With no new taxes on Canadian families or businesses, Economic Action Plan 2014 projects that the deficit will decline to CAD 2.9 billion in 2014–15, after taking into account a CAD 3 billion annual adjustment for risk.²⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for taking action through legislation to nurture the global recovery by passing structural reforms to promote sustainable growth and creating plans that foster flexible fiscal sustainability.

Analyst: Duja Mohanna

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to nurture the global economic recovery by creating flexible fiscal policies and structural reforms designed to promote sustainable growth.

On 12 September 2013, French President François Hollande explained the framework and objectives of the "New Industrial France." Advancing in energy transition, ecological reformation and

¹³ Budget in Brief, Government of Canada 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>.

¹⁴ G20 finance ministers commit to block profit shifting, CBC News (Ottawa) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/g20-finance-ministers-commit-to-block-profit-shifting-1.2606885>.

¹⁵ G20 finance ministers commit to block profit shifting, CBC News (Ottawa) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/g20-finance-ministers-commit-to-block-profit-shifting-1.2606885>.

¹⁶ G20 finance ministers commit to block profit shifting, CBC News (Ottawa) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/g20-finance-ministers-commit-to-block-profit-shifting-1.2606885>.

¹⁷ Harper Government Creating Jobs & Growth While Returning to Balanced Budgets With Economic Action Plan 2014, No.1, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 28 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n14/14-046-eng.asp>.

¹⁸ Budget 2014, Government of Canada. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>.

¹⁹ Budget 2014, Government of Canada. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>.

²⁰ Minister of Finance Confirms Return to Balanced Budgets in 2015, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n14/14-019-eng.asp>.

technological innovation, the French Government hopes to build a sustainable domestic economy and to nurture the global economic recovery, while uncompromising the traditional French model.²¹

Moreover, on 17 July 2013, the French Prime Minister proclaims the implementation of “shock simplification” measures to help the French Government save EUR 3 billion of its budget. Assessing all governmental aids to private companies, the project aims to effectively manage France’s budget and to gain public confidence.²² Subsequently, the draft of the Finance Bill 2014 was also primarily designed to reduce government spending by EUR 15 billion.²³ The program aims to simplify businesses’ life through three steps: (1) reduce the number of statutes for individual companies, (2) start a new business with one single document in one place and (3) employment check through TESE. On 9 January 2014, the French Government established the “Council of Simplification” to ensure progress of the Simplification Program and to create dialogue between the government and businesses.²⁴

On 8 November 2013, the French Minister of Economy Pierre Moscovici and Minister for Small and Medium Business, Innovation and the Digital Economy Fleur Pellerin announced a new tactic to promote business capital investment in 2014. Through public funding, the program hopes to develop sustainable economic growth for France.²⁵

In addition, on 29 November 2013, the French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault began work on a draft policy for adopting a “Silver Economy” in France. Through the pillars of anticipation, adaptation, and accompagnement due to the loss of independence, the project aims to mobilize French society. The Parliament will review the bill in 2014.²⁶

Furthermore, on 4 December 2013, French President François Hollande declared France’s new economic partnership with Africa in order encourage further global economic integration. Based on three major principles: (1) collocation, (2) transparency in the mechanisms of developmental aid and

²¹ Présidence de la République: Accueil: Intervention du président de la République sur « la nouvelle France industrielle », Office of the President (Paris) 16 September 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/intervention-du-president-de-la-republique-sur-la-nouvelle-france-industrielle/>

²² Portail du Gouvernement: Modernisation de l’action publique : le Premier ministre annonce 3 milliards d’euros d’économies et 200 mesures de simplification, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 17 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/premier-ministre/modernisation-de-l-action-publique-le-premier-ministre-annonce-3-milliards-d-euros->

²³ Portail du Gouvernement: Un budget 2014 pour le retour de la croissance et de l’emploi, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/un-budget-2014-pour-le-retour-de-la-croissance-et-de-l-emploi>

²⁴ Portail du Gouvernement: Entreprises : les 50 nouvelles mesures du choc de simplification, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 22 April 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/entreprises-les-50-nouvelles-mesures-du-choc-de-simplification>

²⁵ Portail du Gouvernement: Un nouveau dispositif pour favoriser le capital investissement d’entreprise, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 8 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/en-direct-des-ministeres/un-nouveau-dispositif-pour-favoriser-le-capital-investissement>

²⁶ Portail du Gouvernement: Lancement de la concertation sur le projet de loi d’orientation et de programmation pour l’adaptation de la société au vieillissement, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 29 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/presse/lancement-de-la-concertation-sur-le-projet-de-loi-d-orientation-et-de-programmation-pour-l-0>

(3) long-term commitment. The partnership will take place under the direction and the assistance of World Bank, African Development Bank and the French Developmental Agency.²⁷

On 15 January 2014, the French Government has made changes on two types of tax credits: (1) Tax Credit for Competitiveness and Employment and (2) Tax Credit for Research, in order to further assist the growth and the competitiveness of French economy. The new rates aim to allow businesses to reduce non-wage labour costs and to support innovation and development.²⁸

Presented at the annual European Semester, the National Reform Programme is a framework for the French Government to monitor and evaluate the strategy of “Europe 2020.” Based on three principles: (1) to redress public finances, (2) to restore competitiveness, strengthen the growth of green economy and (3) to restore the labour market, France aims to recover the French economy through structural reforms.²⁹

Subsequently, on 16 April 2014, the French Prime Minister Manuel Valls presented a detailed saving plan on spending between 2015 and 2017 to the Council of Ministers. The EUR 50 million saving plan focuses on three major objectives: (1) responsibility and solidarity, (2) restoring purchasing power, and (3) reducing deficit, in order to further promote and strengthen the economy and to create jobs, especially for seniors and youth.³⁰

France is awarded a score of +1 for undertaking action towards nurturing the global economic.

Analyst: Freda Zhang

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to take significant action to advance sustainable growth by promoting demand.

On 12 November 2013 Germany’s trade surplus for the second quarter, that of EUR 45.9 billion, became a conspicuous target for the European Union (EU), and contradicts EU economic balance agreements.³¹ In addition to the EU’s threat of investigating Germany’s fiscal imbalance, criticism from the United States and the International Monetary Fund stated that Germany’s dependence on exports is hindering European Growth.³² EU Economic and Monetary Affairs Commissioner Olli Rehn suggested that Germany must focus on boosting domestic consumption and fostering higher wages. Some German official rebuked, saying imbalances are aimed at members who were

²⁷ Présidence de la République: Accueil: Discours de clôture de la Conférence pour un nouveau modèle de partenariat économique entre l’Afrique et la France, Office of the President (Paris) 4 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/discours-de-cloture-de-la-conference-pour-un-nouveau-modele-de-partenariat-economique-entre-l-afrique-et-la-france/>

²⁸ Portail du Gouvernement: Aides aux entreprises : ce qui change en 2014, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 15 January 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/aides-aux-entreprises-ce-qui-change-en-2014>

²⁹ Portail du Gouvernement: Les grands axes du Programme national de réforme, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 23 April 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/les-grands-axes-du-programme-national-de-reforme>

³⁰ Portail du Gouvernement: Plan d’économies : les mesures détaillées Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 16 April 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/premier-ministre/plan-d-economies-les-mesures-detaillees>

³¹ Pressure Is on Germany to Narrow Its Trade Gap 12 November 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/13/business/international/germans-could-be-victims-of-their-own-success.html?_r=0

³² Germany called to task on rising trade surplus 6 November 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. <http://www.independent.ie/business/world/germany-called-to-task-on-rising-trade-surplus-29729767.html>

insufficiently competitive, rather than those who are competitive.³³ According to the German Finance Ministry, “in light of the significant current account surplus, the government sees no grave weaknesses in competitiveness.”³⁴

Furthermore, German Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed opposition to the Eurozone, stating that the term austerity is synonymous with “balancing the budget.”³⁵ The Deputy Leader for Merkel’s Christian Democrats (CDU), Michael Fuchs also observed that, “in truth no one [European Union Members] is really saving anyway, they’re just issuing less debt than before.” European Commission President Jose Barroso responded asserting austerity is reaching its limits. Barroso argued that Germany’s economy needs more flexibility and growth measures.³⁶

However, on 19 December 2013, German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble confirmed that Germany was backing a EUR 55 billion resolution fund to aid struggling Eurozone banks, as well as cost-sharing procedures with France. Minister Schaeuble stated that the “establishment of the banking union is the most important element of the coming years.”

Moreover, on 12 February 2014 the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Sigmar Gabriel stated that the German economic trajectory is characterized by “stable and broad-based recovery,” alluding to a speculated 1.8 per cent GDP domestic increase.³⁷ The development of Germany’s labour market is expected to increase employment for 240 000 people. Gabriel proposed that Germany’s growing dynamic domestic market will be far-reaching, stating that “We are thus coming closer to our goal of reducing the imbalances in the euro zone.”

On 5 March 2014, The European Commission presented an in-depth review of Germany’s economy, which highlighted some macroeconomic imbalances. In response, the Federal Government of Germany, in conjunction European partners, will abide to the rule of the reformed Stability and Growth Pact with ambitions to reduce economic imbalances.³⁸ Sigmar Gabriel stated that, “The German Federal Government supports the European Commission’s resolute implementation of all procedures to co-ordinate the economic and financial policies in the European Union.”

In addition, on 15 April 2014 a spring projection for Germany’s economy suggests “broad-based and robust growth.”³⁹ Some of the key points include: (1) gross fixed capital formation is predicted to increase by 4.1 per cent in 2014; (2) significant increases in income and employment; (3) and most importantly, imports are expected to increase disproportionately to exports — decreasing Germany’s current account surplus. Gabriel said that, “The introduction of a uniform minimum wage and public

³³ Pressure Is on Germany to Narrow Its Trade Gap 12 November 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/13/business/international/germans-could-be-victims-of-their-own-success.html?_r=0

³⁴ Pressure Is on Germany to Narrow Its Trade Gap 12 November 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/13/business/international/germans-could-be-victims-of-their-own-success.html?_r=0

³⁵ Angela Merkel insists austerity measures aren’t ‘evil’ as Eurozone turns against Germany. 24 April 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. <http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/394375/Angela-Merkel-insists-austerity-measures-aren-t-evil-as-Eurozone-turns-against-Germany>

³⁶ Germany Signals Austerity Leeway in Budget-Rule Flexibility 24 April 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-04-24/germany-signals-leeway-in-austerity-with-budget-rule-flexibility.html>

³⁷ The Social Market Economy Today - Stimulating Growth and Cohesion 2 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=626006.html>

³⁸ Gabriel: Competitiveness and exports of German companies important for Europe 3 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=629018.html>

³⁹ The German economy: “A broad-based upswing” (Federal Minister Gabriel) 15 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=637158.html>

investment in education, research and infrastructure stimulate domestic demand and strengthen growth in Germany. We thus contribute to the reduction of imbalances and assume responsibility for Europe.”⁴⁰

Germany has been awarded a partial score of 0 for taking some actions to stimulate demand and promote balance economic growth.

Analyst: Michael Humeniuk

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to nurture global recovery through demand.

On 4 September 2013, the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance announced that the “Tobin tax” will be applied on equity trading at high frequency.⁴¹ This tariff was applied in an effort to balance domestic and foreign consumption.

In addition, on 24 September 2013, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced that EUR 20 billion through decree law 35 was allocated to local public administrations to pay off debts. So far EUR 11.3 billion have been allocated to pay creditors.⁴²

On 29 October 2013, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced that EUR 2.5 billion will be provided by the Treasury through decree law 102 for health debts, use in the Financial Stability Pact—contributions to finance European funds—and payments to municipalities so Italy can stabilize debts and maintain economic growth.⁴³ Under decree law 102 a further EUR 4.7 billion is left to be allocated. The ministry has set up a regular monitoring of the funds to ensure proper use.⁴⁴ Through decree law 102, domestic fiscal sustainability at all levels will be a more realistic and attainable goal.

Moreover, on 15 October 2013, the Italian government adopted the 2014 Stability Law reform which calls for EUR 12 billion in spending cuts for 2014 and EUR 3.7 billion in tax cuts for business. This will ensure that Italy’s budget deficit will not be more than 3 per cent of GDP.⁴⁵ This policy package was invoked to maintain price stability during the current recession.

⁴⁰ Gabriel: safeguarding competitiveness, stimulating investment 15 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=635812.html>

⁴¹ TOBIN TAX: CLARIFICATION ON HIGH FREQUENCY TRADING (HFT) Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finance (Rome). 04 September 2013. Access Date: 25 December 2013. http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0149.html

⁴² Compared to the detection of the beginning of the month (7.2 billion), the MEF a sharp increase in payments made by local debtors to creditors, having reached the 57% of the 20 billion allocated by DL 35. Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finance (Rome). 24 September 2013. Access Date: 25 December 2013. http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0167.html

⁴³ Match phase two due to DL 102/2013: being paid by the Treasury other 2.5 billion to the regions for the payment of debts and health by the COP more than 1 billion to municipalities. Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finance (Rome). 29 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013 http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0198.html

⁴⁴ Match phase two due to DL 102/2013: being paid by the Treasury other 2.5 billion to the regions for the payment of debts and health by the COP more than 1 billion to municipalities. Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finance (Rome). 29 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013 http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0198.html

⁴⁵ Arens, Mariane. Italian government adopts austerity budget. International Committee of the Fourth International (ICFI) 21 October 2013. Access Date: 25 December 2013. <http://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2013/10/21/ital-o21.html>

Additionally, on 18 December 2013, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced a new municipal tax on services indivisible, Tasi, for first time homeowners will be reduced in 2014. The current tax with base rate, four per thousand, and basic reduction equals EUR 3.8 billion in expenses, but with Tasi at a base rate of one per thousand and no deductions EUR 1.7 billion will be extracted.⁴⁶ However, the bill is still pending approval in parliament and will only be feasible with a State Budget allocation of EUR 500 million. This bill has the potential to boost sustainable economic growth and price stability upon approval.

Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for distribution of funding and legislation reforms to maintain price stability and promote sustainable growth.

Analyst: Daniel Szulc

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitments to nurture global recovery by promoting demand.

On 8 August 2013, the Cabinet approved a medium term fiscal plan which aims to halve the deficit to GDP ratio by halve from 2010 levels in 2015 and to have a surplus in 2010. The Japanese government plans to decrease the issuance of bonds, reduce expenditures, bring down the General Account's primary deficit by approximately YEN 4 trillion in both 2014 and 2015 to meet the target. This falls in line with Japan's commitment to creating a flexible fiscal policy as it will remove both future interest burdens.⁴⁷

Additionally, on 5 December 2013, the Japanese Cabinet approved a YEN 18.6 trillion package in hopes of pulling the economy out of deflation. The Cabinet expect the measures to add one percentage point to GDP and create around 250,000 jobs. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's speech, he said, "This [package] includes steps to boost capital expenditure for the future and ensure the economy stays in a positive cycle." The package also includes plans to boost competitiveness; assist women, youth and the elderly; accelerate reconstruction from the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami; and build infrastructure for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. The Cabinet hopes the plan will create a positive economic cycle and bring Japan sustainable growth.⁴⁸

Furthermore, on 20 December 2013, the Bank of Japan released a statement on monetary policy stating that it will continue quantitative and qualitative monetary easing aimed at the price stability target of 2 per cent. The Bank of Japan also stated they will increase Japanese government bond purchases to an annual rate of YEN 50 trillion, ETF purchases to an annual rate of YEN 1 trillion and J-REIT purchases to annual rate of YEN 30 billion.⁴⁹

Similarly, on 7 April 2014, the Bank of Japan released a statement on monetary policy stating it will attempt to increase its monetary base by an annual pace of YEN 60-70 trillion. The Bank of Japan

⁴⁶ In 2014 no tax burden on primary. Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome). 18 December 2013. Access Date: 25 April 2014. http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0254.html

⁴⁷ Basic Framework for Fiscal Consolidation: Medium-term Fiscal Plan, Office of the Cabinet of the Government of Japan (Tokyo) 8 August 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai1/2013/20130808_medium_term.pdf

⁴⁸ Japan approves \$182 billion economic package, doubts remain, REUTERS U.S Edition 5 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/05/us-japan-economy-stimulus-idUSBRE9B408J20131205>

⁴⁹ Statement on Monetary Policy, Bank of Japan 20 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.boj.or.jp/en/announcements/release_2013/k131220a.pdf

also announced they will continue monetary easing while aiming for a price target of 2 per cent. The Bank has reported an estimated CPI increase of 1.25 per cent.⁵⁰

Thus Japan has achieved a +1 for creating pricing stability through monetary policy, creating a flexible fiscal policy and creating structural reforms designed to promote sustainable growth.

Analyst: Xi Xi (Edward) Xiao

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.

Russia has stimulated demand through monetary policy measures.

On 13 September 2013, Bank of Russia unified interest rates on one-week liquidity provision and absorption open market operations and introduced a key rate as the main indicator of its monetary policy. The unification provided for a cut in interest rates on the overnight loans and loans, secured by non-marketable assets and guarantees from 8.25% to 6.5%. Following this decision, Russian Central Bank announced that it would make the refinancing rate, which currently amounts to 8.25%, equal to the key rate by 1 January 2016.⁵¹

Russia has stimulated demand through fiscal policy measures.

On 1 July 2013, Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade launched the program of state support towards preferential car lending. The program provides for subsidies from the state budget to credit institutions that provide loans to individuals willing to buy new cars. This measure is aimed at stimulating domestic demand in the automobile sector.⁵²

On 12 November 2013, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev instructed relevant ministries to make proposals on possible tax incentives aimed at boosting the tourist industry in the Russian Far East.⁵³

On 12 December 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin in his Address to the Federal Assembly highlighted several initiatives in the area of tax cuts and incentives for businesses. In particular, he supported the proposal that regional authorities could offer two-year tax holidays to new small businesses in the manufacturing, social and scientific sectors. He also announced that regions investing in industrial and technology parks and business incubators “will have the federal taxes paid by their resident companies returned for three years to the regional budgets in the form of inter-budgetary transfers” within the limits expenses for building relevant infrastructure. Finally, the President suggest creating special economic zones in the Far East and Eastern Siberia where non-extractive businesses will be provided with five-year exemptions for a number of taxes, as well as

⁵⁰ Bank of Japan's 8 April Monetary Policy Statement: Full Text, Bloomberg 7 April 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-04-08/bank-of-japan-s-8-april-monetary-policy-statement-full-text.html>

⁵¹ On the system of Bank of Russia monetary policy instruments, Bank of Russia 13 September 2013. Access Date: 27 February 2014. http://cbr.ru/eng/press/PR.aspx?file=130913_135042eng_3.htm.

⁵² Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade Launched a Program of State Support to Preferential Car Lending from July 2013, Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade 17 July 2013. Access Date: 27 February 2014. <http://www.minpromtorg.gov.ru/industry/auto/247>.

⁵³ Decisions resulting from the meeting of the Government Commission on the Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Far East, Government of Russia 12 November 2013. Access Date: 27 February 2014. <http://government.ru/en/news/8051>.

preferential insurance rates.⁵⁴ On 27 December 2013, he instructed the Government to develop amendments to legislation aimed at implementing the proposals from his address.⁵⁵

Russia has taken actions towards supporting demand through both monetary and fiscal macroeconomic measures. Thus, it is given a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to nurture the global recovery by promoting demand. The UK's main initiatives have centred on promoting investment, deregulation and balancing the national deficit.

On June 2013, the UK government released its strategic economic plan for Britain: "Investing in Britain's Future." Some of the key initiatives involve promoting investment to "repair and renew" the UK's infrastructure, through a public investment worth GBP 100 billion; investing in science and technology; and increasing access to finance for business "by offering strong incentives to banks and building societies to boost their lending," amongst these establishing a GBP 1 billion Business Bank to aid small businesses.⁵⁶

The UK government also launched new investment schemes to increase investment management and the competitiveness of the UK. The main objective of these schemes is to make the UK "the leading centre for fund management in Europe."⁵⁷

Additionally, on 9 September 2013 Chancellor George Osborne declared that the "British economy is turning a corner." He noted that to avoid mistakes of the past the government will employ its "new regulatory system to spot imbalances as they emerge, staying the course with the deficit reduction plan and following through with far-reaching economic and structural reforms." Osborne emphasized that one of the key areas to ensure the economic plan is sustainable is to "raise living standards," primarily by increasing personal allowances and offering low mortgage rates.⁵⁸

Moreover, according to Michael Fallon, Minister of State for Business and Energy and Minister of State for Energy, deregulation and promoting economic growth are central priorities for the UK's economic reform. He explained that the government is reducing regulatory burdens on businesses to facilitate growth, promote innovation and open markets to create jobs, and this way forward economic recovery. Through deregulation the government aims to save business over GBP 215 million per year.⁵⁹

⁵⁴ Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly, President of Russia 12 December 2013. Access Date: 27 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/6402>.

⁵⁵ Instructions on implementing Address to Federal Assembly, of Russia 27 December 2013. Access Date: 27 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/misc/6529>.

⁵⁶ Achieving Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth, HM Treasury (London) 31 July 2013. Access Date: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/achieving-strong-and-sustainable-economic-growth>

⁵⁷ Government launches two new investment schemes boosting investment management industry, HM Treasury (London) 1 July 2013. Access Date: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-launches-two-new-investment-schemes-boosting-investment-management-industry>

⁵⁸ Chancellor: British economy is turning a corner, HM Treasury (London) 9 September 2013. Access Date: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/chancellor-british-economy-is-turning-a-corner>

⁵⁹ Deregulation and economic growth: priorities for government reform, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 11 November 2014. Access Date: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/deregulation-and-economic-growth-priorities-for-government-reform>

Furthermore, during the Autumn Statement 2013 Speech, Chancellor George Osborne asserted that the UK is seeking “responsible recovery ... One where we don’t squander the gains we’ve made, but go on taking the difficult decisions.” He acknowledged that the Government still has to address the fact that business taxes remain high and exports too low and although disposable incomes are increasing, the effects of the financial crisis continue to affect cost of living for families. He nonetheless added that the economy is growing at a rate higher than anticipated and faster than France, Germany or even the United States. He further observed that unemployment is the lowest in seventeen years and is expected to decline to 7 per cent in 2015 and 5.6 per cent by 2018.⁶⁰

Critics however have observed that the growth figures are not particularly “impressive” given that from 1997 to 2007 the UK economy grew by 3.7 per cent per annum and 2013 is expected to experience only one third of that growth rate. Another criticism highlights that the recovery plan is producing unbalanced growth; while the service sector is leading recovery, the manufacturing industry is lagging severely behind.⁶¹

In this speech Osborne also announced three new areas Britain will commit to improve the economy: (1) obtain Parliament support to update the Charter for Budget Responsibility in order to ensure the national debt continues to decline and balance public finances. (2) “Cap overall welfare spending,” for example cut benefit packages to save GBP 19 billion a year. (3) Promote spending discipline to ensure fiscal credibility.⁶² GBP 11.5 billion of savings would be found from government budgets to continue along Britain’s path to deficit reduction. Another GBP 5 billion savings in the year 2015 to 2016 will come from ending “wasteful expenditure, transforming transactional and corporate services such as HR administration and IT support, and reducing the running costs of government.” This is part of the government’s efforts to “keep mortgage rates low for families and fix the banks, to deal with our debts, and to equip Britain to succeed in the global race.”⁶³

Furthermore, on 6 January 2014 Chancellor George Osborne outlined the “five components of the government’s long-term economic plan to build a stronger, more competitive economy” for the year 2014: (1) cutting the national deficit; (2) reducing taxes for families; (3) creating jobs by supporting business; (4) cutting immigration and welfare; (5) providing education and skills. Osborne added that there would be further cuts of around GBP 25 billion between 2017 and 2018 and a GBP 12 billion cuts to welfare programs.⁶⁴

In a speech delivered in Hong Kong on 20 February 2014, ahead of the G20 Finance meeting, Chancellor George Osborne declared that economic recovery is not secured. He added that countries cannot “rely on consumers alone for our economic growth, as we did in previous decades.” Instead he emphasized the need to promote investments and exports.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ Chancellor George Osborne’s Autumn Statement 2013 speech, HM Treasury (London) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/chancellor-george-osbornes-autumn-statement-2013-speech>

⁶¹ Expect a base rate rise as the UK economy shows all the signs of a strong recovery, The Telegraph (London), 1 September 2013. Access Date: 10 January 2014. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/comment/10279318/Expect-a-base-rate-rise-as-the-UK-economy-shows-all-the-signs-of-a-strong-recovery.html>

⁶² Chancellor George Osborne’s Autumn Statement 2013 speech, HM Treasury (London) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/chancellor-george-osbornes-autumn-statement-2013-speech>

⁶³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/spending-round-2013-next-stage-in-governments-plan-to-move-from-rescue-to-recovery>

⁶⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/chancellor-lets-finish-the-job>

⁶⁵ ‘Economic recovery is not yet secure’, says Chancellor, UK Treasury (London) 20 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/economic-recovery-is-not-yet-secure-says-chancellor>

Subsequently, on 20 March 2014, George Osborne unveiled the 2013 budget “setting out how the government will take further action to secure the recovery and build a resilient economy.” The budget sets out “radical” reforms. To reduce the deficit and control spending the UK government will cap the welfare budget. The government will further help British businesses by doubling the annual investment allowance to GBP 500,000 until the end of 2015, offering the best export finance in Europe and reducing energy costs.

Additionally, the budget aims to reduce taxes for families by increasing the level of the tax-free personal allowances, from GBP 10,000 to GBP 10,500 in April 2015; increase child support; and “help a further 120,000 households purchase a home by extending the Help to Buy: equity loan scheme to March 2020.”⁶⁶ The measures outlined in the budget reinforce the Finance Bill 2014 which will “help households to work, save and plan, promotes growth, and ensures everyone pays a fair share of tax.” Amongst these, reducing the starting rate of income tax on savings from 10 per cent to 0 per cent. This initiative will benefit over 1.5 million households.⁶⁷

Moreover, on 2 April 2014, Prime Minister David Cameron announced income tax cuts that would benefit over 26 million people starting in 6 April 2014. This means that “the typical taxpayer is now paying about GBP 705 less income tax than they were in 2010 and someone who earns the national minimum wage working for around 30 hours a week will not pay any income tax at all. According to the Prime Minister, “A key part of this government’s long-term economic plan is to cut taxes so that people can keep more of the money they earn and feel more financially secure.”⁶⁸

The United Kingdom has advanced multiple fiscal policies centred on deregulation and investment, and has committed some monies to nurture economic recovery, and has advanced tax-cut initiatives to ease monetary policy. The UK has thus been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

United States: +1

The U.S. has fully complied with its commitment to nurture the global economy by supporting demand. It has made progress in supporting demand by the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), to support demand through monetary policy with quantitative easing, created a more flexible fiscal policy in the Bipartisan Budget Act, and promoted sustainable growth through monetary policy in the second phase of “Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership.”

The U.S. has taken significant steps to nurture the global economy by supporting demand by reducing imbalances between imports and exports. The TPP is a proposed trade agreement and is currently being negotiated by Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam. The potential members make up 40 per cent of the global economy and the White House has a strong desire to create a free trade area. On 10 December 2013 ministers gave up on meeting the goal of concluding the agreement in Singapore in the latest ministerial talks, but significant progress has been made, and the president announced

⁶⁶ Budget 2014: Key announcements, UK Treasury (London) 20 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/budget-2014-key-announcements>

⁶⁷ Finance Bill 14 brings in new tax changes, UK Treasury (London) 27 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/finance-bill-14-brings-in-new-tax-changes>

⁶⁸ Income tax cuts to benefit 26 million people from 6 April 2014, UK Treasury (2 April 2014). Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/income-tax-cuts-to-benefit-26-million-people-from-6-april-2014>

that he will return to Asia in April.⁶⁹ A free trade agreement would mean increased exports for the U.S. as well as a contribution to the global economy.

Moreover, the U.S. has nurtured the global economy by supporting demand through monetary policy. On 19 June 2013, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke stated his support for slowing down the program known as quantitative easing. The Federal Reserve currently buys USD 85 billion of bonds every month in order to push more money into the economy. Bernanke stated that if labor markets show traction, inflation would rise towards the target rate of 2.0. Other considerations include unemployment rates with a threshold of 6.5 per cent.⁷⁰

On 31 July 2013 the U.S. Federal Reserve decided to halt the scaling back program due to bank lending as residential mortgage lending has dropped and commercial lending growth has slowed. The excess money going into the financial system that has increased from USD 2 billion to about USD 2.8 trillion and continues to support the economy by promoting demand through monetary policy, creating a suitable environment for investors.⁷¹

Furthermore, the U.S. has nurtured the global economy by supporting demand through creating flexible fiscal policy. On 10 December 2013, President Barack Obama released a statement on the House's Passage of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 following the government shutdown. This created more jobs thus supporting the economy and replaces a portion of spending cuts that harmed the economy known as "the sequester" and allowed for critical investments in areas such as scientific research.⁷² The White house stated that the debt ceiling would need to be renewed in order to avoid a possible default to creditors, which would in turn harm the global economy.⁷³ The two year deal was passed to restore overall 2014 fiscal spending levels to USD 1.012 trillion.⁷⁴ This fiscal policy is intended to reduce U.S. deficit and contribute to the global economy.

In addition, the U.S. has nurtured the global economy by supporting demand through structural reforms designed to promote sustainable growth. On 5 December 2013, President Obama opened applications for phase two of "Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership," which seeks to leverage federal funds to help American communities become globally competitive manufacturing sites. This strategy will strengthen their ability to compete and in turn attract global manufactures. The USD 1.3 billion in federal funds and assistance being pledged will be designated to 12 communities with strategies and with completion will allow for global demand to increase.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ White House: Transpacific Partnership 'remains a top priority for Obama', The Raw Story (Washington DC) 16 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2013/12/16/white-house-transpacific-partnership-remains-a-top-priority-for-obama/>

⁷⁰ Bernanke Offers Possible Timeline for Tapering, Fox Business 19 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.foxbusiness.com/economy/2013/06/19/fed-decision-on-tap/>

⁷¹ Analysis: Time to taper? Not if you look at bank loans, Reuters (Washington DC) 19 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/09/19/us-usa-fed-banks-analysis-idUSBRE98I07B20130919>

⁷² Statement by the President on the Budget, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/12/10/statement-president-budget>

⁷³ Bipartisan budget agreement passes crucial test in U.S. Senate, The Guardian (Washington DC) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/dec/17/us-bipartisan-budget-deal-set-vote-senate>

⁷⁴ U.S. Senate passes budget deal, focus shifts to spending, Reuters (Washington DC) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/18/us-usa-fiscal-idUSBRE9BF1FW20131218>

⁷⁵ FACT SHEET: Attracting Manufacturing Investment in American Communities, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/12/05/fact-sheet-attracting-manufacturing-investment-american-communities>

In regard to fuelling economic growth, an executive order was made on 19 February 2014 for initiatives to streamline the export and import process for America's businesses. This order calls for increased effort to develop trade processing infrastructure, such as the International Trade Data System (ITDS), to innovate regulatory control systems to reduce costs, and to further solidify commitment to technology by embracing innovation. This executive order insists on providing a sustainable trading environment for all.⁷⁶

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for taking partial steps to nurture the global economy by supporting demand.

Analyst: Farina Mendelson

European Union: 0

The European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with their commitment to nurture the global economic recovery through demand. The EU as a whole has not proposed comprehensive structural reforms, but it is assisting certain member states achieve such reforms.

On 19 December 2013, the EU explained its new trade scheme taking effect on 1 January 2014. The goal of the new trade scheme is to focus on giving the least developed countries unrestricted access to EU markets, revoking benefits of free trade to certain countries,⁷⁷ which have successfully developed recently, and to balance EU zone import export issues.⁷⁸

As concerns monetary policy, on 12 December 2013 the European Central Bank stated that monetary policy will continue to be loose since the economic recovery has not been completed, and will continue to be loose until the economy has stabilized.⁷⁹

However, contrary to the commitment made by the EU, the European Central Bank believes that there should be no more fiscal consolidation for Europe, making it difficult to comply with the required fiscal policy component of the current commitment.⁸⁰ Instead, the EU focuses on investment to counterbalance the lack of EU wide fiscal policy and structural reforms and has shown legislative and policy action towards improving the efficacy of investments rendered.⁸¹

Other activity that can be associated with the EUs commitment, if only partially, includes its work in creating fiscally sound budgets in member states that have requested help. One example is Croatia, where the European Commission has taken steps to make use of the Excessive Deficit Procedure to restore fiscal balance to that nation state.⁸² Other examples include the EU stepping in with financial

⁷⁶ Executive Order -- Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 19 February 2014. Access Date: 2 April 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/02/19/executive-order-streamlining-exportimport-process-america-s-businesses>

⁷⁷ EEPC: India's motor vehicle exports to EU to be hit from January, The Hindu Business Line (New Delhi) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/industry-and-economy/eepec-indias-motor-vehicle-exports-to-eu-to-be-hit-from-january/article5417980.ece>

⁷⁸ Revised EU trade scheme to help developing countries applies on January 2014, European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013.

⁷⁹ ECB To Continue with Easy Monetary Policy as Long as Needed to Boost Recovery, International Business Times (New York) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.ibtimes.com/ecb-continue-easy-monetary-policy-long-needed-boost-recovery-while-latest-data-show-industrial>

⁸⁰ ECB's Couere sees no need for more fiscal centralisation, Reuters (Frankfurt) 6 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/06/ecb-coeure-idUSF9N0JL00120131206>

⁸¹ Cohesion Policy is the EU's Investment Policy, European Commission (Marseille) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-13-1028_en.htm

⁸² Croatia: Commission takes steps under the Excessive Deficit Procedure, European Commission (Brussels) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1124_en.htm

assistance to assist Spain⁸³ and Portugal.⁸⁴ However as of 6 May 2014, EU banks are unwilling to lend as Eurozone deflation has stifled investment. Countries who are still vulnerable as the recovery takes hold include Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Portugal, and France.⁸⁵

Thus, the EU receives a score of 0 for comprehensively addressing its trade policy, partially addressing its fiscal and monetary policy, and tangentially addressing structural reforms in particular member states, with regards to supporting the global economic recovery through demand.

Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

⁸³ Statement by the EC and the ECB following the conclusion of the fifth review of the financial assistance programme for Spain, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1153_en.htm

⁸⁴ Statement by the EC, ECB, and IMF on the Tenth Review Mission to Portugal, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2013 Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1158_en.htm

⁸⁵ EU economy to grow but still vulnerable: European Commission, Press TV (Brussels) 6 May 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014. <http://www.presstv.ir/detail/2014/05/06/361475/eu-economy-to-grow-but-still-vulnerable-european-commission/>

2. Macroeconomic Policy: Global Imbalances [45]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm our commitment to cooperate to achieve a lasting reduction in global imbalances, which surplus and deficit countries must address.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

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

Background:

Global imbalances refer to the disparity in current account balances between countries. Resolving such imbalances refers to attempts to reduce the current-account surplus or current-account deficit a country may carry. Typically this entails surplus countries shifting to relying more on internal demand, and deficit countries shifting to focus on generating external demand.⁸⁶ Large, unsustainable global imbalances can have a profound destabilizing effect on the global economy, impeding international trade and investment by generating uncertainty in markets.⁸⁷ G8 leaders at Lough Erne stated their intentions to avoid any such vulnerabilities which could disrupt global economic recovery.⁸⁸

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 acknowledged the importance of adjusting the global imbalance by “supporting strong internal demand in surplus countries and increasing savings rates in deficit countries through appropriate macroeconomic and structural policies.”⁸⁹

Though it has made commitments regarding other aspects of the health of the global economy, not until Lough Erne 2013 did the G8 again pledge to reduce global imbalances.

Commitment Features:

Specific mechanisms used to reduce imbalances will differ for each G8 member according to their current account status, and according to the specific conditions of their economic outlook. The

⁸⁶ Kowalski, P. and M. Leshner, “Global Imbalances: Trade Effects and Policy Challenges”, OECD (Paris) 2011. Access Date: 5 December 2013. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/global-imbalances_5kg22x55618n-en.

⁸⁷ Kowalski, P. and M. Leshner, “Global Imbalances: Trade Effects and Policy Challenges”, OECD (Paris) 2011. Access Date: 5 December 2013. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/global-imbalances_5kg22x55618n-en.

⁸⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué (Lough Erne), G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 5 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#economy>.

⁸⁹ G8 Leaders’ Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future (L'Aquila), G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html>.

International Monetary Fund identifies two categories of rebalancing strategies, both internal and external.

Internal corrective adjustments will likely include fiscal consolidation, and efforts to improve the efficiency of public finance. Such measures would apply particularly to deficit countries like the U.S. and Japan.⁹⁰

External adjustments for surplus countries can include structural reforms to stimulate internal demand, improving social safety nets, tax reform, reform of state-owned enterprises. External strategies for deficit countries may involve structural reforms aimed at improving competitiveness, like investing in human and physical capital, and technology enhancements.⁹¹ Reducing tariffs for certain sectors could also rebalance for both deficit and surplus countries.⁹² Members also have the option of adjusting exchange rates to improve growth, to depreciate in cases of deficit countries, and appreciate in cases of surplus.⁹³ With these mechanisms, members can shift the sources of their demand, to counteract the existing bias of their economy.

The Lough Erne Statement on the global economy also emphasized sustainable growth, sustainable recovery, and job creation. Therefore the commitment to correct global imbalances should not infringe on such efforts.

Full Compliance will be based on the ability of a member to make policy adjustments to reduce their own deficit or surplus, with strategies including but not limited to any of the aforementioned mechanisms. A score of Full Compliance will also indicate that the member has undertaken adjustments to global imbalances while not hindering domestic growth and economic recovery.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not implement policies to reduce their own deficit or surplus.
0	Member implements policies which shift demand appropriately to address global rebalancing but does so at the cost of domestic growth and confidence.
+1	Member implements policies which shift demand appropriately to address global rebalancing while maintaining domestic growth and confidence.

Lead Analyst: Emily Johnson

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to address global rebalancing and has abstained from introducing measures which impede domestic growth and confidence.

⁹⁰ Imbalances and Growth: Update of Staff Sustainability Assessments for G-20 Mutual Assessment Process, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.) September 2013. Access Date: 5 December 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/map2013/map2013.pdf>.

⁹¹ Imbalances and Growth: Update of Staff Sustainability Assessments for G-20 Mutual Assessment Process, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.) September 2013. Access Date: 5 December 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/map2013/map2013.pdf>.

⁹² Kowalski, P. and M. Leshner, "Global Imbalances: Trade Effects and Policy Challenges", OECD- (Paris) 2011. Access Date: 5 December 2013. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/global-imbalances_5kg22x55618n-en.

⁹³ Imbalances and Growth: Update of Staff Sustainability Assessments for G-20 Mutual Assessment Process, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.) September 2013. Access Date: 5 December 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/map2013/map2013.pdf>.

Canada has run a persistent current account deficit for the past four years.⁹⁴ Its domestic economy remains relatively strong, yet its exports are impeded by a drop in global demand.⁹⁵

On 18 October 2013, the European Union and Canada announced concluded negotiations on the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), a major free trade agreement that will drop tariffs on several important sectors.⁹⁶ The agreement will increase bilateral trade by 20 per cent, stimulating Canada's dampened exports.^{97,98} Upon implementation, 98 per cent of EU and Canadian tariffs will be removed immediately.⁹⁹ The agreement will not enter into force until ratified, a process which could take up to two years.¹⁰⁰

For concluding negotiations aimed at reducing tariffs and boosting exports, and avoiding measures which would undercut growth, Canada is given a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Kasra Behnampour

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to reduce global imbalances.

France has run a current account deficit since the 1990s.¹⁰¹

In July 2013, French President François Hollande commissioned a study on French competitiveness under the direction of French businessman Louis Gallois.¹⁰² On 5 November 2013, Gallois' recommendations were released. The recommendations underlined the need to slash French labour costs and redirect tax burdens away from corporations and on to households.¹⁰³

On 3 July 2013 at the Berlin Conference, President Hollande committed to the implementation of the Youth Guarantee over the next two years.¹⁰⁴ The Youth Guarantee includes a commitment to supplying youth under the age of 25 with either "a job, continued education, an apprenticeship or a

⁹⁴ Current Account Deficit Down, But Still 'Near Record', CBC (Ottawa) 28 February 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/current-account-deficit-down-but-still-near-record-1.1364787>.

⁹⁵ Current Account Deficit Down, But Still 'Near Record', CBC (Ottawa) 28 February 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/current-account-deficit-down-but-still-near-record-1.1364787>.

⁹⁶ Canada, EU unveil 'historic' free-trade agreement, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 18 October 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/eu-harper/article14924915/>.

⁹⁷ CETA: Canada-EU Free Trade Deal Lauded by Harper, Barroso, CBC (Ottawa) 18 October 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/ceta-canada-eu-free-trade-deal-lauded-by-harper-barroso-1.2125122>.

⁹⁸ Staying on Track In an Uncertain World, Update of Economic and Fiscal Projections 2013, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 12 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/efp-pef/2013/efp-pef-01-eng.asp#s2>.

⁹⁹ Canada, EU unveil 'historic' free-trade agreement, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 18 October 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/eu-harper/article14924915/>.

¹⁰⁰ Canada, EU unveil 'historic' free-trade agreement, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 18 October 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/eu-harper/article14924915/>.

¹⁰¹ Current Account Balance (% of GDP), Data, The World Bank (Washington, D.C.). Access Date: 1 January 2014. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BN.CAB.XOKA.GD.ZS>.

¹⁰² France readies response to shock therapy industry call, Reuters UK Edition (London) 5 November 2013. Access Date 26 December 2013. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2012/11/05/uk-france-competitiveness-idUKBRE8A415120121105>.

¹⁰³ France readies response to shock therapy industry call, Reuters UK Edition (London) 5 November 2013. Access Date 26 December 2013. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2012/11/05/uk-france-competitiveness-idUKBRE8A415120121105>.

¹⁰⁴ EU Youth Guarantee, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government of Germany (Berlin). 13 November 2013. Access Date 28 December 2013. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/ContentArchiv/EN/Archiv17/Reiseberichte/2013/2013-11-13-paris-jugendarbeitslosigkeit.html>.

traineeship”¹⁰⁵ within four months of leaving formal education or becoming unemployed. Commitment to the Youth Guarantee exemplifies France’s efforts to global rebalancing via job creation and investments in human capital.

On 26 August 2013, French Minister of Economy and Finance Pierre Moscovici presented a motion to the French national assembly to reform the “Plan d’épargne en actions” (PEA).¹⁰⁶ The PEA is a national shared savings program meant to aid in the financing of small and medium sized businesses in France and contributes to national savings.¹⁰⁷ On 14 November 2013 the French National Assembly approved the reform.¹⁰⁸

On 12 September 2013, President Hollande and Minister of Industry Arnaud Montebourg introduced a new industrial strategy aimed at reviving French industry through technological investment totalling EUR 3.5 billion.¹⁰⁹ Investment will primarily benefit France’s biotechnology, transportation and digital sectors.¹¹⁰ Minister Montebourg promised to create 475,000 jobs and EUR 45 billion in revenues over the next ten years and increase French industrial competitiveness.¹¹¹

On 25 September 2013, Minister of Economy and Finance Pierre Moscovici presented the 2014 budget. The 2014 budget featured a series of internal corrective adjustments focused on improving the efficiency of public finance.¹¹² The budget featured cuts in lower public spending totalling EUR 15 billion.¹¹³ The Ministries of Defence and Finance faced job cuts totalling 13 123 jobs.¹¹⁴ Public spending is set to be redirected towards the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice where Moscovici plans to create 11,000 jobs.¹¹⁵ Furthermore, the tax credit for

¹⁰⁵ EU Youth Guarantee, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government of Germany (Berlin). 13 November 2013. Access Date 28 December 2013.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/ContentArchiv/EN/Archiv17/Reiseberichte/2013/2013-11-13-paris-jugendarbeitslosigkeit.html>.

¹⁰⁶ Réforme du PEA, Ministère de L’Économie et des Finances (Paris) 26 August 2013. Access Date 28 December 2013. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/reforme-du-plan-epargne>.

¹⁰⁷ Réforme du PEA, Ministère de L’Économie et des Finances (Paris) 26 August 2013. Access Date 28 December 2013. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/reforme-du-plan-epargne>.

¹⁰⁸ L’Assemblée approuve la creation d’un PEA-PME, Le Figaro (Paris) 14 November 2013. Access Date 29 December 2013. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-eco/2013/11/14/97002-20131114FILWWW00455-l-assemblee-approuve-la-creation-d-un-pea-pme.php>.

¹⁰⁹ France launches broad initiatives to improve industry, Radio France Internationale English (Paris) 13 September 2013. Date Accessed 27 December 2013. <http://www.english.rfi.fr/economy/20130913-france-launches-broad-initiatives-improve-industry-create-jobs>.

¹¹⁰ France unveils 3.5 billion Euro plan for ‘third industrial revolution’, Euractiv (Brussels) 16 September 2013. Access Date 28 December 2013. <http://www.euractiv.com/innovation-enterprise/35-plan-third-industrial-revolution-news-530438>.

¹¹¹ France launches broad initiatives to improve industry, Radio France Internationale English (Paris) 13 September 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.english.rfi.fr/economy/20130913-france-launches-broad-initiatives-improve-industry-create-jobs>.

¹¹² Le Budget 2014: Cap sur la croissance et l’emploi, Ministère de L’économie et des Finances (Paris) 6 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/plf2014-essentiel.pdf>.

¹¹³ France unveils ‘unprecedented’ public spending cuts, The Telegraph UK (London) 25 September 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financialcrisis/10334453/France-unveils-unprecedented-public-spending-cuts.html>.

¹¹⁴ France unveils ‘unprecedented’ public spending cuts, The Telegraph UK (London) 25 September 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financialcrisis/10334453/France-unveils-unprecedented-public-spending-cuts.html>.

¹¹⁵ France unveils ‘unprecedented’ public spending cuts, The Telegraph UK (London) 25 September 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financialcrisis/10334453/France-unveils-unprecedented-public-spending-cuts.html>.

competitive employment (CICE) will allow businesses to benefit from a 4 per cent decrease in labour costs.¹¹⁶

The 2014 budget presents a projected 19.6 per cent to 20 per cent tax increase on households.¹¹⁷ Furthermore President Hollande's pension reform presented in July 2013 extends the contribution payment period required for a full pension.¹¹⁸ It is projected that national revenue reaped from French households will increase by a total of EUR 12 million in 2014.¹¹⁹

On 29 December 2013, Hollande received approval from France's constitutional court to tax employees who earned more than EUR 1 million a year.¹²⁰ It was announced that firms would pay a 50 per cent tax on all wages above the EUR 1 million mark.¹²¹ The measure may prove to be an impediment to the growth of industry.¹²²

On 1 January 2014, Moscovici introduced the Tax Credit for Competitiveness and Employment "Le Crédit d'impôt pour la Compétitivité et l'Emploi- CICE." Corporate tax savings were raised from the previous 4% of payroll in 2013 to 6% of payroll as of January 2014. Moscovici predicted that this measure would result in a EUR20 billion relief in labor costs. By cutting the cost of labor, this tax credit is aimed at boosting French competitiveness by supporting enterprises.

On 10 February 2014, Hollande embarked on a three day US- Trip with a delegation of French high-tech entrepreneurs. The purpose of this mission was to fortify France- US cooperation in the high-tech industry and promote pro-business practices to support French entrepreneurial talent.

On 17 February 2014, at a meeting with France's top thirty business executives at Elysee Palace, Hollande announced that VAT and duty rules for firms would be streamlined. Hollande also pledged to phase out EUR30 billion in charges on companies by 2017 to bolster competitiveness.

On 26 March 2014, in a joint press conference with President Xi Jinping of the Republic of China, President Hollande reaffirmed France's commitment to rebalance foreign trade. Hollande emphasized the need to correct the trade deficit between France and China by "nurturing the trend of French exports to China." President Hollande also announced the creation of a Franco- Chinese joint investment fund. This was followed by the announcement of fifty investment agreements and contracts totaling EUR18 billion. These agreements are intended to spur "job creation and growth."

¹¹⁶ Impôts: qui va changer pour les entreprises et les collectivités, Le Monde (Paris), 31 December 2013. Access Date 31 December 2013. http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2013/12/30/impots-ce-qui-va-changer-pour-les-entreprises-et-les-collectivites_4341285_823448.html.

¹¹⁷ François Hollande admits French taxes are 'too much' Financial Times UK edition (London) 18 September 2013. Access Date 26 December 2013. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/db16fde0-1f8f-11e3-aa36-00144feab7de.html#axzz2oqRLHFtv>.

¹¹⁸ France's Hollande in tight spot on pension reform, Reuters UK (London) 21 July 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/07/21/us-france-pensions-analysis-idUSBRE96K02U20130721>.

¹¹⁹ Le Budget 2014: Cap sur la croissance et l'emploi, Ministère de L'économie et des Finances (Paris) 6 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/plf2014-essentiel.pdf>.

¹²⁰ Communiqué de Presse, Pierre Moscovici, Ministre de l'Economie et de Finance (Paris) 29 December 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://proxy-pubminefi.diffusion.finances.gouv.fr/pub/document/18/16672.pdf>.

¹²¹ Communiqué de Presse, Pierre Moscovici, Ministre de l'Economie et de Finance (Paris) 29 December 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://proxy-pubminefi.diffusion.finances.gouv.fr/pub/document/18/16672.pdf>.

¹²² French Cleared to Impose Controversial Tax on Industry, Thompson-Reuters (New York) 31 December 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <https://tax.thomsonreuters.com/media-resources/news-media-resources/checkpoint-news/tax-accounting-news/france-cleared-impose-controversial-millionaire-tax/>.

France has undertaken internal adjustments to reduce its current account deficit, including fiscal consolidation, increasing the efficiency of public spending, and external strategies to improve competitiveness. France is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Hadeer Shabeen

Germany: +1

Germany has thus far complied with its commitment to bridge the global imbalance gap.

In September 2013, Germany's long-running current account surplus became the largest in the world at EUR19.7 billion.¹²³ The European Commission has criticised the surplus, expressing concerns that it represents an untenable level of export-reliance, and that Germany is not acting enough to strengthen domestic demand.¹²⁴

On 15 October 2013, Germany submitted its Draft Budgetary Plans to the European Commission in compliance with the 'Two Pack' reform.¹²⁵ The 'Two Pack' provides a schedule by which Member States must submit for approval and adopt their national budgets, in order to better coordinate budgetary policies in the common currency area.¹²⁶ The Draft Budget contained no new discretionary measures.¹²⁷

On 13 November 2013, the European Commission determined to launch a detailed analysis of Germany's current account surplus, to ascertain whether it indicates a serious imbalance that could be harmful to the euro zone.¹²⁸ The Commission's President suggested that Germany should do more to strengthen its domestic demand.¹²⁹

On 21 November 2013, Chancellor Angela Merkel denied that Germany's high trade surplus held danger for the euro area. Both the Chancellor and Bundesbank board member Andreas Dombret denied the idea that Germany should deliberately weaken its competitiveness.¹³⁰

The Federal Statistical Office of Germany noted in December 2013 that while German exports fell by 0.2 compared to 2012, imports also declined, leading to a wider trade surplus.¹³¹

¹²³ EU Starts Investigating German Current Account Surplus, Reuters US Edition (New York) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/13/eu-germany-surplus-idUSL5N0IY2IJ20131113>.

¹²⁴ Germany Under Review Over Economic Rule in EU, BBC Business (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-24922975>.

¹²⁵ Draft Budgetary Plans of Euro Area Member States, Economic and Financial Affairs, European Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/sgp/budgetary_plans/index_en.htm.

¹²⁶ Draft Budgetary Plans of Euro Area Member States, Economic and Financial Affairs, European Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/sgp/budgetary_plans/index_en.htm.

¹²⁷ Analysis of the Draft Budgetary Plan of Germany, European Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/sgp/pdf/dbp/de_2013-11-15_swd_en.pdf.

¹²⁸ EU Starts Investigating German Current Account Surplus, Reuters US Edition (New York) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/13/eu-germany-surplus-idUSL5N0IY2IJ20131113>.

¹²⁹ EU Starts Investigating German Current Account Surplus, Reuters US Edition (New York) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/13/eu-germany-surplus-idUSL5N0IY2IJ20131113>.

¹³⁰ Bundesbank's Dombret defends German Trade Surplus, Reuters US Edition (New York) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/11/22/uk-germany-trade-bundesbank-idUKBRE9AL0J220131122>.

On 16 January 2014, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank Dr. Jens Weidmann acknowledged that Germany's current account surplus near 7% of GDP was very high. He also expressed resistance to stimulating domestic demand in Germany, as it would not have significant impact on rectifying current account imbalances in the euro zone.¹³² He noted that the competitiveness of the euro area as a whole needs to be improved in order to address imbalances.

On 17 March 2014, President Weidmann stated that increasing competition in Germany's services sector would help strengthen its domestic growth potential, but that Germany's surplus would still remain.¹³³

On 2 April 2014 Chancellor Angela Merkel and the Cabinet approved a draft bill introducing a national minimum wage of EUR8.50, scheduled to be read in the Bundestag in June.¹³⁴ European Union Social Affairs Commissioner László Andor expressed hope that a nation-wide minimum wage could contribute to bolstering German domestic demand. Some economists point out that the three per cent increase would not improve household purchasing power by a significant amount.¹³⁵

Chancellor Merkel approved a draft minimum wage increase aimed at generating relief for consumers, and stimulating growth which may improve domestic demand and reduce current account imbalances in the euro area. Germany is therefore awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analysts: Kriti Bhatt, Emily Johnson

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reduce global imbalances.

From mid-2011, Italy's current account deficit narrowed significantly, becoming a modest surplus in 2012, which persisted in 2013.^{136,137}

On 19 September 2013 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published "Destinazione Italia." This set of 50 measures was developed in order to stimulate foreign direct investment, and intended to boost the competitiveness of Italian companies.¹³⁸

On 20 September 2013 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published in their financial update for 2013 that net borrowing, absent of any new policies, could reach 3.1 per cent of the GDP. Italy's

¹³¹ German Exports Fall in 2013, but Trade Surplus Widens, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 7 February 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014. <http://www.dw.de/german-exports-fall-in-2013-but-trade-surplus-widens/a-17415592>.

¹³² Address by Deutsche Bundesbank President Jans Weidmann at the Tagesspiegel DeutschlandAgora 2014, Deutsche Bundesbank (Berlin) 16 January 2014. Access Date: 15 March 2014. http://www.bundesbank.de/Redaktion/EN/Reden/2014/2014_01_16_weidmann.html.

¹³³ Address by Deutsche Bundesbank President Jans Weidmann at the Tagesspiegel DeutschlandAgora 2014, Deutsche Bundesbank (Berlin) 16 January 2014. Access Date: 15 March 2014. http://www.bundesbank.de/Redaktion/EN/Reden/2014/2014_01_16_weidmann.html.

¹³⁴ German Cabinet Approves National Minimum Wage Bill, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 April 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014. <http://www.dw.de/german-cabinet-approves-national-minimum-wage-bill/a-17536162>.

¹³⁵ Views Diverge Over Minimum Wage in Germany, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.dw.de/views-diverge-over-minimum-wage-in-germany/a-17117399>.

¹³⁶ Macroeconomic Imbalances: Italy 2013, European Commission (Brussels) April 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/occasional_paper/2013/pdf/ocp138_en.pdf.

¹³⁷ Current Account Balance in Millions, OECD StatExtracts (Paris) 2 January 2014. Access Date: 2 January 2014.

¹³⁸ Destinazione Italia, Ministero Dell'Economia E Delle Finanze (Rome) 19 September 2013. Access Date: December 30 2013. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/approfondimenti/2013/20130925_destinazioneitaliainglese2.pdf.

agreement with the Council of the European Union to keep its deficit-GDP ratio below 3 per cent reinforces the commitment made to reduce global imbalances at the Lough Erne Summit.¹³⁹

The OECD has pointed out that Italy's labour force could profit investment in people's basic literacy and numeracy skills. The IMF noted that it lagged significantly in ease of doing business.¹⁴⁰ The IMF recommended a focus on improving competitiveness.

Thus, Italy has been given a score of +1 for their commitment to assist in reducing global imbalances.

Analyst: Jennifer Commisso

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reduce global imbalances.

In October 2013, Japan's current account balance sank into deficit for the first time in nine months.¹⁴¹

On 12 December 2013, Prime Minister Abe and his cabinet passed a supplementary budget for the current fiscal year ending in March 2014.¹⁴² The budget accounts for JPY 5.46 trillion in stimulus. It was engineered to offset the effects of a scheduled increase in the national sales tax beginning in April.¹⁴³

The 2013 stimulus package includes several measures to increase competitiveness, including support for capital investments in technology, support for SMEs (small and medium sized enterprises,) and resources for development in overseas markets.¹⁴⁴ It also includes JPY 317.8 billion for the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.¹⁴⁵

The government will finance the stimulus through the sale of shares in Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp, in addition to unexpectedly high tax revenue from 2013.¹⁴⁶

On 24 December 2013, the cabinet approved the draft budget for the fiscal year beginning in April 2014.¹⁴⁷ The budget includes a significant spending increase, rising over JPY 3 trillion more than the current fiscal year.¹⁴⁸

¹³⁹ Update of the Economic and Financial Document 2013, Ministero Dell'Economia E Delle Finanze (Rome) 20 September 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/en/doc-finanza-pubblica/def/2013-2013/documenti/Update_of_the_2013_EFD_xOn-Linux_PROTETTO.pdf.

¹⁴⁰ Analysis: Italy's Reform List Reflect Tough Test for Euro Zone, Reuters U.S. (London) 13 October 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/10/13/us-economy-eurozone-italy-idUSBRE99C02J20131013>.

¹⁴¹ Fuel Costs Yield Deficit in Current Account, The Japan Times (Kyodo) 9 December 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/12/09/business/fuel-costs-yield-deficit-in-current-account/#.Usnxe2RDudA>.

¹⁴² Japan approves \$53 billion extra budget to fund stimulus, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/12/us-japan-economy-budget-idUSBRE9BB06220131212>.

¹⁴³ Japan approves \$53 billion extra budget to fund stimulus, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/12/us-japan-economy-budget-idUSBRE9BB06220131212>.

¹⁴⁴ Outline of the FY2013 Supplementary Budget, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2013/03.pdf>.

¹⁴⁵ Outline of the FY2013 Supplementary Budget, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2013/03.pdf>.

¹⁴⁶ Japan approves \$53 billion extra budget to fund stimulus, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/12/us-japan-economy-budget-idUSBRE9BB06220131212>.

The budget for the 2014 fiscal year includes over JPY 5 trillion in spending on education and medical research.¹⁴⁹ Major measures in education include investments in universities and new scholarships.¹⁵⁰

The fiscal 2014 budget will be financed by high tax revenues from 2013 and revenue from the sales tax raise coming into effect in April.¹⁵¹ However, 43 per cent of the budget will come from the issuance of new government bonds.¹⁵² The reliance on borrowing to fund new stimulus is of some concern. If the new budget fails to stimulate demand, growth could be stymied by the higher sales tax, drying up future tax revenue.¹⁵³

Japan's budget measures aimed at increasing competitiveness and investing in human and physical capital demonstrate a willingness to address its current account deficit and contribute to the reduction of global imbalances. For the present, these expenditures have not undermined growth and recovery. Japan is thus awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Emily Johnson

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on global imbalances.

Russia has taken measures to address external imbalances.

On 1 July 2013, Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade launched the program of state support towards preferential car lending. The program provides for subsidies from the state budget to credit institutions that provide loans to individuals willing to buy new cars. This measure is aimed at stimulating domestic demand in the automobile sector.¹⁵⁴

On 16 July 2013, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev at his meeting with the representatives of iron and steel industries highlighted the necessity to stimulate demand for its products, including through the implementation of major infrastructure projects.¹⁵⁵

¹⁴⁷ Japan's Government OKs Record Budget Spending, Trims New Borrowing, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 23 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/24/japan-economy-budget-idUST9N0HP01M20131224>.

¹⁴⁸ Highlights of the Budget for FY2014, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2014/01.pdf>.

¹⁴⁹ Highlights of the Budget for FY2014, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2014/01.pdf>.

¹⁵⁰ Highlights of the Budget for FY2014, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2014/01.pdf>.

¹⁵¹ Cabinet OKs Record Budget for 2014, The Japan Times (Kyodo) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/12/24/national/japans-cabinet-oks-record-95-88-tril-yen-fy-2014-budget/#.Usn8N2RDudA>.

¹⁵² Cabinet OKs Record Budget for 2014, The Japan Times (Kyodo) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/12/24/national/japans-cabinet-oks-record-95-88-tril-yen-fy-2014-budget/#.Usn8N2RDudA>.

¹⁵³ Cabinet OKs Record Budget for 2014, The Japan Times (Kyodo) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 3 January 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/12/24/national/japans-cabinet-oks-record-95-88-tril-yen-fy-2014-budget/#.Usn8N2RDudA>.

¹⁵⁴ Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade Launched a Program of State Support to Preferential Car Lending from July 2013, Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade 17 July 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://www.minpromtorg.gov.ru/industry/auto/247>.

¹⁵⁵ Meeting on the iron and steel industry, Russian Government 11 February 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://government.ru/en/docs/10338>.

On 6 December 2013, Russian Minister of Finance Anton Siluanov announced that the Government would revise the expenditures on implementing state programs and cut them in order to provide the mid- and long-term budget sustainability.¹⁵⁶

On 11 February 2014, Russian Government approved a set of measures to encourage domestic demand for petrochemical industry products. The proposed measures aim “to encourage the introduction of road construction standards, the use of polymer-bitumen binders and to extend the service life of motorways.”¹⁵⁷

At the same time, external imbalances is not a problem of current importance for Russia. Russia has run a current account surplus for a long time. However, it decreased by more than a half in January-September 2013, mainly due to the fall in the trade surplus and growth in the deficits of the balance of services.¹⁵⁸

Russia has taken measures to address global imbalances during the compliance period and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to lower global imbalances, earning a score of +1.

As of 20 December 2013, the UK’s current account deficit reached its highest level since 1989.¹⁵⁹

On 26 June 2013, Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne announced the Spending Round 2013 statement, detailing government expenditures for April 2015 to April 2016.¹⁶⁰ The Spending Round focused on fiscal consolidation, reducing borrowing and reducing debt. It announced that savings of GBP 11.5 billion would be found in government budgets to continue the reduction in the deficit.¹⁶¹ The statement included intentions to cut wasteful expenditures and the running costs of government departments.¹⁶²

On 4 December 2013 the HM Treasury published the “National Infrastructure Plan 2013” which outlines the Top 40 investment projects in the UK’s infrastructure. This plan focuses on long-term

¹⁵⁶ Russian Minister of Finance Speech to Journalists, Russian Ministry of Finance 6 December 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. http://www.minfin.ru/ru/press/speech/printable.php?id_4=20548

¹⁵⁷ On approving measures to encourage domestic demand for petrochemical industry products, Russian Government 11 February 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://government.ru/en/docs/10338>.

¹⁵⁸ Guidelines for the Single State Monetary Policy in 2014 and for 2015 and 2016, Central Bank of Russia 11 December 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. http://cbr.ru/eng/today/publications_reports/on_14-eng.pdf.

¹⁵⁹ UK deficit jumps to 24 year high ONS, The Guardian (London) 20 December 2013. Access Date: December 27 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/dec/20/uk-trade-deficit-share-gdp-ons>.

¹⁶⁰ Spending Round 2013—Speech, United Kingdom Government (London) 26 June 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/spending-round-2013-speech>.

¹⁶¹ Spending Round 2013, United Kingdom Government (London) 26 June 2013. Access Date: 6 June 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209036/spending-round-2013-complete.pdf.

¹⁶² Spending Round 2013, United Kingdom Government (London) 26 June 2013. Access Date: 6 June 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209036/spending-round-2013-complete.pdf.

investments in roads, railways, energy, telecommunications, and flood defenses. This document is the latest update from the UK's "National Infrastructure Plan" from October 2010.¹⁶³

On 5 December 2013, Chancellor Osborne released the Autumn Statement.¹⁶⁴ It contained plans to reduce the main corporate tax rate by 20 per cent in 2015, an increase in science capital funding by GBP 500 million in 2014, and various measures to invest in education and skills funding.¹⁶⁵

On 7 January 2014, The Prime Minister's Office and the HM Treasury published a new policy paper, "The Government's Long-term Economic Plan." The main goal of this new policy plan is to reduce the deficit to ensure long-term economic protection and lower mortgage rates.

For combining efforts to invest in human capital with fiscal consolidation measures, the UK has fully complied with its commitment to lower global imbalances, though addressing its own current account deficit. The UK is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jennifer Comisso

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to reduce global imbalances by implementing external adjustment strategies that prioritize the generation of external demand through increased foreign direct investment and trade.

The U.S. runs a consistent current account deficit.¹⁶⁶

On 30 July 2013, President Barack Obama announced a plan to cut the corporate tax rate from 35 per cent to 28 per cent while giving manufacturers a preferred rate of 25 per cent.¹⁶⁷ Obama maintained the excess revenues reaped from this tax restructuring would be used for the purposes of job creation. This proposed plan was meant to ease congressional deadlock that has impeded the realization of necessary tax reforms to supplement external adjustment strategies.¹⁶⁸ On the same date, Undersecretary of Commerce Francisco Sanchez lead a discussion on the Doing Business in Africa Campaign. Undersecretary Sanchez underlined the need to open and maintain channels of communication and trade with emerging economies in Africa, and to connect American buyers to international trade partners in sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶³ National Infrastructure Plan, United Kingdom Government (London) 4 December 2013. Access Date: December 27 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-infrastructure-plan>.

¹⁶⁴ Autumn Statement, United Kingdom Government (London) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/263942/35062_Autumn_Statement_2013.pdf.

¹⁶⁵ Autumn Statement, United Kingdom Government (London) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/263942/35062_Autumn_Statement_2013.pdf.

¹⁶⁶ Current Account Deficits: Is There a Problem? Finance and Development, IMF (Washington, D.C.) 28 March 2012. Access Date: 1 January 2014. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/basics/current.htm>.

¹⁶⁷ Obama offers 'grand bargain' on the corporate tax rate, infrastructure, Reuters U.S Edition (New York) 30 July 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/07/30/us-usa-obama-idUSBRE96T0F820130730>.

¹⁶⁸ Obama offers 'grand bargain' on the corporate tax rate, infrastructure, Reuters U.S Edition (New York) 30 July 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/07/30/us-usa-obama-idUSBRE96T0F820130730>.

¹⁶⁹ Senior Obama official leads discussion on trade and investment with Africa, United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 30 July 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2013/senior-obama-official-leads-discussion-on-trade-and-investment-with-africa-073013.asp>.

On 27 August 2013, the U.S Department of Commerce allocated USD 1.9 million to non-profit industry organizations to stimulate exports, create jobs, and bolster competitiveness.¹⁷⁰ U.S Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker expects this initiative to generate USD 426 million over the next three years.¹⁷¹

On 20 September 2013, Under Secretary of Commerce Francisco Sanchez announced a cyber security infrastructure trade mission to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.¹⁷² This trade mission is part of President Obama's greater export initiative. It aims to make optimal economic use of U.S technical expertise abroad — a sector that the U.S has become very reliant on.¹⁷³

On 8 October 2013 U.S Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker announced three new clean — energy contracts between the United States and Indonesia totalling nearly USD 360 million.¹⁷⁴ The clean energy contracts served to strengthen the U.S-Asia-Pacific trading relationship.¹⁷⁵

On 17 October 2013, the U.S International Trade Administration (ITA) implemented organizational changes in an effort to enhance client services.¹⁷⁶ The four business divisions that once comprised the ITA were streamlined into functionally aligned units: Global Markets, Industry and Analysis, and Enforcement and Compliance.¹⁷⁷ New ITA organization was undertaken with the purpose of

¹⁷⁰ U.S commerce department awards \$1.9 million to stimulate exports, create jobs, The United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 27 August 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013.
<http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2013/08/27/us-commerce-department-awards-19-million-stimulate-exports-create-job>.

¹⁷¹ U.S commerce department awards \$1.9 million to stimulate exports, create jobs, The United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 27 August 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013.
<http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2013/08/27/us-commerce-department-awards-19-million-stimulate-exports-create-job>.

¹⁷² Obama official to lead cyber security infrastructure trade mission to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, The United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 20 September 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013.
<http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2013/obama-official-to-lead-cybersecurity-infrastructure-trade-mission-to-saudi-araia-and-kuwait-092013.asp>.

¹⁷³ Obama official to lead cyber security infrastructure trade mission to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, The United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 20 September 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013.
<http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2013/obama-official-to-lead-cybersecurity-infrastructure-trade-mission-to-saudi-araia-and-kuwait-092013.asp>.

¹⁷⁴ United State and Indonesia announce nearly \$360 million of new clean- energy contracts, The United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 8 October 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013.
<http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2013/10/08/united-states-and-indonesia-announce-nearly-360-million-new-clean-ene>.

¹⁷⁵ United State and Indonesia announce nearly \$360 million of new clean- energy contracts, The United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 8 October 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013.
<http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2013/10/08/united-states-and-indonesia-announce-nearly-360-million-new-clean-ene>.

¹⁷⁶ International trade administration implements organizational changes to offer better client services, The U.S Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 17 October 2013. Access Date: 28 December 2013.
<http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2013/international-trade-administration-implements-organizational-changes-to-offer-better-client-serviecs-101713.asp>.

¹⁷⁷ International trade administration implements organizational changes to offer better client services, The U.S Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 17 October 2013. Access Date: 28 December 2013.
<http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2013/international-trade-administration-implements-organizational-changes-to-offer-better-client-serviecs-101713.asp>.

“improving operations and delivery of services to help American businesses win globally by providing clearer points of contact for private sector clients.”¹⁷⁸

On 31 October 2013, President Barack Obama announced the United States’ first ever federal initiative to attract foreign direct investment to create U.S jobs.¹⁷⁹ This initiative enhanced the SelectUSA initiative launched by the Obama Administration in 2011. The mandate of the SelectUSA campaign was expanded to outline a role for the federal government in helping regional, state and local economic development organizations attract investment.¹⁸⁰ Furthermore, President Obama announced the creation of global teams led by U.S ambassadors in 32 countries.¹⁸¹ Selected ambassadors are to serve as trade coordinators to encourage foreign direct investment.

On 26 February 2014, President Obama proposed a USD10 billion new freight project. This project aims to enhance multimodal freight infrastructure in the United States vis-à-vis collaboration with the State, local and private sectors. These infrastructural proposals are intended to strengthen America’s exports and trade.

On 4 March 2014, U.S Secretary of Commerce Pritzker released a fiscal budget request that centred around the priorities of “promoting trade and investment, spurring innovation and fueling the data-driven economy.” The request included a proposed USD680 million to support the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) laboratories. It is hoped that NIST funding can stimulate research in advanced manufacturing, forensics, and cybersecurity. This data-oriented approach is key to American competitiveness.

Externally oriented growth strategies created to increase external demand and counteract the United States’ current import bias, coupled with enhanced federal support in the realms of trade and investment demonstrate commitment to reducing global imbalances. These measures have not yet had a negative impact on domestic confidence. The U.S. is therefore awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

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Analyst: Hadeer Shaheen

¹⁷⁸ International trade administration implements organizational changes to offer better client services, The U.S Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.) 17 October 2013. Access Date: 28 December 2013. <http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2013/international-trade-administration-implements-organizational-changes-to-offer-better-client-services-101713.asp>.

¹⁷⁹ President Obama to announce first- ever federal effort to attract job creating foreign investment to the United States, The White House Press Office (Washington, D.C.) 31 October 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/10/31/president-obama-announce-first-ever-federal-effort-attract-job-creating->.

¹⁸⁰ President Obama to announce first- ever federal effort to attract job creating foreign investment to the United States, The White House Press Office (Washington, D.C.) 31 October 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/10/31/president-obama-announce-first-ever-federal-effort-attract-job-creating->.

¹⁸¹ Barack Obama unveils plan to attract foreign direct investment, The Financial Times (London) 27 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/e3ad9d9c-41f4-11e3-9d3c-00144feabdc0.html#slide0>.

European Union: +1

The European Union is awarded a score of +1 for fully complying on its commitment to reduce global imbalances.

The European Union's current account surplus is recorded at EUR 5 billion higher than the surplus in the third quarter of 2012.¹⁸²

One of the chief reasons for the European Union's large and persistent surplus is Germany's buoyant surplus, which as of September 2013 became the largest in the world.¹⁸³ Surpluses and deficits in the Euro zone are closely interconnected, owing to cross-border trade, and surplus of a large economy like Germany has a strong impact.¹⁸⁴

On 13 November 2013, the European Commission announced it would launch a detailed analysis of Germany's current account surplus, to ascertain whether it indicates a serious imbalance that could be harmful to the euro zone.¹⁸⁵ Germany's surplus is in excess of 6 per cent of the GDP, a rate which puts Germany in violation of one of the European Commission's new rules regulating economic imbalances.¹⁸⁶ Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso expressed concerns that Germany's high exports are preventing struggling E.U. members from developing their own exports.¹⁸⁷

For its efforts to review the German surplus and issue measures to balance the current accounts of the EU members to ensure recovery, the European Union is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Emily Johnson

¹⁸² EU28 Current Account Surplus 5.6 bn Euro, Eurostat (Brussels) 6 December 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/2-06122013-AP/EN/2-06122013-AP-EN.PDF.

¹⁸³ EU Starts Investigating German Current Account Surplus, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/13/eu-germany-surplus-idUSL5N0IY2IJ20131113>.

¹⁸⁴ Commission Publishes Report on Current Account Surpluses in the EU, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2014. Access Date: 5 January 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-1002_en.htm.

¹⁸⁵ EU Starts Investigating German Current Account Surplus, Reuters U.S. Edition (Brussels) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/13/eu-germany-surplus-idUSL5N0IY2IJ20131113>.

¹⁸⁶ European Commission Launches Review of Germany's Export Surplus, The Guardian (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/13/germany-export-surplus-european-commission-review>.

¹⁸⁷ European Commission Launches Review of Germany's Export Surplus, The Guardian (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/13/germany-export-surplus-european-commission-review>.

3. Trade: Trade Deals [8]

Commitment:

“[We will break down barriers to trade at home and abroad by] concluding a set of ambitious trade deals.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.78		

Background:

G8 leaders described trade and investment as “key engines of global economic growth, job creation and sustainable development.”¹⁸⁸ Globalization has radically transformed the nature of international trade, with almost 60 per cent of trade in goods in components.¹⁸⁹ Goods are increasingly being produced internationally through complex supply chains that use components from a variety of countries in production. Moreover, trade in services accounts for a growing proportion of the global economy and is increasingly tied to trade in goods.

This current economic landscape provides context for the G8 leaders’ commitment to drive forward free trade “based on a fair, strong rules-based trading system, protecting and promoting interests, and deepening economic integration.”¹⁹⁰ Thus, the G8 pledged to take action in order to further the potential of trade and investment to boost growth, jobs and sustainable development. They further agreed to refrain from and restrict protectionist measures, while calling on others to do the same.

During the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the G8 leaders restated their support for the central role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in reducing barriers to trade, resisting protectionist economic policies, establishing global trade standards, and ensuring enforcement to support a level playing field in world trade.¹⁹¹ The G8 leaders stressed that streamlining bureaucracy at borders would cut the costs of trade. They reiterated their intent to reach agreement at the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2012 on a package that focuses on Trade Facilitation.

¹⁸⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹⁸⁹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹⁹⁰ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹⁹¹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

The G8 pledged to provide, within their current Aid for Trade commitments, “substantial technical assistance and capacity building to help implement a WTO Trade Facilitation deal, in particular to the benefit of the Least Developed Countries.”¹⁹² Furthermore, the G8 welcomed the trade and economic integration of Russia with some countries in the region, which was to be pursued in line with World Trade Organization (WTO) principles. The G8 reiterated their commitment to strengthening the multilateral trading system and securing a WTO deal in December that aimed to cut bureaucracy in order to more efficiently facilitate the transport of goods across borders. The G8 pledged to keep their promise to help developing countries slash barriers to trade that impede growth.¹⁹³

Commitment Features:

The G8 welcomed the launch of negotiations for an EU-U.S. trade agreement, the progress made towards the Trans Pacific Partnership, the launch of the EU-Japan trade agreement negotiations, and the completion of the EU-Canada trade agreement. The G8 stated their goal to finalize all of the aforementioned deals as soon as possible.¹⁹⁴

The G8 leaders demonstrated their commitment to open markets by pledging to conclude ambitious and genuinely liberalizing bilateral, regional, and multilateral agreements. These agreements were designed to address a wide variety of trade issues, as well as “tariff reductions, including behind-the-border barriers, rules, and regulatory coherence and better alignment of standards, all of which are central to unleashing the full potential of trade.”¹⁹⁵ These deals were designed to be consistent with and supportive of the WTO framework by serving as a foundation for future multilateral agreements in the WTO, which remain the most effective means of reducing international trade barriers.¹⁹⁶

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G8 member does not make any effort to break down barriers, either by implementing new policy or opening trade negotiations.
0	G8 member implements policies that facilitate trade BUT does not significantly advance in negotiations nor conclude negotiations of a bilateral, regional or multilateral trade deal.
+1	G8 member significantly advances in negotiations or concludes negotiations of a bilateral, regional or multilateral trade deal.

Lead Analyst: Derakhshan Qurban-Ali

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to break down barriers to trade at home and abroad by concluding a set of ambitious trade deals, liberalizing trade laws, and facilitating trade through other mediums, such as the WTO.

¹⁹² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹⁹³ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹⁹⁴ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹⁹⁵ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹⁹⁶ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

On 25 July 2013, the 18th round of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations concluded in Malaysia.¹⁹⁷

On 20 August 2013, Canadian Minister of International Trade Ed Fast noted that the recently created Canada-ASEAN Business Council (CABC) is working to improve trade and investment ties between Canada and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).¹⁹⁸

On 25 August 2013, the Canadian government announced that the first meeting of the Canada-Kuwait Joint Committee on Trade and Investment Co-operation will be held this fall.¹⁹⁹

On 26 August 2013, Canadian and Turkish governments announced their intentions to create a joint economic and trade committee. During the meeting between Minister Fast and the Turkish Minister of Economy, Zafer Çağlayan, they also expressed support for the conclusion of exploratory talks toward an ambitious and comprehensive free trade agreement.²⁰⁰

The 19th round of TPP negotiations took place in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, from August 22 to 30, 2013.²⁰¹

On 17 September 2013, the Canadian government announced the conclusion of negotiations on a foreign investment promotion and protection agreement (FIPA) between Canada and Serbia.²⁰²

On 19 September 2013, Canada announced it will participate in several meetings related to the TPP negotiations, including a meeting of senior negotiators in Washington DC.²⁰³

The latest round of negotiations for a trade in services agreement took place in Geneva, Switzerland, from September 16 to 20, 2013, with 23 WTO members including Canada participating.²⁰⁴

¹⁹⁷ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Advances Canada's Priorities in Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiations." Harper Government Advances Canada's Priorities in Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiations. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/07/25a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 7, 2014)

¹⁹⁸ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Continues to Deepen Canada's Economic Ties in Southeast Asia." Harper Government Continues to Deepen Canada's Economic Ties in Southeast Asia. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/08/20a.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁹⁹ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Canada Deepens Commercial Ties with Kuwait." Canada Deepens Commercial Ties with Kuwait. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/08/25a.aspx?lang=eng>

²⁰⁰ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Canada and Turkey Commit to Working Toward Increased Trade and Investment." Canada and Turkey Commit to Working Toward Increased Trade and Investment. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/08/27a.aspx?lang=eng>

²⁰¹ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Trans-Pacific Partnership Members Advance Negotiations in Brunei." Trans-Pacific Partnership Members Advance Negotiations in Brunei. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/08/30a.aspx?lang=eng>

²⁰² Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Concludes Investment Agreement with Serbia." Harper Government Concludes Investment Agreement with Serbia. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/09/17a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²⁰³ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiations Continue in Washington, D.C.." Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiations Continue in Washington, D.C.. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/09/19a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014)

On 26 September 2013, Canadian Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Christian Paradis announced the conclusion of negotiations on a FIPA between Canada and Côte d'Ivoire.²⁰⁵

On 26 September 2013, Minister Fast met with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker in Washington DC for their first ever meeting. Minister Fast and Secretary Pritzker committed to strong bilateral cooperation regarding the Beyond the Border and Regulatory Cooperation Council Action Plans. These two initiatives focus on enhancing the two countries' mutual security, prosperity and economic competitiveness by increasing regulatory alignment and efficiency at the border.²⁰⁶

On 30 September 2013, Minister Fast announced that Canada's expanded free trade agreement with Chile is in effect.²⁰⁷

On 1 October 2013, the Canadian and Emirati governments launched the Canada-United Arab Emirates Business Council (CUBC) with its first meeting in Montreal.²⁰⁸

On 9 October 2013, the Canadian Government announced the launching of the first meeting of the Canada-ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Business Forum in Singapore. The Business Forum is a major initiative of the Canada-ASEAN Business Council (CABC).²⁰⁹

On 18 October 2013, an announcement was released regarding successful conclusion of negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and Canada. The Canada-EU CETA addresses a wide range of issues, including improved access for goods and services; greater certainty, transparency and protection of investments; enhanced cooperation in areas of mutual interest, such as regulatory development and labour mobility; and new opportunities in procurement markets.²¹⁰

²⁰⁴ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Minister Fast Marks Conclusion of Latest Round on Trade in Services Agreement Negotiations." Minister Fast Marks Conclusion of Latest Round on Trade in Services Agreement Negotiations. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/09/20a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²⁰⁵ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Canada Concludes Investment Agreement with Côte d'Ivoire." Canada Concludes Investment Agreement with Côte d'Ivoire. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/09/26a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²⁰⁶ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Minister Fast Travels to U.S. Capital to Advance Canadian Interests." Minister Fast Travels to U.S. Capital to Advance Canadian Interests. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/09/26d.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²⁰⁷ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Expands and Modernizes Free Trade Agreement with Chile." Harper Government Expands and Modernizes Free Trade Agreement with Chile. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/09/30a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²⁰⁸ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Minister Ed Fast Announces Canadian Members of Canada-United Arab Emirates Business Council." Minister Ed Fast Announces Canadian Members of Canada-United Arab Emirates Business Council. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/10/01a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²⁰⁹ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Minister Fast Launches First Canada-ASEAN Business Forum." Minister Fast Launches First Canada-ASEAN Business Forum. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/10/09a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹⁰ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Declaration by the President of the European Commission and the Prime Minister of Canada "A new era in EU-Canada relations"." Declaration by the President of the European Commission and the Prime Minister of Canada. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/10/18a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

On 31 October 2013, Minister Fast told business leaders attending the energy security panel at the Toronto Global Forum that the Canada-European Union trade agreement will contribute to global energy security. “Lowering trade barriers, opening our economy to foreign investment and investing in infrastructure all contribute to making Canada’s energy production more available to our trading partners,” said Minister Fast.²¹¹

On 1 November, the Canadian government announced that Canada has ratified the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, known as the ICSID Convention. Canadian investors will have access to an impartial, less expensive and more effective dispute-resolution mechanism to resolve investment disputes with host states.²¹²

On 5 November 2013, Minister Fast and José Adonis Lavoie, Minister of Industry and Commerce for Honduras, signed the Canada-Honduras Free Trade Agreement.²¹³

On 8 November 2013, the Canadian government concluded the latest round of negotiations in Geneva for a trade in services agreement, which aims to open new markets and create a more predictable and stable environment for Canadian providers of services.²¹⁴

On 27 November 2013, Minister Fast unveiled a new trade plan through a report, entitled the “Global Markets Action Plan: The Blueprint for Creating Jobs and Opportunities for Canadians Through Trade” during a speech to the Economic Club of Canada in Ottawa.²¹⁵

On 27 November 2013, Canadian government announced that Canada and Albania concluded negotiations on a FIPA.²¹⁶

On 3 December 2013, Canada announced it has ratified the modernized WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). The announcement was made in Bali, Indonesia, during the ninth WTO Ministerial Conference.²¹⁷

²¹¹ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. “Canada’s Pro-Trade Plan Contributes to Global Energy Security.” Canada’s Pro-Trade Plan Contributes to Global Energy Security. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/10/31a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹² Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. “Canada Ratifies Important International Treaty on Investment Disputes.” Canada Ratifies Important International Treaty on Investment Disputes. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/11/01a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹³ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. “Minister Fast Signs Canada-Honduras Free Trade Agreement as Canada Secures Full Market Access for Beef and Pork.” Minister Fast Signs Canada-Honduras Free Trade Agreement as Canada Secures Full Market Access for Beef and Pork. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/11/05a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹⁴ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development. “Latest Round of Negotiations Concludes on Trade in Services Agreement.” Latest Round of Negotiations Concludes on Trade in Services Agreement. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/11/08a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹⁵ Reuters. “Harper Government Launches New International Trade Plan.” Reuters. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/27/idUSnCCN7dNjdQ+1c9+MKW20131127> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹⁶ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. “Harper Government Concludes Investment Agreement with Albania.” Harper Government Concludes Investment Agreement with Albania. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/11/27b.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹⁷ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. “Canada Ratifies Revised WTO Government Procurement Agreement.” Canada Ratifies Revised WTO Government Procurement Agreement. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/12/03a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

On 5 December 2013, Canadian government announced the conclusion of negotiations on a FIPA between Canada and Guinea.²¹⁸

On 5 December 2013, Canadian government announced that the FIPA between Canada and Tanzania will come into force in the coming days.²¹⁹

On 6 December 2013, Minister Fast concluded his participation at the World Trade Organization's Ninth Ministerial Conference in Bali, Indonesia, by welcoming progress that will re-establish the WTO as an organization that advances trade liberalization around the world.

A new trade facilitation agreement (TFA) will reduce border transaction costs for Canadians doing business abroad by up to nine percent. The TFA will introduce binding rules for all WTO members on how goods are handled at borders to reduce bureaucracy and delays.²²⁰

On 10 December 2013, Minister Fast highlighted progress made at a successful meeting with trade ministers from the countries of the TPP. The TPP ministerial meeting was held in Singapore. Ministers identified potential outcomes for key outstanding areas of the text and agreeing to continue work to conclude market access negotiations.²²¹

On 12 December 2013, the Canadian government announced that Canada and Moldova concluded negotiations toward a FIPA.²²²

On 30 December 2013, Minister Fast looked at accomplishments of the past year which include reaching a historic Canada-European Union trade agreement, bringing into force or signing free trade agreements with three priority countries and concluding or bringing into force a record 10 FIPAs.²²³

On 3 March 2014, the Canadian Government announced that Canada and Cameroon concluded negotiations towards a foreign investment promotion and protection agreement (FIPA).

On 11 March 2014, the Ministers of Trade for Canada and the Republic of Korea released a joint declaration, recognizing and celebrating the successful conclusion of negotiations on the Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Korea.

²¹⁸ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Concludes Investment Agreement with Guinea." Harper Government Concludes Investment Agreement with Guinea. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/12/05a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²¹⁹ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Announces Entry into Force of Investment Agreement with Tanzania." Harper Government Announces Entry into Force of Investment Agreement with Tanzania. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/12/05b.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²²⁰ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Canada Welcomes Progress at WTO." Canada Welcomes Progress at WTO. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/12/06b.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²²¹ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiations Continue in Singapore." Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiations Continue in Singapore. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/12/10c.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²²² Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Concludes Investment Treaty with Moldova." Harper Government Concludes Investment Treaty with Moldova. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/12/12d.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

²²³ Foreign Affairs, Trade, Development Canada. "Harper Government Records Most Successful Year for Trade and Investment in Canadian History." Harper Government Records Most Successful Year for Trade and Investment in Canadian History. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2013/12/30a.aspx?lang=eng> (accessed January 8, 2014).

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for its full compliance with its G8 commitment to conduct a series of ambitious trade agreements, liberalize trade laws, and facilitate trade through mediums such as the WTO. Expanding its trade relations and free trade has been seen as an important priority of the Canadian Government and this commitment has brought about recent key successes such as the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) and the Canada-Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

Analyst: James Flynn

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to facilitate trade by breaking down some trade barriers while maintaining others.

France has consistently sustained its aid towards the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trust Funds. On 29 November 2013, France donated EUR 500,000 to the WTO, which will be put towards technical assistance programs for developing countries.²²⁴ An additional EUR 500,000 will be allocated to internship programs to build expertise in trade policy for weak and transitioning economies.²²⁵ France has contributed EUR 10,077,000 to the WTO Trust Funds since 2010.²²⁶ These contributions will ultimately increase the negotiating capacity of weaker economies in trade deals.

France participated in the signing and conclusion of the Bali Package in December 2013. The Bali package is designed to “streamline trade, allow developing countries more options for providing food security boost ‘least developed countries’ trade and help development more generally.”²²⁷

France has intensified trade with Russia in compliance with its commitment. France is currently the 2nd largest European exporter to Russia, reaching EUR9.1 billion in exports in 2012. The 20th French-Russian Economic Financial and Trade Council held on 30 September 2013 culminated in agreements of greater cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health and pharmaceuticals, and railway transport between the two powers.²²⁸ Minister of Foreign Trade Nicole Bricq welcomed greater Russian investment in France and highlighted the achievements they already made in the aerospace industry.²²⁹ Further development in high tech industries is expected in the future.²³⁰

²²⁴ France Donates EUR1,000,000 to Strengthen Negotiating Capacity of Developing Countries, World Trade Organization 29 November 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres13_e/pr706_e.htm

²²⁵ France Donates EUR1,000,000 to Strengthen Negotiating Capacity of Developing Countries, World Trade Organization 29 November 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres13_e/pr706_e.htm

²²⁶ France Donates EUR1,000,000 to Strengthen Negotiating Capacity of Developing Countries, World Trade Organization 29 November 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres13_e/pr706_e.htm

²²⁷ WTO Bali agreement expected to boost growth, DW (Berlin), 7 December 2013. Date of Access: 28 May 2013. <http://www.dw.de/wto-bali-agreement-expected-to-boost-growth/a-17278088>

²²⁸ 20e Conseil Économique, Financier et Commercial Franco-Russe, Le Portail du Ministère du Commerce Extérieure 2 October 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.commerce-exterieur.gouv.fr/20e-conseil-economique-financier-et-commercial-franco-russe>

²²⁹ 20e Conseil Économique, Financier et Commercial Franco-Russe, Le Portail du Ministère du Commerce Extérieure 2 October 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.commerce-exterieur.gouv.fr/20e-conseil-economique-financier-et-commercial-franco-russe>

²³⁰ 20e Conseil Économique, Financier et Commercial Franco-Russe, Le Portail du Ministère du Commerce Extérieure 2 October 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.commerce-exterieur.gouv.fr/20e-conseil-economique-financier-et-commercial-franco-russe>

She stated, “the Russian market is difficult to access” and thus launched the “Health Club” in an effort to break down barriers for small and medium sized businesses engaged in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. Given the Crimean referendum, previous military sale agreements such as the EUR1.2 billion contract for two Mistral helicopter carrier warships, is pending cancellation. With the U.S. and EU contemplating sanctions, trade between France and Russia could be hampered significantly, especially in the sectors of electronics, transportation, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

France has had an equivocal position towards free trade. Foreign Trade Minister Nicole Bricq suggested that under the current context of the accord, the free trade agreement between the EU and Canada signed on 18 October 2013 would be beneficial for France. On the other hand, France maintained its protectionist stance by vetoing inclusion of film and music industries, and laid out strict rules on agriculture in the talks meant to further the EU transatlantic trade pact.

France’s previous steps to improve bilateral trade with Russia and its continued aid to developing countries via the WTO are in compliance with its commitments. Furthermore, its stance towards the EU transatlantic trade pact has hindered progress resulting in it receiving a score of 0. It will need to break down these barriers and resolve its disputes with Russia in order to achieve full compliance.

Analyst: Araf Khaled

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to break down barriers to trade at home and abroad by making progress towards concluding a set of ambitious trade deals and facilitating trade through other mediums, such as the World Trade Organization.

Germany participated in the signing and conclusion of the Bali Package in December 2013.²³¹ The Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Anne Ruth Harkes stated that Germany remains a “firm advocate of a successful multilateral trade system” and has as a goal to give “a fresh boost to the global trading system” through the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference and the subsequent agreement.²³² The Bali package is designed to “streamline trade, allow developing countries more options for providing food security boost ‘least developed countries’ trade and help development more generally.”²³³ This agreement could also boost the German economy by EUR60 billion every year.²³⁴

As part of the European Union, Germany has also started trade talks with the United States. The comprehensive Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the two partners is a “high priority” for Chancellor Angela Merkel despite diplomatic difficulties caused by an

²³¹ Ministerial Conference Ninth Session. December 4, 2013 Access Date: December 21, 2013
https://mc9.wto.org/system/files/documents/W7R1_1.pdf

²³² Statement by H.E. Ms Anne Ruth Herkes, Federal Minister of Economics and Technology. Access Date: December 21, 2013 http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/stat_e/deu.pdf

²³³ Days 3, 4 and 5: Round-the-clock consultations produce ‘Bali Package’. December 5-7, 2013. Access Date: December 21, 2013 http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/mc9sum_07dec13_e.htm

²³⁴ WTO Bali agreement expected to boost growth. December 7, 2013. Access Date: December 21, 2013.
<http://www.dw.de/wto-bali-agreement-expected-to-boost-growth/a-17278088>

eavesdropping scandal.²³⁵ Free Trade talks between the European Union and Japan have also shown progress.²³⁶

On 30 April 2014, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy Uwe Beckmeyer opened the “Germany and Japan — strong industrial locations for small and medium-sized companies” conference, where he recommitted to reduce existing trade barriers between the two countries. A deal with Canada has been signed and is pending approval by the Canadian Parliament and the national governments of the European Union, including Germany.²³⁷

Germany has shown positive developments regarding substantial trade agreements, especially regarding the WTO’s Bali Package. As a result, Germany has received a score of +1 for full compliance to its commitment.

Analyst: Kevin Parra Duque

Italy: 0

Italy has begun to break down barriers to trade at home and abroad, and demonstrates resolve in concluding the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the US, as well as an EU-Japan free trade agreement. Italy also participated in and supported the WTO Bali multilateral agreement for the liberalization of trade, concluded on 7 December 2013.

On 1 August 2013, Italy and Russia signed an agreement on the “Green Customs Corridor” project, which will increase the efficiency of interaction between Italian and Russian customs agencies, cutting costs for the transfer of goods between the two states.^{238,239}

On 16 December 2013, Prime Minister Enrico Letta approved an Italian government communique that stipulated the “Destination Italia” plan, designed to encourage trade with and investment in Italian businesses, through legal reform and increased focus on the use trade-facilitating boards and commissions. The plan, founded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, includes several measures. It aims to align Italian investment practices with international standards, and establish better communication between foreign investors and Italian firms, with the aim of tax obligation compliance. Furthermore, the Destination Italia plan provides for methods to facilitate customs operations, and the functions of Italo-foreign Chambers of Commerce. Funding for the Italian foreign trade institute, the ICE, has been doubled for 2014.²⁴⁰

On 10 October 2013, during a visit to the Foreign Ministry of Japan, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Michele Valensese affirmed the Italian government’s commitment to

²³⁵ U.S.-EU free trade talks begin amid spying row. July 8, 2013. Access Date: December 21, 2013.

<http://www.dw.de/us-eu-free-trade-talks-begin-amid-spying-row/a-16935160>

²³⁶ Japan-EU free trade talks ‘going according to plan’. July 7, 2013. Access Date: December 21, 2013.

<http://www.dw.de/japan-eu-free-trade-talks-going-according-to-plan/a-16921564>

²³⁷ European Union signs free trade agreement with Canada. October 10, 2013. Access Date: December 21, 2013.

<http://www.dw.de/european-union-signs-free-trade-agreement-with-canada/a-17167835>

²³⁸ ITALY- RUSSIA: agreement on “green customs corridor”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 01 August 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/08/20130801_italia_russia_accordo_doganale.htm?LANG=EN

²³⁹ Italy-Russia, Agreements Also In Terms of Customs, (San Donato Milanese) 28 November 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.snam.it/en/Media/energy-morning/news-upload669.html>.

²⁴⁰ Destinazione Italia — Plan approved, push toward internationalisation of businesses, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/12/20131216_approvato_piano_imprese.htm.

ratify a Italy-Japan agreement for social insurance institute reform that will remove non-tariff barriers to trade.²⁴¹ During the 25th General Assembly of the Italy-Japan Business Group, Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Archi reiterated the desire for the removal of non-tariff barriers between the two states, as well as a hope for an EU-Japan free trade agreement.²⁴²

On 17 October 2013, after a meeting with United States President Barack Obama in Washington, Prime Minister Enrico Letta stated that completing the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which will eliminate tariff and remove costly regulations, will be a top priority for Italy's EU presidency, which will preside for the second half of 2014.²⁴³

In a 21 October 2013 press release, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "welcomed" the political agreement reached by the European Commission and the Canadian Government on the content of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).²⁴⁴

On 7 December 2013, the WTO Bali Ministerial Meeting concluded with an agreement, signed by 159 states, including Italy, to implement various measures with the general effect of liberalizing trade, and assisting developing countries in integrating with global markets. Deputy Minister of Economic Development Carlo Calenda, in an interview for the Italian newspaper, *Il Sole 24 Ore*, commented, "The EU and Italy have held a strong position of support for the package presented, contributing to the successful conclusion of the negotiations."²⁴⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance to its commitment. It has begun to remove some barriers and costs to trade, both internally and with specific states. Through its membership with the EU, it has completed some ambitious trade deals, as is the case with the Bali package and CETA, and demonstrates willingness for the completion of the EU-TTIP and EU-Japan free trade agreement.

Analyst: Gianluca Canaletti

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to break down barriers to trade at home and abroad by making progress towards concluding a set of ambitious trade deals applicable to the G8 member nation, liberalizing trade laws, or facilitating trade through other mediums, such as the WTO.

On 29 October 2013, the European Union and Japan held a third round of negotiations toward a free trade agreement that is expected to boost Europe's economy by up to 0.8 per cent.²⁴⁶ The round

²⁴¹ Italy-Japan — Valensise in Tokyo. Abe to visit Rome, possibly in January 2014, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/10/20131010_itgiapvalenstok.htm.

²⁴² Italy-Japan Business Group: Archi in Tokyo for 25th General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 October 2013/ Access Date: 30 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2013/10/20131024_ijbgartokyo.htm.

²⁴³ Italy's Letta Says Trade Pact Between U.S., EU to Be Priority, Bloomberg News (New York) Oct 17, 2013 Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-10-17/italy-s-letta-says-trade-pact-between-u-s-eu-to-be-priority.html>.

²⁴⁴ EU-Canada: Italy welcomes agreement on CETA negotiations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 October 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2013/10/20131021_UeCanada.htm.

²⁴⁵ Wto, approvato a Bali da 159 Paesi storico accordo multilaterale sul commercio, *Il Sole 24 Ore* (Milan) 7 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/notizie/2013-12-07/wto-approvato-bali-159-paesi-storico-accordo-multilaterale-commercio-094309.shtml>.

²⁴⁶ Progress reached at the 3rd Round of EU-Japan Trade Talks, EUROPA (Brussels) 25 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-998_en.htm.

focused on an analysis of each side's proposals for the FTA's text.²⁴⁷ Discussions took place in a number of working groups, covering topics such as trade in goods and services, technical barriers to trade and non-tariff measures, rules of origin, customs and trade facilitation, investment, procurement, competition, and intellectual property, among others.²⁴⁸

On 19 November 2013, the EU trade chief said Japan still has work to do in tearing down non-tariff barriers faced by European Union companies ahead of a decisive review of EU-Japan trade talks next April.²⁴⁹ To address such concerns, Brussels and Tokyo have agreed on "roadmaps" for Japan's elimination of such barriers and creating a level playing field for EU firms bidding for lucrative rail contracts.²⁵⁰ EU Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht said that on non-tariff measures, on a number of issues, solutions have been found. However, on others, there is only progress on process but not the content, so there is still some work to do before the one-year deadline.²⁵¹

On 29 November 2013, the third round of negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the Republic of Korea (ROK) was held in Tokyo, Japan.²⁵² In this round of negotiations, various areas such as Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Competition Policies, and Intellectual Property, amongst others, were discussed.²⁵³ The three countries will work towards holding the next round of negotiations in Korea around February next year.²⁵⁴

On 19 February 2014, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) said that trade between China and Japan, Asia's biggest economies, is set to pick up this year after a two-year slump, irrespective of political tensions.²⁵⁵ The head of research at JETRO's China and North Asia division Yoichi Maie said that Japan's trade deficit with China widened last year by 18 percent to a record

²⁴⁷ Progress reached at the 3rd Round of EU-Japan Trade Talks, EUROPA (Brussels) 25 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-998_en.htm.

²⁴⁸ Progress reached at the 3rd Round of EU-Japan Trade Talks, EUROPA (Brussels) 25 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-998_en.htm.

²⁴⁹ Japan not ready yet to pass non-tariff barrier test: EU trade chief, Reuters (Tokyo) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/19/us-eu-japan-trade-idUSBRE9AI0HP20131119>.

²⁵⁰ Japan not ready yet to pass non-tariff barrier test: EU trade chief, Reuters (Tokyo) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/19/us-eu-japan-trade-idUSBRE9AI0HP20131119>.

²⁵¹ Japan not ready yet to pass non-tariff barrier test: EU trade chief, Reuters (Tokyo) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/19/us-eu-japan-trade-idUSBRE9AI0HP20131119>.

²⁵² Third Round of Negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the ROK, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 29 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000112.html.

²⁵³ Third Round of Negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the ROK, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 29 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000112.html.

²⁵⁴ Third Round of Negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the ROK, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 29 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000112.html.

²⁵⁵ Japan-China Trade Set to Pick Up 'Slightly' After Two-Year Slump, Bloomberg News (Tokyo) 19 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2013. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2014-02-19/japan-china-trade-set-to-pick-up-slightly-after-two-year-slump>.

USD52.2 billion, as the Chinese economy restructured.²⁵⁶ He added that Japan's exports fell by 10 percent as China cut construction and mining machinery orders.²⁵⁷

On 5 March 2014, the office of the US Trade Representative said in a document attached to US President Barack Obama's budget blueprint for the 2015 fiscal year that in pursuit of job-supporting trade opportunities, the administration will work to conclude negotiations of the TPP in 2014.²⁵⁸ US trade representative Michael Froman stopped short of setting a deadline for signing the US-led trade pact after he failed to reach an agreement with his counterparts from the 11 other TPP countries.²⁵⁹ Japan's acting chief negotiator Hiroshi Oe is likely to visit the US and meet with acting Deputy US Trade Representative Wendy Cutler to discuss tariffs on five key farm product categories for Japan and other sensitive areas.²⁶⁰

On 19 March 2014, the Australian trade minister said Australia is nearing a free-trade deal with Japan.²⁶¹ Australia launched free-trade negotiations with Japan in April 2007, and expects to conclude a deal by the time the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visits the country later in 2014.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance to making progress towards concluding a set of ambitious trade deals applicable to its fellow G8 members, liberalizing trade laws, and facilitating trade through other mediums, such as the WTO.

Analyst: Jiwon Chun

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on trade.

On 26 November 2013, Head of the Federal Customs Service (FCS) of Russia Andrey Belyaninov signed two agreements on Russo-Italian bilateral customs cooperation — Protocol on information exchange between the Russian FCS and Italian Customs and Monopoly Agency, and memorandum of understanding between FCS and Italian Financial Guard. These agreements are aimed at increasing the efficiency of interactions between the customs agencies and will reportedly allow to facilitate the movement of goods and ultimately to increase trade turnover between the countries.²⁶²

²⁵⁶ Japan-China Trade Set to Pick Up 'Slightly' After Two-Year Slump, Bloomberg News (Tokyo) 19 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2013. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2014-02-19/japan-china-trade-set-to-pick-up-slightly-after-two-year-slump>.

²⁵⁷ Japan-China Trade Set to Pick Up 'Slightly' After Two-Year Slump, Bloomberg News (Tokyo) 19 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2013. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2014-02-19/japan-china-trade-set-to-pick-up-slightly-after-two-year-slump>.

²⁵⁸ U.S. sets 2014 goal for signing TPP free trade pact, The Japan Times (Washington) 5 March 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/03/05/business/u-s-sets-2014-goal-for-signing-tpp-free-trade-pact/#.UyvQIK15OJk>.

²⁵⁹ U.S. sets 2014 goal for signing TPP free trade pact, The Japan Times (Washington) 5 March 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/03/05/business/u-s-sets-2014-goal-for-signing-tpp-free-trade-pact/#.UyvQIK15OJk>.

²⁶⁰ U.S. sets 2014 goal for signing TPP free trade pact, The Japan Times (Washington) 5 March 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/03/05/business/u-s-sets-2014-goal-for-signing-tpp-free-trade-pact/#.UyvQIK15OJk>.

²⁶¹ Australia Says Japan Trade Pact Is Near, The Wall Street Journal (Canberra) 19 March 2014. Access Date: 20 March 2014. <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424052702304026304579448470602070320>

²⁶² Furthering Russo-Italian Customs Cooperation, Federal Customs Service of Russia 29 November 2013 http://www.customs.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=18575:2013-11-29-11-20-39&catid=40:2011-01-24-15-02-45&Itemid=2094&Itemid=1835.

On 24 December 2013, the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council meeting took place in Moscow. The leaders of the three original member states of the Customs Union as well as the heads of state of the two potential ones — Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, participated in a meeting. The roadmap for Armenia's accession to the Customs Union and the Common Economic Area was approved. A similar plan for Kyrgyzstan was also discussed.²⁶³

On 24 December 2013, Russian Government's Legislative Commission approved a draft law "On ratification of the protocol on the use of the free trade zone agreement of 18 October 2011 between its parties and the Republic of Uzbekistan." The draft law was prepared by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate Uzbekistan's involvement into cooperation in the framework of CIS and to further the alignment of Customs Union's members' and Uzbekistan's trade regimes. The protocol implies non-application of import duties in trade between the parties.²⁶⁴ On 22 January 2014, the government submitted the Protocol on implementing the free trade zone agreement with Uzbekistan to the State Duma for ratification.²⁶⁵

Russia has concluded a number of trade deals, which will lower barriers to trade. Thus, Russia gets a score of +1 for fully complying with the commitment.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to break down barriers at home and abroad by concluding a set of ambitious trade deals.

Since the Lough Erne Summit in June 2013, the United Kingdom has taken significant efforts to create policy changes in order to ease trade barriers.

On 7 December 2013, the Doha round of the WTO talks finally made progress and made its first deal since the talks began in 2001.²⁶⁶ The talks involved a series of agreements that aimed to "bring down tariffs and various other trade barriers".²⁶⁷ As a member of the WTO, Britain is now committed to reducing international trade barriers in order to create a more open international market through the recently made agreement, once the details of the agreement are finalized.

On 9 December 2013, British Business Secretary Vince Cable began a four-day trip to India to delegate 25 British companies that plan to move there.²⁶⁸ The UK also sent 120 companies to

²⁶³ Supreme Eurasian Economic Council meeting took place in Moscow, Eurasian Economic Commission 24 December 2013. <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/nae/news/Pages/24-12-2013-4.aspx>

²⁶⁴ Russian Government's Legislative Commission approved a draft law "On ratification of the protocol on the use of the free trade zone agreement of 18 October 2011 between its parties and the Republic of Uzbekistan", Russian Government 24 December 2013. http://government.ru/dep_news/9229.

²⁶⁵ Decree N43 of 14 January 2014 "On submission for ratification of the Protocol on the implementation of the free trade zone agreement of 18 October 2011 between its parties and the Republic of Uzbekistan", Government of Russia 14 January 2014. <http://government.ru/media/files/41d4b8a2fc5c860a4f75.pdf>.

²⁶⁶ Unaccustomed Victory, The Economist (London) 14 December 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21591625-global-trade-talks-yield-deal-first-time-almost-20-years-unaccustomed>.

²⁶⁷ Unaccustomed Victory, The Economist (London) 14 December 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21591625-global-trade-talks-yield-deal-first-time-almost-20-years-unaccustomed>.

²⁶⁸ Business Secretary Vince Cable Takes Trade Delegation to India's Growing Regional Cities, UK Trade & Investment (London) 9 December 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013 <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/670380.html>.

China.²⁶⁹ Prime Minister David Cameron stated, “linking Britain to fast-growing markets like China is a vital part of the government’s plan to provide sustainable growth and compete in the global race.”²⁷⁰

The UK government has been working towards having 100,000 more UK businesses exporting²⁷¹ and thus has highly encouraged companies to export overseas.²⁷² In addition, the UK government financed a GBP450 million deal to export petrochemicals to Saudi Arabia.²⁷³ A statement put forth by the government about this action notes that “exporting is one of the Government’s priorities.”²⁷⁴

In July 2013, the EU began talks with the US that aim to reduce trade barriers between them.²⁷⁵ The agreement is called the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and is still under negotiations.²⁷⁶

On 18 October 2013, the EU reached an agreement to reduce trade barriers with Canada.²⁷⁷ As a member of the EU, the UK will participate in this agreement.²⁷⁸ UK Prime Minister David Cameron stated this free trade agreement “represents an important step in strengthening our trade and investment relations.”²⁷⁹

The UK has also worked to strengthen existing partnerships with Hong Kong,²⁸⁰ Kazakhstan,²⁸¹ Sweden,²⁸² Finland,²⁸³ Greece,²⁸⁴ and Korea²⁸⁵ through various deals with each country.

²⁶⁹ £5.6 Billion Worth of Deals Signed With China, UK Trade & Investment (London) 6 December 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/669660.html>.

²⁷⁰ £5.6 Billion Worth of Deals Signed With China, UK Trade & Investment (London) 6 December 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/669660.html>.

²⁷¹ New Creative Sector Taskforce to Boost Trade by £500 Million, UK Trade & Investment (London) 28 November 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/663920.html>.

²⁷² Trade Boost Sought in Fast Growing Export Markets, UK Trade & Investment (London) 16 July 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/media/pressRelease/548120.html>.

²⁷³ Massive Boost to British Industry in Biggest Ever Petrochemical Project, UK Trade & Investment (London) 24 June 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/news/528740.html>.

²⁷⁴ Massive Boost to British Industry in Biggest Ever Petrochemical Project, UK Trade & Investment (London) 24 June 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/news/528740.html>.

²⁷⁵ What is the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)?, European Commission –Trade –Policy (Brussels) 14 March 2014. Date Accessed: 23 March 2014 <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/about-ttip/>.

²⁷⁶ What is the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)?, European Commission –Trade –Policy (Brussels) 14 March 2014. Date Accessed: 23 March 2014 <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/about-ttip/>.

²⁷⁷ Government Welcomes Historic EU-Canada Free Trade Agreement, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 18 October 2013. Date Accessed: 22 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-welcomes-historic-eu-canada-free-trade-agreement>.

²⁷⁸ Government Welcomes Historic EU-Canada Free Trade Agreement, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 18 October 2013. Date Accessed: 22 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-welcomes-historic-eu-canada-free-trade-agreement>.

²⁷⁹ Government Welcomes Historic EU-Canada Free Trade Agreement, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 18 October 2013. Date Accessed: 22 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-welcomes-historic-eu-canada-free-trade-agreement>.

²⁸⁰ London – Hong Kong: A Tale of 2 Cities, UK Trade & Investment (London) 31 October 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/news/643740.html>.

²⁸¹ UK Companies Win New Business in Kazakhstan, UK Trade & Investment (London) 1 July 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/535640.html>.

²⁸² Business Secretary Visits Sweden and Finland to Strengthen Trade and Investment Partnership, UK Trade & Investment (London) 23 September 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/615240.html>.

Therefore, the United Kingdom has focused heavily on exporting and has worked to strengthen existing partnerships with particular countries. It has begun to break down trade barriers through the WTO deal breakthrough, although the details of this agreement have not yet been finalized.

Additionally, significant policy changes have been made to reduce trade barriers between the EU and Canada, and negotiations to create a similar deal between the EU and the US are currently taking place. Thus the UK, as a member of the EU, has concluded a set of ambitious trade deals with Canada, and is working to do so with the US, resulting in a significant effort to break down trade barriers, resulting in the UK being awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Margot Whittington

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to break down barriers at home and abroad by furthering the negotiation of ambitious trade deals.

The United States continues to negotiate two major trade agreements. With the European Union, the United States is currently negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).²⁸⁶ On 15 November 2013, the United States and the European Union concluded Round Two of negotiations.²⁸⁷ On 20 December 2013, the United States and the European Union concluded Round Three of negotiations.²⁸⁸

The other major trade agreement that the United States is negotiating is the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which involves the United States, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam.²⁸⁹ On 10 December 2013 in Singapore, ministers and heads of delegation for the TPP countries concluded a four-day Ministerial meeting. Specific issues of potential “landing zones” and market access issues were discussed.

²⁸³ Business Secretary Visits Sweden and Finland to Strengthen Trade and Investment Partnership, UK Trade & Investment (London) 23 September 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013.

<http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/615240.html>.

²⁸⁴ City of London's Global Shipping Centre Status Promoted to Greek Ship Owners, UK Trade & Investment (London) 29 November 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/news/665000.html>.

²⁸⁵ South Korea State Visit Delivers UK Trade Boost, UK Trade & Investment (London) 6 November 2013. Date Accessed: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/exporthome/pressRelease/648440.html>.

²⁸⁶ European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.) 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union>.

²⁸⁷ Statement by U.S. Trade Representative Froman on the Conclusion of Round Two of T-TIP Negotiations, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.) 15 November 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union>.

²⁸⁸ Statement by U.S. Trade Representative Froman of the Conclusion of the Third Round of T-TIP Negotiations, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.) 20 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union>.

²⁸⁹ Statement of the Ministers and Heads of Delegation for the Trans-Pacific Partnership Countries, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/tpp>.

On 14 March 2014 the United States and the European Union were unable to reach an agreement towards the TTIP in Round Four of negotiations.²⁹⁰ Round Five of negotiations will take place from 19 May 2014 to 23 May 2014 in Arlington, Virginia.²⁹¹

On 25 February 2014 the countries involved in the TPP were unable to reach a broad agreement due to contention between the United States and Japan in respect to market access for agriculture and the auto industry.²⁹²

The United States will participate in a chief negotiators meeting in Ho Chi Minh City for the TPP from 12 May 2014 to 15 May 2014.

Although the United States is still in various stages of negotiations regarding its trade deals, it is actively in compliance with its commitment to break down barriers at home and abroad by furthering the negotiation of ambitious trade deals. Thus, the United States receives a score of +1. The United States will participate in a chief negotiators meeting in Ho Chi Minh City for the TPP from 12 May 2014 to 15 May 2014.²⁹³

Although the United States is still in various stages of negotiations regarding its trade deals, it is actively in compliance with its commitment to break down barriers at home and abroad by furthering the negotiation of ambitious trade deals. Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jay Thakore

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to break down barriers to trade at home and abroad by concluding a set of ambitious trade deals. The EU has held consistent negotiations and roundtables to liberalize trade with both countries and international political associations.

On 6 December 2013, the European Union pledged EUR 400 million over five years to help developing states with the implementation of the World Trade Organisation Trade Facilitation Agreement.²⁹⁴ The funds will go toward assisting developing states simplify domestic procedures in a quicker transition to the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

²⁹⁰ Statement by U.S Trade Representative Michael Froman at the Close of the Fourth Round Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Negotiations, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.) 14 March 2014. Access Date 12: May 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2014/March/Statement-by-USTR-Froman-at-close-of-fourth-round-TTIP-negotiations>.

²⁹¹ T-TIP Round Information, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.) 2014, Access Date: 12 May 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/ttip/round-information>

²⁹² Japan, U.S spur new TPP talks in Vietnam, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 May 2014. Access Date: 12 May 2014. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/05/10/national/politics-diplomacy/japan-u-s-spur-new-tpp-talks-in-vietnam/#.U3CTca1dWhi>

²⁹³ Press Office Week Ahead: May 12-19, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.) 11 May 2014. Access Date: 12 May 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2014/May/press-office-week-ahead-May-12-19>.

²⁹⁴ EU pledges new financial support to help developing countries implement WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 6 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=998>

Japan and the EU have worked jointly to conclude an ambitious EU-Japan Free Trade Agreement. On 25 October 2013, the value of the bilateral trade agreement was projected to be an EU export increase to Japan of 32.7 per cent and a Japanese export increase to the EU of 23.5 per cent.²⁹⁵

On 18 October 2013, the EU signed the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement²⁹⁶ to open up jobs and foreign direct investment for both parties. The CETA has an added bilateral trade value of EUR 25.7 billion.²⁹⁷ The EU has also held three sets of negotiations for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership²⁹⁸ with the United States since the G8 Lough Erne Summit.

The EU signed a trade pact with Ukraine on 21 March 2014 to lead up to a formal economic deal following Ukrainian national elections in May. In efforts to help maximize the commercial exchange worth shared with Egypt, the EU has offered talks to negotiate a freer trade deal through a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement. The potential pact would not only strengthen the already existing Association Agreement, but also cover elements of government procurement, intellectual property rights, and more.

The EU held their fifth round of talks with Japan in spring 2014 to open greater access to trade in services, goods, and procurement. Other negotiations to conclude ambitious trade deals, which continued its negotiations into 2014 from the previous year, include the United States, Canada, Vietnam, Japan, Mercosur states (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela), Azerbaijan, China, and Kazakhstan.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its full compliance with the commitment to break down barriers to trade at home and abroad by concluding a set of ambitious trade deals.

Analyst: Leah Bae

²⁹⁵ Progress reached at the 3rd round of EU-Japan Trade Talks, European Commission (Brussels) 25 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=979>

²⁹⁶ Canada, European Union sign sweeping trade pact, Toronto Star (Toronto) 18 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2013/10/18/canada_europe_sign_sweeping_trade_pact.html

²⁹⁷ The EU's bilateral trade and investment agreements — where are we?, European Commission (Brussels) 1 August 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/november/tradoc_150129.doc.pdf

²⁹⁸ Updates on the Third Round of Negotiations on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1004>

4. Trade: Green Growth [54]

“We commit our support to efforts to liberalise trade in green goods and services, emphasising that progress in this area will boost green growth.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom	-1		
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.33	

Background:

The G8, G20 and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum have made commitments to liberalize trade and agreed to promote it.²⁹⁹ The leaders of APEC made an agreement on a list of environmental goods on which they plan to cut tariffs to 5 per cent or less by 2015.³⁰⁰ At the APEC meeting on 9 September 2012, APEC leaders also agreed to eliminate non-tariff barriers such as local requirements distorting green goods and services trade.³⁰¹ This initiative creates jobs and strengthens its commitment to trade liberalization and green growth.³⁰²

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 countries defined trade as a key point of economic growth.³⁰³ They promised to break down barriers to trade and combat protectionism.³⁰⁴ G8 leaders also declared a stronger commitment to tackling climate through efforts to promote future economic growth, stating that “It is one of the foremost challenges for our future economic growth and well-being.”³⁰⁵ In order to liberalize trade and parts of the economy which do not result in climate change

²⁹⁹ The Next Steps to Green, Free trade, World Economic Forum (Geneva). 12 June 2012, Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://forumblog.org/2012/06/the-next-steps-to-green-free-trade/>

³⁰⁰ The Next Steps to Green, Free trade, World Economic Forum (Geneva). 12 June 2012, Access Date: 5 December 2013. <http://forumblog.org/2012/06/the-next-steps-to-green-free-trade/>

³⁰¹ APEC List of Environmental Goods: Promoting Exports, Creating Jobs, and Advancing Green Growth and Sustainable Development, Office of the U.S Trade Representative (Washington). September 2012, Access Date 4 December 2013. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/fact-sheets/2012/september/apec-environmental-goods>

³⁰² APEC List of Environmental Goods: Promoting Exports, Creating Jobs, and Advancing Green Growth and Sustainable Development, Office of the U.S Trade Representative (Washington). September 2012, Access Date 4 December 2013. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/fact-sheets/2012/september/apec-environmental-goods>

³⁰³ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#trade>

³⁰⁴ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#trade>

³⁰⁵ G8 call for stronger action on climate change, Energy and Environment Management (Warrington) <http://www.eaem.co.uk/news/g8-call-stronger-action-climate-change>

impacts, the G8 countries committed to supporting the liberalization of green goods and services trade as well as boosting green growth by reducing tariffs on environmental goods.³⁰⁶

Commitment Features:

At the Lough Erne Summit, the G8 countries committed to increase trade in areas where the environment is not affected as a result of increased trade. In order for this to be achieved, G8 countries have committed to liberalize trade on environmental goods and services between countries by reducing tariffs to a certain level. G8 commended APEC “decision in September 2012 to reduce tariffs on environmental goods as an important contribution to” liberalization of trade in environmental goods and services, thus the APEC List of Environmental Goods should be used when assessing compliance.³⁰⁷ In order to fulfill this commitment, each country has to take actions to reduce tariffs on green goods and services to 5% or less.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not take any actions to liberalize trade in green goods and services.
0	Member takes actions to liberalize trade in green goods and services (e.g. developing an action plan of liberalization) OR reduces its tariffs on green goods and services.
+1	Member takes actions to liberalize trade in green goods and services (e.g. developing an action plan of liberalization) AND reduces its tariffs on green goods and services.

Lead Analyst: Eric Na

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its responsibility to deduce taxes for the environmental goods.

Canada’s compliance in this commitment is largely due to the fact that Canada’s tariffs on green goods were already lowered prior to the current compliance cycle. On 27 March 2013, Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty announced, that Harper’s government has already reduced taxes to 5 per cent for certain environment goods produced in the members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum, such as solar water heaters. For this compliance cycle however, the Canadian Government planned to reduce its taxes for the environmental goods below 5 per cent level.³⁰⁸

On 24 January 2013 the Honourable Ed Fast, Minister of International Trade on the Davos Forum has announced Canada’s intentions to concluded plurilateral agreement with 13 WTO members including China in order to increase trade in the Green goods in a way that by 2020 it will be USD 3 trillion.³⁰⁹

³⁰⁶ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#trade>

³⁰⁷ ANNEX C — APEC List of Environmental Goods, APEC. http://apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2012/2012_aelm/2012_aelm_annexC.aspx

³⁰⁸ Harper Government Shows Global Leadership in Trade Liberalization, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 March 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n13/13-045-eng.asp>.

³⁰⁹ Canada to Join WTO Talks Toward Global Free Trade in Environmental Goods, January 24, 2014, <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2014/01/24a.aspx?lang=eng> . Access Date: 30 April 2014

On 28 January 2013 Canadian government announced finishing of implementation of the Free Trade agreement concluded with Honduras, which has already made great contribution to the increase of trade in the Merchandise items between Canada and Honduras.³¹⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance. However, there is still room for Canada to expand its green growth program.

Analyst: Volodymyr Sukhodolskiy

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote green trade by liberalizing trade barriers.

France has announced no substantive cuts to tariffs on green goods. However, at the Global Green Growth Forum in October 2013³¹¹ French Minister for Foreign Trade Nicole Briché announced that France was prepared to present a joint declaration with Denmark pushing for green trade liberalization in the European Union.³¹² Additionally, France and Denmark also encouraged the EU to join an initiative led by the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum to lower to cut tariffs on a number of green goods and services to under five percent at an EU ministerial meeting in October 2013.³¹³

On 27 January 2014, the French Ministry of Foreign Trade announced that the EU and 13 countries including the United States, China, Japan and Korea pledged to begin negotiations to reduce customs duties on environmental goods.³¹⁴

Though France has spearheaded EU discussions on custom duties for environmental goods, no concrete action has yet been taken. Thus, France has been awarded a partial score of 0.

Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to lower tariffs on green goods and services.

While Germany has not released any statements on reducing customs duties for environmental goods, it is a part of the EU – WTO trade negotiations on reducing environmental customs.³¹⁵

³¹⁰ Harper Government Introduces Legislation to Implement Free Trade Agreement with Honduras, January 28, 2014, <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2014/01/28c.aspx?lang=eng>. Access Date: 30 April 2014.

³¹¹ PPP Sessions, Global Green Growth Forum (Copenhagen) 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://3gf.dk/en/3gf-2013/introduction/>.

³¹² France and Denmark in push for global green free trade, businessGreen (London) 22 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/analysis/2301958/france-and-denmark-in-push-for-global-green-free-trade>.

³¹³ France and Denmark in push for global green free trade, businessGreen (London) 22 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/analysis/2301958/france-and-denmark-in-push-for-global-green-free-trade>.

³¹⁴ Paris hails WTO talks on environmental goods, Embassy of France in London, 27 January 2014. Date of Access: May 28 2014. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Paris-hails-WTO-talks-on>

³¹⁵ Paris hails WTO talks on environmental goods, Embassy of France in London, 27 January 2014. Date of Access: May 28 2014. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Paris-hails-WTO-talks-on>

Because Germany has not released any statements declaring their willingness to lower tariffs in the Environmental Goods and Services sector, they have received a score of 0.

Analyst: Tracy Wang

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to lower tariffs on green goods and services.

While Italy has not released any statements on reducing customs duties for environmental goods, it is a part of the EU – WTO trade negotiations on reducing environmental customs.³¹⁶

As a consequence, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Lucia Vanta

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to reduce tariffs on green goods and services. Since Japan does not have a single tariff level for environmental goods of more than 5 per cent, it has already complied with the commitment prior to the current compliance cycle.³¹⁷

Members of Japan's government have also continually announced support for the reduction of these tariffs by 2015 in other communities and have been on the forefront of their development with the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum.³¹⁸

On 7 and 8 October 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe attended the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting held in Bali, the Republic of Indonesia. The leaders agreed upon a declaration supporting the implementation of the APEC List of Environmental Goods.³¹⁹

On 27 January 2014, the French Ministry of Foreign Trade announced that the EU and 13 countries including the United States, China, Japan and Korea pledged to begin negotiations to reduce customs duties on environmental goods.³²⁰

Thus, since Japan's compliance goals were already met, Japan has been awarded a +1 for technical for full compliance.

Analyst: Tracy Wang

³¹⁶ Paris hails WTO talks on environmental goods, Embassy of France in London, 27 January 2014. Date of Access: May 28 2014. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Paris-hails-WTO-talks-on>

³¹⁷ APEC's environmental goods initiative: How climate-friendly is it?, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development Bridges Trade BioRes Review (Geneva) November 2012. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bioresreview/150577/>.

³¹⁸ APEC's environmental goods initiative: How climate-friendly is it?, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development Bridges Trade BioRes Review (Geneva) November 2012. Access Date: 26 December 2013. <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bioresreview/150577/>.

³¹⁹ APEC 2013 Leaders Declaration was adopted, October 2013 News Releases (Tokyo) 9 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/1009_03.html.

³²⁰ Paris hails WTO talks on environmental goods, Embassy of France in London, 27 January 2014. Date of Access: May 28 2014. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Paris-hails-WTO-talks-on>

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on liberalizing trade in green goods and services.

On 25 June 2013, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Community (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia) decided to lower tariffs on certain elements of the APEC list of environmental goods, including: multilayer flooring panels (HS 4418 72 000) from 20 to 17 per cent, parts for steam and other vapour turbines (HS 8406 90 100) from 10 to 8.8 percent, light emitting diodes (HS 8541 40 100) from 10 to 6.7 percent, instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure (HS 9026 20 200 8) from 10 to 6.7 percent, other instruments and apparatus (HS 9026 80 200 9) from 10 to 6.7 percent.³²¹

Russia has taken actions to liberalize trade in green goods by reducing its import tariffs on a number of environmental goods. Thus, Russia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom did not comply with its commitment to reduce tariffs on environmental goods.

While the United Kingdom has not released any statements on reducing customs duties for environmental goods, it is a part of the EU – WTO trade negotiations on reducing environmental customs.³²²

As the United Kingdom has not reduced its taxes for environmental goods to below the five percent threshold, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Volodymyr Sukhodolskiy

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to green growth in trade.

In June 2013, the United States released The President's Climate Action Plan, which states that "The U.S. will work with trading partners to launch negotiations at the World Trade Organization towards global free trade in environmental goods, including clean energy technologies such as solar, wind, hydro and geothermal."³²³ In addition, the United States stated its intention to expand the proposed membership of this free trade zone from the original APEC members to include members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) over the next year. The United States also stated its intention to work with the Trade in Services Agreement negotiations in the interest of expanding the free trade of environmental goods.³²⁴

³²¹ Decision by the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Community of 25.06.2013 N 139 "On the amendments to the Common Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union and the Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union, Consultant 25 June 2013. Access Date: 15 January 2014.

http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_148352/.

³²² Paris hails WTO talks on environmental goods, Embassy of France in London, 27 January 2014. Date of Access: May 28 2014. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Paris-hails-WTO-talks-on>

³²³ The President's Climate Action Plan, the White House (Washington) June 2013. Access Date: 24 January 2014. http://search.whitehouse.gov/search?affiliate=wh&query=president%27s+climate+action+plan&submit.x=0&submit.y=0&form_id=usasearch_box.

³²⁴ The President's Climate Action Plan, the Executive Office of the President (Washington) June 2013. Access Date: 24 January 2014. http://search.whitehouse.gov/search?affiliate=wh&query=president%27s+climate+action+plan&submit.x=0&submit.y=0&form_id=usasearch_box.

On 24 January 2014, the United States met with thirteen other WTO members and announced plans for an initiative to entirely eliminate tariffs on environmental goods within the WTO.³²⁵

Thus, the United States has promised to reduce its tariffs on green goods and services to well below five per cent. However, as it has not taken any significant steps to do so, it has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Guillaume Kishibe

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its trade commitment.

On 27 January 2014 the EU announced that it had pledged to begin negotiations in the WTO framework to reduce customs duties on environmental goods. The discussions will be based on the list of 54 environmental goods drawn up by the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation countries.³²⁶

Thus, for partially complying with its trade commitment the European Union has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly

³²⁵ Promoting Green Goods Trade to Address Climate Change, the White House (Washington) 24 January 2014. Access Date: 24 January 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/01/24/promoting-green-goods-trade-address-climate-change>.

³²⁶ Paris hails WTO talks on environmental goods, Embassy of France in London, 27 January 2014. Date of Access: May 28 2014. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Paris-hails-WTO-talks-on>

5. Trade: Africa Trade and Infrastructure [69]

Commitment:

“The G8 commits to explore and identify in advance of our next meeting the further steps it can take together or individually, in collaboration with the private sector, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other international organisations to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.”

2013 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

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

Background:

Foreign aid and assistance to developing regions, particularly Africa, has been a long-standing focus for member states. Though disagreements have ensued over aid in the past, G8 member states have been able to agree on infrastructure spending and trade-based initiatives as means of improving economic conditions. At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, leaders pledged to improve Africa’s capacity for trade by supporting three initiatives: the stimulation of growth and the improvement of the business climate in Africa; the development of Africa’s capacity to trade; and the mobilization of investment in infrastructure for local businesses.

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, member states reaffirmed their support for Aid for Trade with a special focus on Africa. This initiative, which was created in 2005 at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), involves both governments and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, supporting infrastructure and capacity building in developing countries. Aid for Trade aims to help developing countries build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure in order to implement and benefit from WTO agreements, as well as increase overall trade.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, member states declared their support for increased coordination between the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the African Union (AU), the implementation of trade corridors, and policy reforms for increasing regional trade and improving infrastructure through the implementation of the Minimum Integration Program (MIP). The MIP consists of a variety of activities conducted through the RECs that will ensure greater regional and continental integration.

Commitment Features:

This commitment, which is part of a broader trade and African-focused agenda, focuses on exploring and identifying collaborative measures between the private sector, international financial institutions (IFIs), and other international organizations to invest in trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries, with a focus on Africa. Member states hope to promote “inclusive and resilient

growth in Africa” through greater transparency, improved infrastructure, better trade facilitation, the elimination of trade barriers, and the management of natural resources. Both an increase in regional trade within Africa and initiatives to reduce continental trade barriers are strongly welcomed.

The G8 will work with both African countries and regional economic communities, in order to help implement the AU reach its target of doubling intra-Africa trade, and reducing crossing times at key border posts by 50% by 2022. Member states also urge multilateral development institutions to establish and prioritize more effective mechanisms for collaboration on project preparation, funding and risk mitigation for Africa’s regional infrastructure programs, such as the Programme for Infrastructure Development (PIDA).

G8 members committed to explore and identify measures to facilitate institutional investments into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries in advance of the next summit, but did not pledge to take these measures. Thus, the scoring is based on relevant discussions and negotiations with private sector, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other international organizations. In order to achieve full compliance a member should explore and identify possible steps with all these partners.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not explore AND does not identify potential collaborative measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.
0	Member explores potential measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries in collaboration with the private sector OR IFIs as well as other international organisations.
+1	Member explores potential measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries in collaboration with the private sector AND IFIs as well as other international organisations.

Lead Analyst: David Cosolo

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to explore and identify steps it can take to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries. It has done so by conducting foreign investment promotion and protection agreements (FIPAs) with a number of developing countries. Foreign investment promotion and protection agreements are “aimed at protecting and promoting foreign investment through legally-binding rights and obligations.”

On 26 September 2013, Canada’s Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie Christian Paradis concluded a foreign investment promotion and protection agreement between Canada and Côte d’Ivoire. The agreement is intended to promote a predictable market policy framework with Côte d’Ivoire through legally binding provisions, thereby encouraging investment flows between the two countries.

On 5 December 2013, Minister Fast concluded a FIPA between Canada and Guinea. The agreement is intended to promote a predictable market policy framework with Guinea through legally binding provisions, thereby encouraging investment flows between the two countries.

On 29 January 2014 Deepak Obhrai, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights, announced Canada's contribution to projects that will support

sustainable economic growth in Africa.³²⁷ Specifically, Obhrai announced Canada's contribution to the Integrated Border Management Project, a project worth \$12.2 million over four years, which aims to reduce firm costs in East Africa "by speeding up and modernizing border and custom management systems."³²⁸

On 1 March 2014, Minister Paradis announced a range of new funding that will facilitate institutional investment flows in developing countries.³²⁹ The CAD10 million Transparency Trust Fund will help improve extractives sector governance in Latin America by increasing transparency in the extractive resources sector related to project oversight and financial reporting. The African Legal Support Facility, which provides CAD10 million over five years, will help at least twenty African governments by "providing legal expertise and capacity-building assistance to negotiate and review complex contracts with mining, oil, and gas companies."³³⁰

On 3 March 2014, Ed Fast, Canada's Minister of International Trade, concluded a foreign investment promotion and protection agreement (FIPA) between Canada and Cameroon. Foreign investment promotion and protection agreements are "aimed at protecting and promoting foreign investment through legally-binding rights and obligations."³³¹ The agreement is intended to promote a predictable market policy framework with Guinea through legally binding provisions, thereby encouraging investment flows between the two countries.³³²

Due to its commitment to promote investment flows into developing countries, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: James Flynn

France: +1

France has fully complied with the exploration and identification of potential collaborative measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries that may be instituted at a future date.

On 26 June 2013, the annual Forum for Political Dialogue (FPD) between France and South Africa took place in Paris where discussions focused on bilateral, regional, and global developments. French Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs Pierre Sellal and South African Director-General of International Relations and Cooperation Jerry Matjila addressed the economic challenges of the

³²⁷ Canada Champions Sustainable Economic Growth in Africa, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 1 January 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2014/01/bg29a.aspx?lang=eng>.

³²⁸ Canada Champions Sustainable Economic Growth in Africa, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 1 January 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2014/01/bg29a.aspx?lang=eng>.

³²⁹ Backgrounder - Canada a Leader in Leveraging Private Sector Investment to Stimulate Economic Growth, Create Jobs and Eradicate Poverty, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Date of Access: 27 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2014/03/bg01a.aspx?lang=eng>.

³³⁰ Backgrounder - Canada a Leader in Leveraging Private Sector Investment to Stimulate Economic Growth, Create Jobs and Eradicate Poverty, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Date of Access: 27 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2014/03/bg01a.aspx?lang=eng>.

³³¹ Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection (Ottawa) 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 26 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

³³² Minister Fast Signs Investment Agreements with Cameroon, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2014/03/03a.aspx?lang=eng>.

strategic partnership between France and South Africa in the fields of energy, transport, technology, and science.

On 31 July 2013, Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault addressed the Interministerial International Cooperation and Development Committee in Paris regarding the allocation of funds for France's development assistance efforts. In total, France is contributing more than EUR 9.3 billion in 2013 in Official Development Assistance, 85 per cent of which will go to Africa and the Mediterranean. According to Ayrault, sixteen African countries are the top priority for aid. The French government emphasized transparency and the effective distribution and control of aid since "it's in the interest of the countries concerned and it's in France's interest too."

From 4 December 2013 to 5 December 2013, Forum Africa: 100 Innovations for Sustainable Development was showcased as part of the Élysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa. This event was held to promote innovations by African men and women in technological, economic, social, and environmental fields as well as African entrepreneurship and inclusive growth. The forum was organized by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the initiative of the Minister Delegate for Development, Pascal Canfin. This forum is in compliance with France's effort to promote growth and expansion of regional infrastructure programs in Africa.

From 6 December 2013 to 7 December 2013, France and 53 delegations from African countries took part in the Élysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa, held in Paris. Representatives from the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank were also present in the Summit. Discussions concerning economic partnership and development led to the reaffirmation of the economic relationship between France and Africa, with both parties determined to modernize this relationship by promoting quality growth and a sustainable economy. France committed to promote Africa's sustainable development from an economic, social, and environmental point of view through the Agence française de développement. An agreement was also made to organize a meeting between French and African economy ministers in 2014 and an Africa-France business forum to bring together various private companies.

On 21 February 2014, President François Hollande announced an investment plan of EUR400 million into a new state-owned mining company, Compagnie Nationale des Mines de France (CMF), over the next five to seven years. The CMF will prospect for resources, such as gold, lithium, and rare earth elements, in various territories, including Africa.³³³

As a result of France's initiative to facilitate collaboration with Africa and developing countries, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Krizja Lutan

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to pursue trade-related infrastructure development projects in Africa, in partnership with the private sector, international financial institutions, and other international organizations.

During the opening of the EU-South Africa summit in Pretoria on 18 July 2013, the German bank KfW finance bank, along with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the European Investment

³³³ France fuses earth, gold and state in quest for mineral riches, Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum (London), 24 February 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.omfif.org/intelligence/the-commentary/2014/february/france-fuses-earth-gold-and-state-in-quest-for-mineral-riches/>.

Bank, and the French development agency will cooperate to fund EUR 100 million for regional infrastructure projects relating to the energy, transport, and trade sectors in South Africa.³³⁴

On 13-18 October 2013, Germany Trade and Invest with Southern African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry facilitated the visit of a delegation of eastern German companies to various business sectors in South Africa.³³⁵ This trip was part of a larger framework of “German Weeks” organized by German institutions in South Africa from 12 September to 19 October 2013 to link business opportunities between “Africa’s biggest economy” and German companies.^{336,337}

On 5-6 December 2013, the First German-African Infrastructure Forum, with patronage from the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, took place in Munich.³³⁸ This conference focused on partnership for transportation, construction, and logistics.

On 23 January 2014 the German Ambassador to Kenya met with members of the German business community to promote close cooperation and stronger economic ties between Germany and Kenya.³³⁹ Present were board members of the German Business Association, and the Delegate of German Industry in Kenya. The delegation plans to organize the second German-Kenyan Economic Forum in 2014.³⁴⁰

On 11-13 February 2014 the Construction, Infrastructure, Building, and Energy trade fair was hosted in Nairobi, Kenya.³⁴¹ The German Chamber of Commerce in Kenya, as well as the German Ministry of Economics and Energy, supported the event, which aimed to encourage the formation of new business relationships and introduce vendors to new products.³⁴²

³³⁴ EU Pledges €100m infrastructure aid as South Africa Summit opens, EURActiv (Brussels) 18 July 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/eu-stumps-100m-infrastructure-ai-news-529356>.

³³⁵ Eastern German Delegation Visit to South Africa, Germany Trade and Invest (Berlin) 14 October 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/Invest/Business-location-germany/powerhouse-eastern-germany,did=901008.html>.

³³⁶ Eastern German Delegation Visit to South Africa, Germany Trade and Invest (Berlin) 14 October 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/Invest/Business-location-germany/powerhouse-eastern-germany,did=901008.html>.

³³⁷ Investor Forum for South African Businesses, Germany Trade and Invest (Berlin) 14 October 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/Invest/Business-location-germany/powerhouse-eastern-germany,did=852338.html>.

³³⁸ 1st German-African Infrastructure Forum, Afrika-Verein and German Ministry of Economics and Technology (Munich) 5-6 December 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. http://www.gaif.de/fileadmin/user_upload/GAIF_13/Program%20-%201st%20German-African%20Infrastructure%20Forum%20December%205th%20-%206th%202013%20Munich.pdf.

³³⁹ German Ambassador heads collaborative meeting in Nairobi, German Information Centre Africa (Pretoria), 23 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/__pr/2014/01/01-Kenya-Business.html?archive=3707618.

³⁴⁰ German Ambassador heads collaborative meeting in Nairobi, German Information Centre Africa (Pretoria), 23 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/__pr/2014/01/01-Kenya-Business.html?archive=3707618.

³⁴¹ Trade Fair: construction, infrastructure, building, and industry, Delegation of German Industry and Commerce in Kenya (Nairobi), 11 February 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.kenia.ahk.de/activities/cibex-trade-fair-for-construction-infrastructure-building-and-energy-11-13-february-2014/>.

³⁴² Trade Fair: construction, infrastructure, building, and industry, Delegation of German Industry and Commerce in Kenya (Nairobi), 11 February 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.kenia.ahk.de/activities/cibex-trade-fair-for-construction-infrastructure-building-and-energy-11-13-february-2014/>.

German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier met with the Kenyan counterpart, Amina Mohamed on 23 February 2014.³⁴³ At the meeting, it was announced that a business delegation from Germany will travel to Kenya and Tanzania from 5-10 May 2014 to explore options for increased investment, and meet with local companies and relevant political actors.³⁴⁴

On 28 March 2014, the German Investment Corporation (DEG) provided a 20 million Euro loan to SPV Lake Turkana Wind Power Ltd, to assist in financing a wind-park in north-west Kenya. In its first year alone, the wind-park is expected to fill 17% of domestic demand for electricity.³⁴⁵

German Chancellor Angela Merkel called for an increased focus on the development of trade agreements with Senegal after meeting with the Senegalese President Macky Sall in Berlin on 2 April 2014.³⁴⁶

The German Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, together with Germany Trade and Investment, featured Ghana on a list of six countries German exporters should pay increased attention to.³⁴⁷ The report was based on above average growth, stability, and positive development in key sectors.

Finally, the African Finance and Investment Forum will be held in Cologne, Germany from 4-5 June 2014.³⁴⁸ Hosted in part by the German Investment Corporation (DEG), the networking event aims to encourage foreign investment in Africa, strengthen the private sector, and encourage entrepreneurship.³⁴⁹

In addition to engaging in various meetings, conferences, and visits, Germany has finalized a concrete investment in Kenya to assist in the development of trade-related infrastructure. Therefore, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Danrue Wang

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to explore and identify potential collaborative measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects.

³⁴³ Kenya: an anchor of regional stability in Africa, German Information Centre Africa (Pretoria), 10 February 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/__pr/2014/02/02-KenyaVisit.html?archive=3707656.

³⁴⁴ Business delegation for German companies to Kenya and Tanzania, Delegation of German Industry and Commerce in Kenya (Nairobi), 10 February 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.kenia.ahk.de/activities/german-business-delegation-to-kenya-and-tanzania-5-10-may-2014/>.

³⁴⁵ Germany's development bank finances wind park in Kenya, German Information Centre Africa (Pretoria), 28 March 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/__pr/2014/03/03-DEG-wind-Kenya.html.

³⁴⁶ Transparent and sustainable cooperation, German Information Centre Africa (Pretoria), 2 April 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/__pr/2014/04/04-BK-Germany-Senegal.html?archive=3707656.

³⁴⁷ Germany encourages SMEs to expand commercial activities in Ghana, German Information Centre Africa (Pretoria), 10 April 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/__pr/2014/04/04-SME-expand-Ghana.html.

³⁴⁸ Africa Finance and Investment Forum 2014, EMRC (Brussels). Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.emrc.be/en/events/afif-2014.aspx>.

³⁴⁹ Africa Finance and Investment Forum 2014, EMRC (Brussels). Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.emrc.be/en/events/afif-2014.aspx>.

On 4 July 2013, Servizi Assicurativi del Commercio Estero (SACE), Italy's state-owned export credit agency and credit insurer, announced a planned EUR 250 million pipeline of projects to support trade and private investment in Sub-Saharan Africa. SACE affirmed continuation of its risk-management partnership with the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATIA) that includes support of EUR 300 million loans for energy infrastructure and more than EUR 10 million for industrial machinery.

On 23 November 2013, the Egyptian Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade announced an agreement with Italian Ambassador to Cairo Maurizio Massari for a EUR 66 million Italian grant for joint agriculture and food development projects. The Egyptian Ministry for Transportation also announced potential joint projects with the Italian government for the construction of high-speed rail infrastructure.

As part of its efforts with the World Trade Organization (WTO), Italy contributed to the success of the "Bali package" and to the reduction of trade barriers and the establishment of more trade-favorable infrastructure between states, as announced on 7 December 2013.

Italy has identified specific collaborative measures for trade-related infrastructure projects in several developing countries that shall or may be implemented. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jerome Newton

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to explore and identify steps it can take to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.

On 22 August 2013, the Japan International Cooperation Agency announced that it had signed official implementation agreements for the "Project for Capacity Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors in Myanmar." The three-year project is designed to better assist Myanmar in enforcing the rule of law. This will assist the government of Myanmar to "create a business-friendly legal system to promote the market economy and attract more foreign investment."

On 7 November 2013, the Japan International Cooperation Agency signed a memorandum of understanding with the Inter-American Development Bank on the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative. One of the goals of the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative is developing a stable investment environment — both domestic and foreign — for urban development.

On 1 March 2014, the Japan International Cooperation Agency signed an agreement with the Islamic Development Bank and the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development of the Government of the Palestinian Authority at the Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development to establish an investment fund called the CEAPAD Facilitation Mechanism. Funding will be used to provide training and seminars to respond to Palestine's development needs, as well as support for financing and project management initiatives.³⁵⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for identifying prospective development agreements with international stakeholders.

Analyst: James Flynn

³⁵⁰ Establishing a Facilitation Mechanism with the Islamic Development Bank and the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 1 March 2014. Date of Access: 29 April 2014. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/140301_01.html

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to explore and identify steps it can take to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.

No information on Russia's actions to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries has been registered.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to comply with the commitment.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to explore and identify steps it can take to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.

On 15 July 2013, the United Kingdom, represented by Secretary of State for International Development Justine Greening, announced a GBP 7.2 million investment in the International Trade Centre. The centre's research is focused on eliminating barriers to trade, and facilitating investment flows in developing countries. The United Kingdom's Department for International Development also announced a GBP 57.4 million project to build shipping infrastructure in Uganda and Kenya, and modernize the Kenyan port of Mombasa. On 6 November 2013, Secretary Greening, announced a GBP 10 million fund to reduce transport costs and improve trade in East Africa. The representative emphasized the importance of eliminating red-tape and developing infrastructure in the region.

On 20 November 2013, the United Kingdom also announced a GBP 6 million plan to improve tax collection in developing countries. The plan will fund four international projects that will "improve revenue collection and help authorities to combat tax evasion and avoidance" in developing countries. The plan also includes the establishment of a database of tax inspectors who can advise developing countries on tax audits.

On 19 December 2013, the United Kingdom announced a contribution of GBP 938 million per year for the next three years to the International Development Association (IDA). The contribution also included GBP 500 million in concessional loans over the three-year period. The IDA is the arm of the World Bank that provides development assistance to developing countries. Among other things, the IDA provides loans to small businesses, and supports access to electricity.

On 1 March 2014, the Japan International Cooperation Agency signed an agreement with the Islamic Development Bank and the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development of the Government of the Palestinian Authority at the Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development to establish an investment fund called the CEAPAD Facilitation Mechanism. Funding will be used to provide training and seminars to respond to Palestine's development needs, as well as support for financing and project management initiatives.³⁵¹

Due to its commitment to eliminating barriers to trade in developing countries, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1.

³⁵¹ Establishing a Facilitation Mechanism with the Islamic Development Bank and the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 1 March 2014. Date of Access: 29 April 2014. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/140301_01.html

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to explore and identify potential collaborative measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries. It is examining pertinent aspects of infrastructure projects in future legislation and has identified several measures for present and future implementation.

On 30 June 2013, United States President Barack Obama announced Power Africa, an initiative to boost the availability of electricity in Africa. Power Africa aims to leverage “private sector engagement” and co-operation with the World Bank and African Development Bank to “facilitate future investment” and achieve energy security.

On 1 July 2013, President Obama announced Trade Africa, a partnership between the U.S. and the East African Community (EAC) to “increase internal and regional trade within Africa.” The initiative’s specific goals include supporting regional integration through the reduction of border controls, building the capacity of the private sector to construct trade-related infrastructure, and doubling intra-regional trade.

On 12 December 2013, a bipartisan group of leaders from the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate requested a study to examine the effectiveness of the 2000 U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which is due for renewal in 2015. Various questions arose related specifically to the improvement of the legislation in fostering infrastructure development, investment, and trade in Africa. On 13 November 2013, the U.S. International Trade Commission announced four studies on the effects of the AGOA. One study assesses the relationship between potential “sub-Saharan reciprocal trade agreements” and AGOA “trade performance” factors with a view to amending the legislation for renewal.

On 17 April 2014, Commerce Secretary Penny Pritzker announced the planned opening of new U.S. trade offices in four African countries: Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Tanzania.³⁵² The Commerce Department’s International Trade Administration is working together with the State Department to open these offices by the end of 2014. These new offices will support the aforementioned White House initiatives, Trade Africa and Power Africa. Additionally, the new offices will find local partners for American companies, help navigate regulatory hurdles, and support overall domestic development.³⁵³

The United States has identified specific potential collaborative measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects in Africa. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jerome Newton

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its effort to identify specific collaborative measures regarding trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries that may be instituted at a future date.

³⁵² New U.S. Trade Offices in Africa will Support New Opportunities, U.S. State Department (Washington, DC) 30 April 2014. Date of Access: 5 May 2014.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2014/04/20140430298530.html?CP.rss=true#axzz30i2SKech>.

³⁵³ New U.S. Trade Offices in Africa will Support New Opportunities, U.S. State Department (Washington, DC) 30 April 2014. Date of Access: 5 May 2014.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2014/04/20140430298530.html?CP.rss=true#axzz30i2SKech>.

From 15 July 2013 to 19 July 2013, European Union Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht travelled to Kenya, Namibia, Botswana, and South Africa to discuss ways to strengthen trade and investment relations with the African region through comprehensive trade and development partnerships.³⁵⁴ The Commissioner's visits aimed to boost trade relations and to prepare for the conclusion of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the EU and the Eastern African Community (EAC) and the South African Development Community (EADC).³⁵⁵

On 18 July 2013, the sixth South Africa-EU Summit was held in Pretoria, South Africa.³⁵⁶ Discussions regarding the promotion of sustainable development and strategic partnership led to the agreement of job-creation through inward investments, with the future establishment of the South Africa-EU Business Council.³⁵⁷ Both parties remain committed to open and transparent trade rules in line with their bilateral and multilateral commitments.

South Africa and the EU have shown initiative to pursue discussions regarding a Joint Africa-EU Strategy to remain as the political framework to steer continent-to-continent relations with relevant stakeholders in the upcoming 4th EU-Africa Summit scheduled for April 2014 in Brussels.³⁵⁸

The European Union has also engaged in economic partnership and development discussions in the Élysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa, which was held from 6 December 2013 to 7 December 2013 in Paris, France.³⁵⁹ Support was provided for the purpose of EPAs between the European Union and African regional economic communities, to assist the integration of the African economy into international exchanges and for the flexibility to enable further participation by other African countries.

On 17 March 2014, European Development Commissioner, Andris Pielbags, and the European Trade Commissioner, Karen De Gucht, confirmed the EU's support of at least EUR6.5 billion for the Economic Partnership Agreement Development Program (PAPED) for West Africa during the period 2015-2020.³⁶⁰ The PAPED is a feature of the EPAs negotiated between the EU and West Africa to provide funding for projects linked to trade, industry, transport, and energy infrastructure. The funds are also expected to enhance trade and investment flows, encouraging sustainable growth in the region.

³⁵⁴ European Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht on visit to Kenya, Namibia, Botswana and South Africa, European Union (Brussels), 12 July 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-686_en.htm

³⁵⁵ European Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht on visit to Kenya, Namibia, Botswana and South Africa, European Union (Brussels), 12 July 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-686_en.htm

³⁵⁶ South Africa-EU Summit, European Union (Brussels), 16 July 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-694_en.htm

³⁵⁷ Sixth South Africa-European Union Summit Joint Communiqué, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 19 July 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/138179.pdf

³⁵⁸ Sixth South Africa-European Union Summit Joint Communiqué, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 19 July 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/138179.pdf

³⁵⁹ Élysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa, France in Ghana (Accra), 17 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.ambafrance-gh.org/Elysee-Summit-for-Peace-and>

³⁶⁰ The European Union confirms new support for trade in West Africa, European Union (Brussels), 17 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-275_en.htm.

The Fourth EU-Africa Summit was also held from 2 April 2014 to 3 April 2014 in Brussels, Belgium.³⁶¹ The theme of “Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace,” led to the confirmation of the 2007 Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). The summit has also agreed to frame continent-to-continent cooperation for the period 2014-2017, according to the mutual interests of the EU and Africa at an inter-regional, continental, and global level.³⁶²

The European Union has worked with various African states to ensure the reaffirmation and effectiveness of previous trade agreements. Efforts made to initiate further discussions have led to the establishment of new partnerships and agreements as well as new discussion topics for future summits. The European Union thus receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Krizja Lutan

³⁶¹ EU-Africa Summit 2014, Africa-EU Partnership, 7 April 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/newsroom/all-news/eu-africa-summit-2014>.

³⁶² Fourth EU-Africa Summit 2-3 April 2014, Brussels Roadmap 2014-2017, European Union (Brussels), 3 April 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/142094.pdf.

6. Finance: Base Erosion and Profit Shifting [76]

Commitment:

“[We agree] to ensure that our own tax rules do not allow or encourage any multinational enterprises to reduce overall taxes paid by artificially shifting profits to low-tax jurisdictions.”

2013 Lough Erne Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment:

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

Background:

Issues of tax transparency have featured in past G8 agendas. In 2004 at the Sea Island G8 Summit, steps were taken to fight corruption and improve transparency as well as accountability for both private and public sectors within select countries.³⁶³

In 2009 in Lecce, Italy, the G8 Finance Ministers agreed to implement efforts that would ensure global financial stability as well as an international level playing field.³⁶⁴ In accordance, the Finance Minister Jim Flaherty said that the Canadian “government is committed to enhancing the fairness and competitiveness of Canada’s international tax rules.”³⁶⁵ At last year’s Lough Erne 2013 G8 summit, it was made clear that in order to maintain fiscal stability, it is of crucial importance that fair and effective international tax rules are applied to multilateral enterprises.³⁶⁶

In addition, on 24 April 2013, the British Prime Minister David Cameron addressed the President of the European Council, and noted the proposal to address tax evasion and avoidance, as key concerns to the global economy. Prime Minister David Cameron emphasizes the role of the G8 by stating, “tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance are global problems that require truly global solutions.”³⁶⁷

At the Lough Erne G8 meeting of 2013, Leaders welcomed the OECD work on addressing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and supported its development of a concrete Action Plan to

³⁶³ Transnational Crime and Corruption, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2007. Access Date: 30 November 2013. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006compliance_final/14-2006_g8compliance_crime.pdf

³⁶⁴ Statement of G8 Finance Ministers. Department of Finance Canada. 13 June 2009. Access Date: 30 November 2013. www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp.

³⁶⁵ Government of Canada Releases Draft Foreign Affiliate Regulations, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 30 November 2012. www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp

³⁶⁶ Lough Erne Joint Communiqué from Group of Eight Leaders (Lough Erne) 18 June 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/06/20130618276629.html#axzz2m3EHVebS>

³⁶⁷ PM Letter to the EU on Tax Evasion and Aggressive Avoidance (London) 25 April 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/130424-cameron.html>

tackle tax BEPS issues.³⁶⁸ The OECD BEPS Action Plan, fully endorsed by the G20 Finance Ministers and Leaders in Moscow and Saint Petersburg, calls for implementation of 15 actions to address tax planning strategies that exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules to make profits ‘disappear’ for tax purposes or to shift profits to low or no-tax locations where little or no real economic activity takes place. These actions include concrete measures in areas such as domestic anti-avoidance rules, transfer pricing, tax treaty abuse, harmful tax practices, and transfer pricing documentation requirements.³⁶⁹

Commitment Features:

This commitment focuses on preventing unintended double non-taxation through base erosion and profit shifting practices. The aim is to drive domestic policy and legislation in G8 member countries (and more broadly, OECD and G20 countries) and at the level of the international tax rules, to target these tax practices. The objective is “to restore confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of our international tax rules and practices, and to ensure that each country is able to collect taxes owing and that developing countries are also able to secure the benefits of progress made on this agenda.”³⁷⁰

The artificial shifting of profits can be carried out by various methods. For example, a company can shift debt to a high tax jurisdictions thus avoid taxation on foreign subsidiaries, which may be deferred until repatriated.³⁷¹ It can also be done by claiming greater profits in low tax jurisdiction; this is called a hybrid entity, and consists of the business having a partnership in one jurisdiction and the corporation in another.

To this end full compliance requires that G8 members to (1) discuss or announce policies or legislation that will directly tackle artificial profit shifting and base erosion and (2) implemented and enforce new legislation that targets BEPS issues.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member has not discussed or announced new policies addressing base erosion and profit shifting
0	Member has discussed or announced new policies addressing base erosion and profit shifting but has NOT implemented legislation
+1	Member has implemented new legislation that targets base erosion and profit shifting.

Lead Analyst: Michael Humenik

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that its tax rules do not allow base erosion and profit shifting.

On 25 June 2013, Minister of National Revenue Gail Shea announced new rules for Canadians holding foreign property, in the form of a change to the “Foreign Income Verification Statement.” This means that Canadians who hold foreign property with a value of over CAD 100,000 will have to provide additional information on this property to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). This

³⁶⁸ Lough Erne Joint Communiqué from Group of Eight Leaders (Lough Erne) 18 June 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/06/20130618276629.html#axzz2m3EHVebS>

³⁶⁹ Addressing Base Erosion And Profit Shifting Report, 12 February 2013. Date of Access: 30 November 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/beps-reports.htm>

³⁷⁰ Lough Erne Joint Communiqué from Group of Eight Leaders (Lough Erne) 18 June 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/06/20130618276629.html#axzz2m3EHVebS>

³⁷¹ Tax Havens: International Tax Avoidance and Evasion (Washington) 23 January 2013 Date of Access: 30 November 2013 <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R40623.pdf>

includes: (1) the name of the foreign institution holding the funds; (2) the country in which the property is held; (3) the income generated by the property. The new rules will make it easier for the CRA to detect and diminish instances of tax evasion.³⁷²

Moreover, on 25 November 2013, Auditor General Michael Ferguson issued a report on the CRA's progress in combatting foreign tax evasion. The report noted that while the CRA had made progress on tackling tax evasion, it lacks the resources to fully deal with the growing issue. In response to the report, Minister of National Revenue Kerry-Lynne Findlay announced that the CRA was fully complying with Ferguson's three recommendations. These are: (1) making sure procedures for offshore audits are reformed and clear to staff; (2) establishing clear timelines for the offshore audits; (3) revising its policy on the use of non-prosecution agreements.^{373,374}

Additionally, on 13 December 2013, Industry Minister James Moore announced that the federal government is reviewing the Canada Business Corporations Act, and accepting public input for changes. The review is partly conducted with a focus to increase business transparency with regards to foreign profits—one reform suggested is improving share disclosure rules. The government is accepting written suggestions until March of 2014.³⁷⁵

On 15 January 2014, Minister of National Revenue Kerry-Lynne Findlay announced the launch of the Offshore Tax Informant Program (OTIP), first proposed in the 2013 Economic Action Plan. The program allows the payment of rewards to individuals who provide information on international tax evasion by Canadian companies. The reward will be “a percentage of the federal tax collected as a result of the information provided.”³⁷⁶

Lastly, on 23 February 2014, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, including Finance Minister Joe Oliver, and Bank of Canada Governor Stephen Poloz, issued a communique after their meeting in Sydney, Australia. In it, they pledged “a global response to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)” and that by the Brisbane G20 Summit, they would “deliver effective, practical and sustainable measures to counter BEPS across all industries, including traditional, digital and digitalised firms, in an increasingly globalised economy.” Furthermore, they endorsed the Common Reporting Standard for the exchange of tax information, and pledged the full exchange of tax information by the end of 2015.³⁷⁷

Canada continues to implement existing policies to diminish foreign tax avoidance and profit shifting, many of which were introduced in the 2013 budget. Canada has announced rule changes and policy shifts to address tax avoidance and profit shifting in this compliance cycle, and with the launch

³⁷² Harper Government announces new requirements for Canadians with offshore property and income, Canada Revenue Agency (Ottawa) 25 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/nwsrm/rlss/2013/m06/nr130625-eng.html>

³⁷³ Statement by the Honourable Kerry-Lynne D. Findlay on the release of the Auditor General's Report, Canada Revenue Agency (Ottawa) 26 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/whtsnw/tms/sttmnt131126-eng.html>

³⁷⁴ Auditor General: Revenue Agency not prepared for increase in tax-haven cases, Postmedia News (Toronto) 25 November 2013. Access Date: 18 November 2013. <http://o.canada.com/business/auditor-general-revenue-agency-not-prepared-for-increase-in-tax-haven-cases/>

³⁷⁵ Ottawa weighs new rules on executive compensation, director votes, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 13 December 2013. Access Date: 18 November 2013. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/corporate-governance-rules-up-for-review-as-ottawa-launches-consultation/article15947345/#dashboard/follows/>

³⁷⁶ Canada Revenue Agency launches informant hotline, Canada Revenue Agency (Ottawa) 15 January 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=809539>

³⁷⁷ Communiqué of G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 23 February 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n14/14-029-eng.asp>

of the Offshore Tax Informant Program, new legislation has been enacted since the Loch Erne Summit. Thus, Canada receives a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Alexander Cohen

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment implement new legislation that targets tax avoidance.

On 25 September 2013, the French government released its 2014 draft Finance Bill. This initially proposed version put forth a bill in line with recent debates regarding Base Erosion Profit Shifting (BEPS).³⁷⁸

Additionally, on 19 November 2013, the French National Assembly adopted a revised version of the Finance Bill draft for 2014.³⁷⁹ The bill includes several amendments to the original draft brought forth on 25 September 2013 including the strengthening of anti-tax evasion rules and transfer pricing documentation requirements.³⁸⁰ The Finance bill was approved for 2014 on 19 December 2013.³⁸¹

France has fully complied with its commitments and has been awarded +1 for the ongoing discussion and debates by the French Senate to put forth the final 2014 Finance Bill where tax avoidance is directly targeted.

Analyst: Nicholas Chong

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement more comprehensive tax regulations that do not allow companies to artificially shift profits to low-tax jurisdictions.

On 9 April 2013, Germany along with France, Spain, Italy, and the UK announced their intention to exchange FATCA-type information amongst themselves in addition to exchanging information with the United States which was an important step towards the new single standard of automatic information for tax purposes developed by the OECD and in 2014 endorsed by G20 Finance Ministers as the “New Common Reporting Standard.”³⁸² The forum includes 122 members that aim

³⁷⁸ French National Assembly adopts draft 2014 Finance Bill and French Government releases draft Amended 2013 Finance Bill (UK) 20 November 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

[http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/French_National_Assembly_adopts_draft_2014_Finance_Bill_and_French_Government_releases_draft_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/\\$FILE/2013G_CM3978_French%20National%20Assembly%20adopts%20draft%202014%20Finance%20Bill.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/French_National_Assembly_adopts_draft_2014_Finance_Bill_and_French_Government_releases_draft_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/$FILE/2013G_CM3978_French%20National%20Assembly%20adopts%20draft%202014%20Finance%20Bill.pdf)

³⁷⁹ French National Assembly adopts draft 2014 Finance Bill and French Government releases draft Amended 2013 Finance Bill (UK) 20 November 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

[http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/French_National_Assembly_adopts_draft_2014_Finance_Bill_and_French_Government_releases_draft_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/\\$FILE/2013G_CM3978_French%20National%20Assembly%20adopts%20draft%202014%20Finance%20Bill.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/French_National_Assembly_adopts_draft_2014_Finance_Bill_and_French_Government_releases_draft_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/$FILE/2013G_CM3978_French%20National%20Assembly%20adopts%20draft%202014%20Finance%20Bill.pdf)

³⁸⁰ French National Assembly adopts draft 2014 Finance Bill and French Government releases draft Amended 2013 Finance Bill (UK) 20 November 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

[http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/French_National_Assembly_adopts_draft_2014_Finance_Bill_and_French_Government_releases_draft_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/\\$FILE/2013G_CM3978_French%20National%20Assembly%20adopts%20draft%202014%20Finance%20Bill.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/French_National_Assembly_adopts_draft_2014_Finance_Bill_and_French_Government_releases_draft_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/$FILE/2013G_CM3978_French%20National%20Assembly%20adopts%20draft%202014%20Finance%20Bill.pdf)

³⁸¹ France’s Parliament approves 2014 Finance Bill and Amended 2013 Finance Bill (UK) 20 December 2013. Access Date: 9 May 2014. [http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/France_Parliament_approves_2014_Finance_Bill_and_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/\\$FILE/2013G_CM4052_France%E2%80%99s%20Parliament%20approves%202014%20Finance%20Bill%20and%20Amended%202013%20Finance%20Bill.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/France_Parliament_approves_2014_Finance_Bill_and_Amended_2013_Finance_Bill/$FILE/2013G_CM4052_France%E2%80%99s%20Parliament%20approves%202014%20Finance%20Bill%20and%20Amended%202013%20Finance%20Bill.pdf)

³⁸² OECD REPORT FOR THE G8 SUMMIT LOUGH ERNE, ENNISKILLEN, JUNE 2013: http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/taxtransparency_G8report.pdf

to increase transparency in the system by creating an automatic exchange of information. The German Chancellor Angela Merkel highly supports the new plan to tackle tax avoidance stating, “the global economy has changed massively over the last decade but global tax rules have stood still for almost a century and Britain will lead the international effort to bring them into the 21st century.”³⁸³

The OECD Secretary General further released a progress report of the Global Forum on Exchange of Information to inform the decision of G8 and G20 Leaders. Thus far, Germany is on track to implementing the new initiatives, and is one of five countries that have agreed to enact the Model 1 IGA, which “provides for reporting by financial institutions to their local tax authorities, which then exchange the information on an automatic basis with the residence jurisdiction tax authorities.”³⁸⁴ The report further outlines necessary actions by the countries to create and implement a new single, global standard for automatic exchange of tax information.

In addition, on 29 May 2013, Germany signed a cross-border tax compliance agreement with the United States.³⁸⁵ This is another example of Germany’s support and active initiatives in international tax reforms. This accord was modelled after the agreement of France, Italy, Spain, the UK, and Germany to increase information sharing published on 26 May 2012.³⁸⁶ Moreover on 27 November 2013 a joint statement by the finance ministers of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK welcomed “Colombia, Greece, Iceland Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Malta to the G5 pilot initiative on automatic exchange of information.”³⁸⁷

Finally, at their meeting on 28 April 2014, the G5 leaders (France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom) strongly endorsed early adoption of the new Global Standard for Automatic Exchange of tax information, which was published on 17 January 2014 by the OECD.³⁸⁸ This new standard was presented and approved at the February 2014 G20 meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. On 19 March 2014, the G5 leaders issued a statement outlining their intention was to have the first information exchange by 2017, with retroactive information on accounts opened in 2015.

Germany has taken active steps at confronting tax avoidance via profit shifting. Due to Germany’s active cooperation and engagement with the OECD and its respective action plan, as well as initiatives for tax-reforms, it has attained a compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Amelia Cook

³⁸³ US Unveils Plan to End Tax Avoidance, The Telegraph UK, 16 February 2013. Date Accessed: 15 December 2013. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/personalfinance/consumertips/tax/9873666/OECD-unveils-plan-to-end-tax-avoidance.html>

³⁸⁴ Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 19-20 July 2013. Date Accessed: 15 December 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/taxation/>

³⁸⁵ <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2013/2013-05-29-tax-compliance-agreement-with-us.html>

³⁸⁶ Sharing Tax Information: Joint Statement by G5 Finance Ministers, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 27 November 2013. Date Accessed: 15 December 2013. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2013/2013-05-29-tax-compliance-agreement-with-us.html>

³⁸⁷ Cabinet Approves Cross-Border Tax Compliance Agreement with U.S, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 29 May 2013. Date Accessed: 15 December 2013. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2013/2013-11-28-joint-statement-g5.html>

³⁸⁸ Automatic Exchange of Information, The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) February 2014. Date Accessed: 29 April 2014.

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to prevent tax avoidance by multinational corporations, particularly by means of profit shifting to low-tax jurisdiction.

The Guardia di Finanza — the Italian tax enforcement body — has published the 2013 guidelines on tax audits for the fiscal year. The guidelines have increased the level of inspection on high risk taxpayers to counter tax avoidance. These taxpayers range from small enterprises with turnovers of EUR 5 million, to large enterprises with turnovers of EUR 100 million. These taxpayers are to be inspected following guidelines set out by the OECD.³⁸⁹

On 10 January 2014, Italy signed an anti-evasion pact with the US Treasury Department. As per the agreement, “Italian banks and financial institutions will report information”³⁹⁰ about offshore accounts worth more than USD 50,000, in attempts to improve tax compliance.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a 0. While Italy has increased inspections on businesses in accordance with the OECD, it has not yet passed enough concrete legislation to tackle issues of tax avoidance.

Analyst: Andy Li

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to target acts of tax avoidance. It has signed the conventions and the amending protocols with several countries and has stressed the importance of closing tax avoidance loopholes.

On 28 June 2013, Government of Japan “deposited the Instrument of Acceptance on the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (the Convention) and the Protocol amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (the Amending Protocol) to the Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).”³⁹¹ The Conventions provide mutual “administrat[ion] supports concerning tax matters between tax authorities of the States Parties (exchange of information concerning tax matters, mutual assistance in recovery of tax claims, and mutual assistance in service of documents on taxes) and also deals with international tax avoidance and avoidance in an appropriate manner.”³⁹²

On 5 December 2013, Japanese Ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden, Seiji Morimoto, and State Secretary to the Minister for Finance of the Kingdom of Sweden, Mikael Lundholm, signed the Protocol Amending the Convention between Japan and Sweden for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income in Stockholm.³⁹³ The Protocol “expands the scope of exemption of taxes withheld at source on investment income (dividends, interest and royalties) to further promote mutual investments between the two

³⁸⁹ The war on tax evasion: an Italian perspective, Nexia International, June 2013. Date Accessed: 20 December 2013. <http://www.nexia.com/TheWarontaxevasion:anItalianperspective>

³⁹⁰ U.S. Treasury signs anti-tax evasion pact with Italy, 10 January 2014. Access Date: 1 May 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/10/usa-tax-italy-idUSL2N0KK21Y20140110>

³⁹¹ On the Deposit of the Instrument of Acceptance of the “Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters” and the “Protocol amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters,” 1 July 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000138.html

³⁹² On the Deposit of the Instrument of Acceptance of the “Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters” and the “Protocol amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters,” 1 July 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000138.html

³⁹³ Signing of the Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Sweden, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 6 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000120.html

countries,” and also “introduces provisions for preventing tax avoidance regarding with the above mentioned expansion of the scope of exemption.”³⁹⁴

On 17 December 2013, Keiichii Hayashi, Ambassador of Japan to the United Kingdom and Mr. David Gauke MP, Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury of the United Kingdom, signed The Conventions in London.³⁹⁵ Comparably, on 1 July 2013, the Ministry of Finance announced the Convention signed with the Portuguese Republic on 19 December 2011 will be in effect on 28 July 2013.³⁹⁶

Moreover, to target cross border fiscal avoidance and to expand the international network of information exchange, on 13 March 2014, Hitoshi Noda, consul-general of Japan in Hong Kong and Tam Pak Yuen, secretary for economy and finance of the Macao Special Administrative Region signed a specific Tax Information Exchange Agreement with the goal of preventing “cross-border fiscal evasion and tax avoidance.”³⁹⁷

At the annual Japan-Canada Joint Economic Committee held on 10 January 2014, broad issues such as bilateral economic relations and trade policy, cooperation on energy and natural resources as well as international economic issues were discussed.³⁹⁸

Furthermore, on 15 April 2014, Deputy Foreign Minister Ho Xuan Son and Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam Fukuda Hiroshi “signed and exchanged a diplomatic note on the enactment of their agreement on double tax avoidance and tax avoidance prevention”³⁹⁹ which not only addressed the financial concern but also acknowledged the economic contributions made by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) towards infrastructure construction and energy development in Vietnam.

Although Japan has discussed tackling tax avoidance, primarily through the Convention and Protocol related discussions, it has yet to pass concrete legislation; for this reason Japan has been awarded a partial score of 0.

Analyst: Angel Ji

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on tax avoidance and profit shifting.

On 28 June 2013,⁴⁰⁰ Russian President Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding Prevention of Illegal Financial Operations. The law directly addresses tax avoidance and profit shifting by providing for measures to

³⁹⁴ Signing of the Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Sweden, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 6 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000120.html

³⁹⁵ Signing of the Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Sweden, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 6 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000120.html

³⁹⁶ Tax Convention with the Portuguese Republic will Enter into Force 1 July 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/pri/publication/mf_review/cy2013/481/481_10.htm

³⁹⁷ Signing of the Tax Information Exchange Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, 13 March 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000233.html.

³⁹⁸ Japan-Canada Joint Economic Committee, 9 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000156.html

³⁹⁹ Vietnam, Japan exchange note on double tax avoidance agreement, 16 April 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://english.vov.vn/Politics/Vietnam-Japan-exchange-note-on-double-tax-avoidance-agreement/275443.vov>

⁴⁰⁰ Introduction of amendments to certain legislation in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Access Date: 13 January 2014. <http://kremlin.ru/news/18424>.

prevent the registration of shell companies, expanding state control over financial operations, and introducing the definition of a beneficial owner.⁴⁰¹

On 12 December 2013, Vladimir Putin in his Address to the Federal Assembly proposed some steps to address the challenges of offshore economic activity. In particular, he suggested that companies registered in foreign jurisdictions should not be allowed to use government support measures and state guarantees as well as fulfil government contracts.⁴⁰² He also instructed the Government to ensure that companies that are registered in offshore jurisdictions and belong to Russian owners or whose ultimate beneficiaries are Russian nationals are taxed in accordance with Russian laws.⁴⁰³

Russia has implemented new legislation to address tax avoidance and profit shifting during the compliance period. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that their tax rules do not allow or encourage any multinational enterprises to reduce overall taxes paid by artificially shifting profits to low-tax jurisdictions.

From 18 July 2013 to 10 October 2013, the HM Revenue and Customs also held a consultation that on “Reform of an anti-avoidance provision: transfer of assets abroad.”⁴⁰⁴ On 20 December 2013, HM Revenue Customs published the outcome for the consultation, which stated in the “Next Steps” section, “the Government has decided not to pursue legislative change to the matching rules at present.”⁴⁰⁵

On 10 December 2013, HM Treasury and HM Revenue Customs published draft tax legislation in the 2014 Finance Bill. The bill contained next steps with regards to the government’s drive to tackle tax avoidance.⁴⁰⁶ Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury, David Gauke said, “The package of measures in the legislation published today delivers action that builds on our efforts to create a tax system that supports growth and fairness. And by consulting on the draft legislation in this way we are delivering on our promise to make the system more certain and stable for taxpayers and businesses.”⁴⁰⁷ The Employment intermediaries document of the draft anti-avoidance tax legislation proposed policies

⁴⁰¹ Amendments to several laws in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/5662>.

⁴⁰² Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly, President of Russia 12 December 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/6402>.

⁴⁰³ List of instructions following the Address to the Federal Assembly, President of Russia 27 December 2013. Access Date: 13 January 2014. <http://kremlin.ru/assignments/20004>.

⁴⁰⁴ Consultation outcome: Reform of an anti-avoidance provision: Transfer of Assets Abroad, HM Revenue and Customs 20 December 2013 (London). Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/reform-of-an-anti-avoidance-provision-transfer-of-assets-abroad>

⁴⁰⁵ Consultation outcome: Reform of an anti-avoidance provision: Transfer of Assets Abroad, HM Revenue and Customs 20 December 2013 (London). Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/reform-of-an-anti-avoidance-provision-transfer-of-assets-abroad>

⁴⁰⁶ Draft tax legislation published in Finance Bill 2014, HM Treasury and HM Revenue and Customs (London) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/draft-tax-legislation-published-in-finance-bill-2014>

⁴⁰⁷ Draft tax legislation published in Finance Bill 2014, HM Treasury and HM Revenue and Customs (London) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/draft-tax-legislation-published-in-finance-bill-2014>

that support the Government's anti-avoidance strategy by "helping to ensure that offshore employer pay their fair share of employment taxes."⁴⁰⁸

Moreover, on 19 December 2013, Public Accounts Committee chair Margaret Hodge said that "HMRC aims to make the UK more attractive to business but the incentives to international corporations may also enable them to avoid tax."⁴⁰⁹ The committee also noted that "HMRC failed to use the full range of sanctions at its disposal to vigorously pursue all unpaid tax" and "changes in the controlled foreign company rules and the failure to close the loophole created by Eurobonds are two examples showing where it has become easier for companies to avoid tax while ordinary people continue to pay their share."⁴¹⁰ Recently, analysts reported that Apple sheltered USD 40 billion from taxation using Ireland's loophole.⁴¹¹ The committee reported that HTMC predicted in Autumn 2012 a GBP 3.12 billion tax collection from UK holders of Swiss bank accounts, but has so far collected only GBP 440 million.⁴¹²

On 27 March 2014, the UK government published legislation implementing tax changes, Finance Bill 2014.⁴¹³ The bill contains measures that aim to target the issue of tax avoidance, for example, by introducing a new requirement that tax avoidance scheme users should pay the disputed tax upfront and taking action to prevent on and off-shore employment intermediaries from avoiding obligations.⁴¹⁴

Additionally, on 12 April 2014, Chancellor George Osborne announced planned offshore tax avoidance penalties. Mr. Osborne said that the government is looking at options for a new criminal standard, increased penalties and a possible bonus for whistleblowers.⁴¹⁵ At the meeting of the International Monetary Fund and The World Bank in Washington DC, Mr. Osborne said, "A very important part of our economic plan is that everyone makes a fair contribution. We've already done a lot to crack down on those who don't pay their taxes, now we're introducing a new criminal offence for people who hide their money offshore. And the message is very simple — if you're hiding your money offshore, we are coming to get you and the criminal law is going to come and find you."⁴¹⁶

⁴⁰⁸ Employment Intermediaries, HM Treasury and HM Revenue and Customs (London) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264617/2_Employment_intermediaries.pdf

⁴⁰⁹ UK Tax Avoidance: Politicians Slam HMRW for Being Too Lenient on Big Business, International Business Times UK Edition (London) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/uk-tax-avoidance-politicians-slam-hmrc-being-too-lenient-big-business-1429540>

⁴¹⁰ UK Tax Avoidance: Politicians Slam HMRW for Being Too Lenient on Big Business, International Business Times UK Edition (London) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/uk-tax-avoidance-politicians-slam-hmrc-being-too-lenient-big-business-1429540>

⁴¹¹ UK Tax Avoidance: Politicians Slam HMRW for Being Too Lenient on Big Business, International Business Times UK Edition (London) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/uk-tax-avoidance-politicians-slam-hmrc-being-too-lenient-big-business-1429540>

⁴¹² HMRC "Loses nerve" chasing big firms, says MP, BBC News 19 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-25430826>

⁴¹³ Finance Bill 2014 brings in new tax changes, HM Treasury and HM Revenue & Customs 27 March 2014 (London) Access Date: 28 April 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/finance-bill-14-brings-in-new-tax-changes>

⁴¹⁴ Finance Bill 2014 brings in new tax changes, HM Treasury and HM Revenue & Customs 27 March 2014 (London) Access Date: 28 April 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/finance-bill-14-brings-in-new-tax-changes>

⁴¹⁵ Offshore tax evasion: Osborne sets out new penalties, BBC News 12 April 2014 (London). Access Date: 28 April 2014 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-26998208>

⁴¹⁶ Offshore tax evasion: Osborne sets out new penalties, BBC News 12 April 2014 (London). Access Date: 28 April 2014 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-26998208>

Under this newly proposed criminal offence, prosecutions can be secured with only proof that income on money held by individuals who reside outside Britain is taxable and undeclared.⁴¹⁷

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its discussion of and implementation of legislation with regards to tax-avoidance of multinational enterprises.

Analyst: Xinbe (Alissa) Wang

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to implement policies, which ensure that multinational corporations do not engage in tax avoidance techniques.

At the first Session of the 113th Congress, the Levin-Whitehouse-Begich-Shaheen Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act was presented. This bill aims to “end offshore tax abuses ... and protect American families and businesses from devastating cuts,” as well as to restrict the transfer of intellectual property to overseas entities.⁴¹⁸ The bill calls upon the United States to more effectively engage with foreign institutions that “impede U.S. tax enforcement, including prohibiting U.S. banks from doing business with a designated foreign bank.”⁴¹⁹ All foreign financial institutions are required to disclose the financial activity of American clients with accounts that have total assets of USD 50,000 or more.⁴²⁰ Moreover, the bill’s co-sponsors moved to strengthen the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA),⁴²¹ a bill passed in 2010 and set to take effect in July 2014, which “targets tax non-compliance by U.S. taxpayers with foreign accounts.”⁴²² The Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act was presented to congressional committees for review on 19 September 2013. The bill has not made it past the committee stage.⁴²³

The extent of the United States’ compliance can, therefore, only be evaluated in the context of the nation’s ability to establish international agreements with regards to FATCA. The U.S. “has signed 18 FATCA inter-governmental agreements, has 11 agreements in substance, and is engaged in related discussions with many other jurisdictions.”⁴²⁴ The use of dialogue to amongst G8 members to fulfil

⁴¹⁷ UK to ramp up fight against offshore tax evasion, Reuters US edition 12 April 2014 (London). Access Date: 28 April 2014 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/12/britain-economy-tax-idUSL6N0N401N20140412>

⁴¹⁸ Summary of the Levin-Whitehouse-Begich-Shaheen Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act, Newsroom-Press Releases, Carl Levin (United States Senator for Michigan) (Washington), 19 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.levin.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/summary-of-the-levin-whitehouse-begich-shaheen-stop-tax-haven-abuse-act/>

⁴¹⁹ Summary of the Levin-Whitehouse-Begich-Shaheen Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act, Newsroom-Press Releases, Carl Levin (United States Senator for Michigan) (Washington), 19 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.levin.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/summary-of-the-levin-whitehouse-begich-shaheen-stop-tax-haven-abuse-act/>

⁴²⁰ Complying With U.S. Tax Evasion Law Is Vexing Foreign Banks, New York Times (New York), 16 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://dealbook.nytimes.com/2013/09/16/complying-with-u-s-tax-evasion-law-is-vexing-foreign-banks/?_r=0

⁴²¹ Summary of the Levin-Whitehouse-Begich-Shaheen Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act, Newsroom-Press Releases, Carl Levin (United States Senator for Michigan) (Washington), 19 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.levin.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/summary-of-the-levin-whitehouse-begich-shaheen-stop-tax-haven-abuse-act/>

⁴²² Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, Internal Revenue Service (Washington), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. [http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Corporations/Foreign-Account-Tax-Compliance-Act-\(FATCA\)](http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Corporations/Foreign-Account-Tax-Compliance-Act-(FATCA))

⁴²³ Stop Tax Haven Abuse Act (S. 1533), Govtrack.us. 19 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/113/s1533#overview>

⁴²⁴ U.S. Signs FATCA Pacts with Malta, Netherlands, Bermuda, Jersey, Guernsey and Isle of Man, Accounting Today (Washington), 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.accountingtoday.com/news/US-Signs-FATCA-Pacts-Malta-Netherlands-Bermuda-Jersey-Guernsey-Isle-of-Man-69035-1.html>

commitments is evident in that signatories to FATCA include Germany and Britain.⁴²⁵ As of 12 December 2013, recent intergovernmental agreements have been made with Malta, the Netherlands, the Islands of Bermuda, and three United Kingdom Crown Dependencies: Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.⁴²⁶

By 5 May 2014, the number of jurisdictions treated as having an intergovernmental agreement in effect include 32, under both Model IGA 1 and Model IGA 2 Plans.⁴²⁷ Bilateral agreements ensure that “countries will allow their financial institutions to comply with FATCA via their home-country regulators.”⁴²⁸ The penalty for non-compliance, with regards to reporting on the holdings of U.S. taxpayers in foreign institutions, is “a potential 30 per cent withholding tax on U.S. source income, a penalty that could effectively freeze [foreign institutions] out of U.S. financial markets.”⁴²⁹

Although the United States has pursued bilateral relationships with foreign countries with the goal of reducing the tax avoidance practices of multinational corporations, since the Lough Erne Summit, it has however, failed to actively implement legislation. Therefore, the United States of America has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to reduce the tax avoidance techniques of multinational corporations.

Analyst: Aditya Rau

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to discuss strategies and implement policies or legislation that will directly tackle artificial profit shifting and tax avoidance. The European Union has proposed various measures conducive to the resolution of tax avoidance and profit shifting, but has yet to implement new legislation to this effect.

On 25 November 2013, the European Commission proposed measures to close loopholes in the Parent Subsidiary Directive and address national mismatches.⁴³⁰ As a result, companies will be unable to exploit differences in the way intra-group payments are taxed across the EU to avoid paying any tax.⁴³¹ Accordingly, the Member States are expected to implement the amended Directive by 31 December 2014.⁴³²

The European Union also created a High Level Expert Group on Taxation of the Digital Economy, which met for the first time on 12 December 2013.⁴³³ The goal of the group is to look at the

⁴²⁵ U.S. Treasury gives more detail on offshore anti-tax evasion law, Reuters (Washington), 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/10/29/usa-tax-fatca-idUSL1N0I1N020131029>

⁴²⁶ U.S. Signs FATCA Pacts with Malta, Netherlands, Bermuda, Jersey, Guernsey and Isle of Man, Accounting Today (Washington), 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.accountingtoday.com/news/US-Signs-FATCA-Pacts-Malta-Netherlands-Bermuda-Jersey-Guernsey-Isle-of-Man-69035-1.html>

⁴²⁷ FACTA-Archive, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 9 May 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/tax-policy/treaties/Pages/FATCA-Archive.aspx>

⁴²⁸ U.S. Treasury gives more detail on offshore anti-tax evasion law, Reuters (Washington), 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/10/29/usa-tax-fatca-idUSL1N0I1N020131029>

⁴²⁹ U.S. Treasury gives more detail on offshore anti-tax evasion law, Reuters (Washington), 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/10/29/usa-tax-fatca-idUSL1N0I1N020131029>

⁴³⁰ Tackling Tax Avoidance: Commission tightens key EU corporate tax rules, European Commission (Brussels) 25 November 2013, Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1149_en.htm

⁴³¹ Tackling Tax Avoidance: Commission tightens key EU corporate tax rules, European Commission (Brussels) 25 November 2013, Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1149_en.htm

⁴³² Tackling Tax Avoidance: Commission tightens key EU corporate tax rules, European Commission (Brussels) 25 November 2013, Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1149_en.htm

⁴³³ Taxing the Digital Economy: Commission creates Expert Group to guide EU approach, European Commission (Brussels) 22 October 2013, Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-983_en.htm

challenges in digital taxation and propose solutions in the first half of 2014. The goal is to ensure that the digital sector pays its fair share of taxes, while not creating tax obstacles to this pro-growth sector.⁴³⁴

Additionally, on 23 February 2014, the EU Commissioner for Taxation, Algirdas Šemeta supported the G20 Finance Ministers' agreement today on a new global standard, which will reinforce the fight against tax avoidance and improve tax transparency worldwide. The Commissioner welcomed the development of a new standard that can be smoothly and effectively implemented, with minimum disruption for businesses.⁴³⁵

Although the European Union has actively discussed measures to prevent tax avoidance and shifting, it has so far failed to take concrete legislative steps. Therefore the European Union has been awarded a partial score of 0.

Analyst: Alex Mazanik

⁴³⁴ Taxing the Digital Economy: Commission creates Expert Group to guide EU approach, European Commission (Brussels) 22 October 2013, Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-983_en.htm

⁴³⁵ Commissioner Šemeta welcomes G20 Finance Ministers' agreement on global tax transparency standard (Brussels) 23 February 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-16_en.htm?locale=en

7. Transparency: Corporate Transparency [87]

“[We will make a concerted and collective effort to] improve the transparency of companies.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.78		

Background:

G7 members first addressed their international concerns regarding money laundering at the 1989 Paris Economic Summit. The summit addressed the need to produce economic growth and remove inefficiencies within the economy.⁴³⁶ This included the recognition of new techniques used in worldwide financial activities, such as insider trading, which G7 members claimed, “could hamper the credibility of financial markets.”⁴³⁷ Members further recognized that the regulations surrounding these activities varied greatly between the countries and addressed the need to strengthen these regulations.⁴³⁸

In order to target these inefficiencies and discourage black money, G7 delegates declared the need to: “Convene a financial action task force from Summit Participants and other countries interested in these problems.”⁴³⁹ The mandate of the task force included assessing the results of international cooperation to prevent the utilization of the banking system and financial institutions for the purpose of money laundering.⁴⁴⁰ It also called for additional preventive efforts, including the establishment of legal regulatory systems to enhance multilateral judicial assistance.⁴⁴¹

This founded the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), which was given the responsibility of: “examining money laundering techniques and trends, reviewing the action which had already been taken at a national or international level, and setting out the measures that still

⁴³⁶ Economic Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html>.

⁴³⁷ Economic Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html>.

⁴³⁸ Economic Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html>.

⁴³⁹ Economic Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html>.

⁴⁴⁰ Economic Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html>.

⁴⁴¹ Economic Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html>.

needed to be taken to combat money laundering.”⁴⁴² The FATF currently produces annual reports and recommendations to increase the transparency of the financial system, in order to more easily detect criminal activity, and to provide countries with the capacity to take successful action against money launderers and terrorist financiers.⁴⁴³

This issue was addressed again at the 1994 G7 Summit, where “cooperation against transnational crime and money-laundering” was an explicit pillar in the communiqué. The communiqué stated: “We are alarmed by the growth of organized transnational crime, including money laundering, and by the use of illicit proceeds to take control of legitimate business. This is a world-wide problem with countries in transition increasingly targeted by criminal organisations. We are determined to strengthen international cooperation to address this situation.”⁴⁴⁴ G7 members also recognized the achievements of the FATF and reaffirmed their support for the organization.⁴⁴⁵

Commitment Features:

The commitment recognizes that “a lack of knowledge about who ultimately controls, owns and profits from companies and legal arrangements, including trusts, not only assists those who seek to evade tax, but also those who seek to launder the proceeds of crime, often across borders.”⁴⁴⁶ It directly addresses the use of shell companies in facilitating illicit financial flows, through corruption, tax evasion and money laundering.⁴⁴⁷ As such, the commitment forwards a “concerted and collective effort” to address these issues and to improve the transparency of companies and legal arrangements.⁴⁴⁸

Through these means, the commitment aims to: “improve the investment climate; ease the security of doing business and tackle corruption and bribery.”⁴⁴⁹ It is noted in the communiqué that compliance with this commitment will support law enforcement efforts to: “pursue criminal networks, enforce sanctions, and identify and recover stolen assets.”⁴⁵⁰

The commitment also includes an agreement to publish national Action Plans based on common principles to prevent the misuse of companies and legal arrangements.⁴⁵¹ This requires companies “to obtain and hold information on their beneficial ownership, and to ensure that this information is

⁴⁴² History of the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/aboutus/historyofthefatf/>.

⁴⁴³ An introduction to the FATF and its work, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2010. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/brochuresannualreports/Introduction%20to%20the%20FATF.pdf>.

⁴⁴⁴ Summit Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 July 1994. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1994naples/communique/crime.html>.

⁴⁴⁵ Summit Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 July 1994. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1994naples/communique/crime.html>.

⁴⁴⁶ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

⁴⁴⁷ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

⁴⁴⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

⁴⁴⁹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

⁴⁵⁰ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

⁴⁵¹ Annex 1: G8 Action Plan Principles to prevent the misuse of companies and legal arrangements. G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

available in a timely fashion to law enforcement, tax collection agencies and other relevant authorities as appropriate, including financial intelligence units.”⁴⁵²

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not establish an Action Plan to ensure that companies’ information is available to relevant authorities as appropriate.
0	Member establishes an Action Plan to ensure that companies’ information is available to relevant authorities as appropriate BUT does not start to implement it.
+1	Member establishes an Action Plan to ensure that companies’ information is available to relevant authorities as appropriate and begin implementation in earnest.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Burton

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to improve corporate transparency, enforcement thereof, and to work alongside the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

On 12 June 2013, in advance of the summit, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the adoption of new mandatory standards for reporting payments made to foreign and domestic governments by energy and mining corporations.⁴⁵³ The Government of Canada further announced that in the subsequent months it “will consult closely with provincial and territorial counterparts, First Nations and Aboriginal groups, industry and civil society organizations on how to establish the most effective regime.”⁴⁵⁴

Accordingly, on 18 June 2013, Prime Minister Steven Harper announced Canada’s G8 Action Plan on Transparency of Corporations and Trusts, which builds on existing regulations. The plan identified three key areas: (1) Improve money laundering and terrorist finance risk assessment approach; (2) implement amendments to the “Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations” that will come into force in early 2014, and; (3) consulting publicly on the issue of corporate transparency with a focus on bearer shares and the ability of competent authorities to access information on beneficial ownership.⁴⁵⁵

At the opening address at the Money Laundering in Canada Conference, held on 30 September 2013, the Director of the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), Gérald Cossette notes that that the Centre has provided financial intelligence to assist with money laundering investigations “terrorist activity financing, and threats to the security of Canada.” Cossette also emphasized that the FINTRAC continues to work in conjunction with the “Canadian

⁴⁵² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

⁴⁵³ Harper Announces New Transparency Rules for Energy, Mining, CBC News, 12 June 2013. Access Date: 28 December 2013. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/harper-announces-new-transparency-rules-for-energy-mining-1.1305236>.

⁴⁵⁴ Canada Commits to Enhancing Transparency in the Extractive Sector, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa), 12 June 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/12/canada-commits-enhancing-transparency-extractive-sector>

⁴⁵⁵ PM Releases Canada’s G-8 Action Plan on Transparency of Corporations and Trusts, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 28 December 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/18/pm-releases-canadas-g-8-action-plan-transparency-corporations-and-trusts>.

Association of Chiefs of Police and its committees dealing with organized crime and national security, as well as the Canadian Integrated Response to Organized Crime committee.”⁴⁵⁶

Moreover, at the Money Laundering Conference in Vancouver FINTRAC announced “new criteria for the public naming of entities that receive administrative monetary penalties for non-compliance with Canada’s Proceed of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA).”⁴⁵⁷ The aim of these changes is to ensure that “businesses meet their legal obligations and provide the data we need to assist our regime partners in protecting Canada and Canadians.”⁴⁵⁸ Going forward business will only be named when (1) a “person or entity has committed a serious violation”; (2) the base penalty amount is equal to, or greater than CAN250,000; and/or (3) when “we find repeat significant non-compliance on the part of the person or entity.”⁴⁵⁹

Furthermore, on 4 November 2013 reaffirmed its support of FATF “efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.” In particular, FINTRAC reiterated “to all reporting entities subject to the requirements of the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act the risks of doing business with individuals and entities based in, or connected to, Iran and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.” It also advised that special attention and reporting should be given to transactions related to Algeria, Burma (Myanmar), Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, and Yemen.⁴⁶⁰

In addition, on 12 December 2013 the Canadian Government “launched a review of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Strategy for the Extractive Sector with a round-table session in Ottawa with civil society organizations.” These consultations are part of a five-year project that will help the Canadian Government “develop a plan to better assist Canadian extractive companies operating abroad with their responsible business practices.” Canadians can submit comments on the strategy through the CSR website. The objective of the review includes creating job opportunities and enhances “Canada’s strong reputation as a global leader in mining.”⁴⁶¹

On 3 March 2014, Natural Resources Minister, Joe Oliver, announced Canada is upholding its commitment to “to ensure mining companies disclose payments made to governments both at home and abroad.” Under this initiative Canadian extractive companies are to report payments over CAN100,000 made domestically and internationally. The reports are to be posted in company

⁴⁵⁶ Opening Address by Director Gérald Cossette Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada at the Money Laundering in Canada Conference, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 30 September 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/ps-pa/2013-09-30-eng.asp>

⁴⁵⁷ FINTRAC Announces Changes to its Administrative Monetary Penalties Program, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 30 September 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/nr/2013-09-30a-eng.asp>

⁴⁵⁸ Opening Address by Director Gérald Cossette Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada at the Money Laundering in Canada Conference, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 30 September 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/ps-pa/2013-09-30-eng.asp>

⁴⁵⁹ FINTRAC Announces Changes to its Administrative Monetary Penalties Program, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 30 September 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/nr/2013-09-30a-eng.asp>

⁴⁶⁰ FINTRAC Advisory, Financial Transactions Related to Countries Identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/avs/2013-11-04-eng.asp>

⁴⁶¹ Harper Government Launches Consultations to Review Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy for Extractive Sector, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 12 December 2013. Access Date 8 January 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2013/12/12c.aspx?lang=eng>

websites rather than in a central database.⁴⁶² According to Joe Oliver, “These new standards will help maintain Canada’s leadership in responsible resource development.”⁴⁶³ Critics have however noted that a central database will promote more transparency since all the reports would be found in a single repository, making it easier for the public to track.⁴⁶⁴

Although Canada has created an Action Plan to promote corporate transparency, continues to support law enforcement bodies and has reiterated its support for FATF initiatives, some of the Plan’s most concrete components have yet to be implemented. Therefore, Canada has been awarded a partial score of 0.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa and Colin Campbell

France: +1

France is in full compliance with its commitment to increase transparency. It has begun to offer protection for whistle blowers,⁴⁶⁵ release action plans,⁴⁶⁶ and open-source government documents.⁴⁶⁷

Since the June 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit, France released an Action Plan to increase transparency in government spending.⁴⁶⁸ This plan establishes context for the Open Government Data policy, identifies future challenges, and marks priorities for further development.⁴⁶⁹ The plan especially stresses openness as a means of encouraging innovation and combatting corruption in France, and was concurrent with the release of France’s new “Open Data Plan.”⁴⁷⁰ The Open Data Plan outlined the context and importance of the new Open Government Data policy, listed prominent challenges to open data implementation, and highlighted future priorities.⁴⁷¹

In October of 2013, France created OpenDataFrance, an organization run by government organization Etalab with goals including: greater access to knowledge; transparency of public action; development of new services to make non-accessible data accessible; and improvement of the public

⁴⁶² Joe Oliver wants miners to disclose foreign payments, CBC News (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/joe-oliver-wants-miners-to-disclose-foreign-payments-1.2557564>

⁴⁶³ Mining transparency in order, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 7 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. http://www.thestar.com/opinion/letters_to_the_editors/2014/03/07/mining_transparency_in_order.html

⁴⁶⁴ Canada falls short on transparency in mining industry, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 5 March 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. http://www.thestar.com/opinion/commentary/2014/03/05/canada_falls_short_on_transparency_in_mining_industry.html

⁴⁶⁵ Encadrement du Lobbying, Transparency International France (Paris) 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.transparency-france.org/ewb_pages/div/Encadrement_du_lobbying.php

⁴⁶⁶ Plan d’action G8 sur l’ouverture des données publiques, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/plan-d-action-g8-sur-l-ouverture-des-donnees-publiques>

⁴⁶⁷ Plan d’action G8 sur l’ouverture des données publiques, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/plan-d-action-g8-sur-l-ouverture-des-donnees-publiques>

⁴⁶⁸ Plan d’action G8 sur l’ouverture des données publiques, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/plan-d-action-g8-sur-l-ouverture-des-donnees-publiques>

⁴⁶⁹ Action Plan for France, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf

⁴⁷⁰ Plan d’action G8 sur l’ouverture des données publiques, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/plan-d-action-g8-sur-l-ouverture-des-donnees-publiques>

⁴⁷¹ Plan d’action G8 sur l’ouverture des données publiques, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/plan-d-action-g8-sur-l-ouverture-des-donnees-publiques>

domain.⁴⁷² The website was updated on 18 December 2013 in order to increase public input and collaboration, and make the database easier to navigate and search.⁴⁷³

Also on 18 December 2013, the government announced the release of data from organizations including the Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (DILA), the Commission of Access to Administrative Documents (CADA), and the financial records of local authorities.⁴⁷⁴

On 26 February 2014, following a senate discussion, France released an assessment of OpenDataFrance in the context of France's commitment to transparency.⁴⁷⁵ The assessment provided a detailed account of OpenDataFrance's goals and contributions to transparency, pointed out still-standing transparency issues, and outlined possible changes to the organization to increase transparency.⁴⁷⁶

Thus, France is awarded a score +1 for creating an Action Plan to promote transparency and beginning implementation.

Analyst: Annie Rose Webb

Germany: +1

Germany is in full compliance with its commitment to improve the transparency of companies. It created an action plan following FATF standards and supported efforts to increase transparency internally and externally.

Germany set up an Action Plan to prevent misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements following the Lough Erne G8 Summit. The plan focused on transparency regarding the beneficial ownership and control of legal persons and arrangements. The efforts aimed at contributing to an effective anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) system, as well as to fight against corruption and tax evasion in addition to improving USD recovery.⁴⁷⁷

The Action Plan consisted of several items, including: (1) having companies know their beneficial owners, "companies will be able to deliver on request adequate, accurate and current information on their beneficial owners"⁴⁷⁸; (2) the ensuring of timely access to beneficial ownership information; (3) the carrying out of national risk assessment, such as being able to, "identify, assess and understand

⁴⁷² FAQ, Opendata France (Paris) 2013. Access Date: 9 April 2014. <http://wiki.data.gouv.fr/wiki/FAQ>.

⁴⁷³ Nouvelle version de data.gouv.fr et libération de la DILA : un nouveau souffle pour l'OpenData gouvernemental?, Regards Citoyens (Toulouse) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.regardscitoyens.org/nouvelle-version-de-data-gouv-fr-et-liberation-de-la-dila-un-nouveau-souffle-pour-lopendata-gouvernemental/>.

⁴⁷⁴ Nouvelle version de data.gouv.fr et libération de la DILA : un nouveau souffle pour l'OpenData gouvernemental?, Regards Citoyens (Toulouse) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.regardscitoyens.org/nouvelle-version-de-data-gouv-fr-et-liberation-de-la-dila-un-nouveau-souffle-pour-lopendata-gouvernemental/>.

⁴⁷⁵ Audition Opendata Sénat (13 mars 2014), Opendata France (Paris) 27 March 2014. <http://opendatafrance.net/audition-opendata-senat-13-mars-2014/>.

⁴⁷⁶ A l'attention de l'association Opendata France, French Republic (Paris) 26 February 2014. Access Date: 9 April 2014. http://opendatafrance.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/2014_44-questionnaire-OPENDATAFRANCE.pdf.

⁴⁷⁷ Germany's Action Plan to prevent the misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements, German Federal Government (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/G8G20/Anlagen/g8-lough-erne-deutscher-aktionsplan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2.

⁴⁷⁸ Germany's Action Plan to prevent the misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements, German Federal Government (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/G8G20/Anlagen/g8-lough-erne-deutscher-aktionsplan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2.

the money laundering and terrorist financing risk it faces”⁴⁷⁹; (4) the prevention of misuse of legal arrangements; (5) the adequate supervision of obliged entities for compliance with their AML/CFT requirements on beneficial ownership; (6) the application of effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions; and (7) the provision of international cooperation.⁴⁸⁰

Included in the Action Plan is a survey on the extent of money laundering within Germany and on the risks of money laundering in individual business sectors, expected to be finalized by the end of 2014.⁴⁸¹ Germany also called for a stronger involvement of the European Commission and better coordination among member states regarding the appropriate risk-management policies based on supranational and national risk assessments. This effort aims to suppress cross-border terrorist financing through money laundering networks.⁴⁸² As reported by Chancellor Angela Merkel during the G8 Summit, “The communiqué of the G8 states will make it quite clear that there is to be extensive data and information sharing on the basis of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) in an effort to tackle tax evasion.”⁴⁸³

Moreover, on 27 November 2013, Colombia, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, and Malta joined the initiative proposed by Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the UK, to share tax information automatically. In a joint statement, the finance ministers of the member countries stated that this new global standard will “mark a step change in our ability to clamp down on tax evasion.”⁴⁸⁴ Furthermore, the joining countries, “have recognised that those jurisdictions which will prosper in the future will be those which embrace tax transparency and work cooperatively to tackle tax evasion.”⁴⁸⁵

On 10 April 2014, during his speech on “Boosting tax revenue, maintaining competitiveness,” Algirdas Šemeta, European Commissioner responsible for Taxation and Customs union, Statistics, Audit, and Anti-fraud, emphasized France and Germany’s joint effort in the coordination of their respective corporate tax regimes: “If well framed in a European approach, this could speed up the

⁴⁷⁹ Germany’s Action Plan to prevent the misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements, German Federal Government (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/G8G20/Anlagen/g8-lough-erne-deutscher-aktionsplan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2.

⁴⁸⁰ Germany’s Action Plan to prevent the misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements, German Federal Government (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/G8G20/Anlagen/g8-lough-erne-deutscher-aktionsplan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2.

⁴⁸¹ Germany’s Action Plan to prevent the misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements, German Federal Government (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/G8G20/Anlagen/g8-lough-erne-deutscher-aktionsplan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2.

⁴⁸² Germany’s Action Plan to prevent the misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements, German Federal Government (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/G8G20/Anlagen/g8-lough-erne-deutscher-aktionsplan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2.

⁴⁸³ Pulling together to clamp down on tax evasion, German Federal Government (Berlin) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/ContentArchiv/EN/Archiv17/Reiseberichte/2013/2013-06-17-g8-lough-erne.html>.

⁴⁸⁴ Sharing tax information: Joint statement by the finance ministers of France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK, German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 28 November 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013.

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2013/2013-11-28-joint-statement-g5.html>.

⁴⁸⁵ Sharing tax information: Joint statement by the finance ministers of France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK, German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 28 November 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2013/2013-11-28-joint-statement-g5.html>.

progress towards an agreement on the EU directive.”⁴⁸⁶ According to him, these measures, along with G20’s backing of a new standard of automatic exchange of information, will bring “unprecedented transparency to taxation worldwide.”⁴⁸⁷

Therefore Germany has received a score of +1 for its effort to ensure transparency of companies and for the creation of an action plan following FATF standards and recommendations.

Analyst: Artur Pereira

Italy: +1

Italy is in full compliance with its commitment to make a concerted and collective effort to improve the transparency of companies.

On 16 July 2013, the Italian government announced their commitment to combat tax evasion and promote transparency in the ownership of companies and trusts.⁴⁸⁸ The proposed actions follow the Action Plan established at the G8 Summit during June 2013. The Action Plan is in accordance with the FATF standards. The reforms are aimed at ensuring that the information regarding the ownership and control of companies, other legal entities, and trusts is available and fully transparent.⁴⁸⁹

The actions include: (1) the creation of Italy’s National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, in accordance with FATF Recommendation,⁴⁹⁰ by the end of 2014; (2) the adoption of “legislative measures to ensure that companies know who owns and controls them and their beneficial ownership”⁴⁹¹; (3) the adoption of “legislation to ensure that the trustees of trusts identify the beneficiaries of their trusts and disclose this information to competent authorities and obliged entities”⁴⁹²; (4) the establishment of sanctions under the Legislative Decree n.231/01, enacted in 2001 in compliance with EU legislation principles on the prevention of corporate crimes and

⁴⁸⁶ “Boosting tax revenue, maintaining competitiveness”, European Union - Press Release (Paris) 10 April 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-14-322_en.htm.

⁴⁸⁷ “Boosting tax revenue, maintaining competitiveness”, European Union - Press Release (Paris) 10 April 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-14-322_en.htm.

⁴⁸⁸ Italy’s Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent the misuse of companies and trusts, Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 16 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/documenti/Italyxs_Action_Plan_to_enhance_transparency_and_prevent_the_misuse_of_companies_and_trusts_-_Allegato_al_comunicato_nx_97.pdf.

⁴⁸⁹ Italy’s Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent the misuse of companies and trusts, Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 16 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/documenti/Italyxs_Action_Plan_to_enhance_transparency_and_prevent_the_misuse_of_companies_and_trusts_-_Allegato_al_comunicato_nx_97.pdf.

⁴⁹⁰ Italy’s Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent the misuse of companies and trusts, Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 16 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/documenti/Italyxs_Action_Plan_to_enhance_transparency_and_prevent_the_misuse_of_companies_and_trusts_-_Allegato_al_comunicato_nx_97.pdf.

⁴⁹¹ Italy’s Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent the misuse of companies and trusts, Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 16 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/documenti/Italyxs_Action_Plan_to_enhance_transparency_and_prevent_the_misuse_of_companies_and_trusts_-_Allegato_al_comunicato_nx_97.pdf.

⁴⁹² Italy’s Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent the misuse of companies and trusts, Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 16 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/documenti/Italyxs_Action_Plan_to_enhance_transparency_and_prevent_the_misuse_of_companies_and_trusts_-_Allegato_al_comunicato_nx_97.pdf.

assessment of companies' liability,⁴⁹³ to companies and trustees that are not compliant with the new transparency obligations; (5) the strengthening of authorities' oversight⁴⁹⁴; and (6) the promotion of "international cooperation on exchange for basic and beneficial ownership information on companies, trustees, and other legal entities."⁴⁹⁵

Furthermore, on 12 July 2013, Italian police arrested seven people suspected of rigging lucrative contracts for a multi-billion euro project.⁴⁹⁶ The effort was aimed at dismantling tax evasion schemes and illegal company favouring.

During July 2013, the Italian police dismantled a EUR 1 billion tax evasion ring. The system involved approximately 1,500 clients and is estimated to have been operating since 2000.⁴⁹⁷

In the continued effort to pursue these illegal networks, Apple was investigated in Italy for allegedly hiding EUR 1 billion from local tax authorities, EUR 206 million in 2010 and EUR 853 million in 2011. In June, fashion designers Domenico Dolce and Stefano Gabbana were sentenced with a fine and a 20-month suspended prison sentence for hiding hundreds of millions of euros in unpaid taxes.⁴⁹⁸

On 3 October 2013, Italy's Financial Police seized EUR 15 million from Bank of America Merrill Lynch in Milan. This action was part of a probe into alleged fraud, using derivative contracts, against the city council of Verona.⁴⁹⁹ Additionally, on 27 November 2013, Silvio Berlusconi, former Italian prime minister, was expelled by the Italian Senate over his tax fraud conviction.⁵⁰⁰

On 30 January 2014, Italian Economy Minister Fabrizio Saccomanni met with Finance Minister Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf in an attempt of "reaching a satisfactory solution for both sides"⁵⁰¹ regarding disclosing Italian savers' secret holdings.⁵⁰² In 2013, Italy's finance police discovered more

⁴⁹³ Brief Summary of Italian Legislative Decree n. 231/2001, Tenova Group (Milan). Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.tenovagroup.com/pdf/corporate_governance/brief_summary_italian_legislative_decree_231.pdf.

⁴⁹⁴ Italy's Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent the misuse of companies and trusts, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 16 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/documenti/Italyxs_Action_Plan_to_enhance_transparency_and_prevent_the_misuse_of_companies_and_trusts_-_Allegato_al_comunicato_nx_97.pdf.

⁴⁹⁵ Italy's Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent the misuse of companies and trusts, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 16 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/documenti/Italyxs_Action_Plan_to_enhance_transparency_and_prevent_the_misuse_of_companies_and_trusts_-_Allegato_al_comunicato_nx_97.pdf.

⁴⁹⁶ Venice flood barrier executives arrested in massive fraud swoop, Reuters UK Edition (Rome) 12 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013 <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/07/12/uk-italy-venice-fraud-idUKBRE96B0E220130712>.

⁴⁹⁷ Italian police crack billion euro tax evasion ring, Reuters UK Edition (Rome) 23 July 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013 <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/07/23/uk-italy-tax-idUKBRE96M0ML20130723>.

⁴⁹⁸ Italy investigates Apple for alleged tax fraud — sources, Reuters UK Edition (Milan) 14 November 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013 <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/11/14/uk-apple-italy-tax-idUKBRE9AC0S920131114>.

⁴⁹⁹ Italian police seize \$20 million at Merrill Lynch in fraud probe, Reuters UK Edition (Rome/Milan) 3 October 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/10/03/uk-italy-merrilllynch-idUKBRE9920AO20131003>.

⁵⁰⁰ Berlusconi expelled from Italian parliament over tax fraud, Reuters UK Edition (Rome) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013 <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/11/27/us-italy-berlusconi-idUKBRE9AQ0P220131127>.

⁵⁰¹ Saccomanni hopes for Italy-Swiss tax deal by May, Reuters US Edition (Bern) 30 January 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/30/italy-switzerland-tax-idUSL5NOL43PF20140130>.

⁵⁰² Saccomanni hopes for Italy-Swiss tax deal by May, Reuters US Edition (Bern) 30 January 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/30/italy-switzerland-tax-idUSL5NOL43PF20140130>.

than 8,000 Italian businesses that had not declared any income but held an estimated EUR 16 billion in taxable revenue, with more than EUR 15 billion hidden in tax havens outside the country.⁵⁰³

On March 2014, the Italian treasury sent a letter to Eni, Enel, Finmeccanica, and other state-owned groups, asking that shareholders “toughen up their corporate governance requirements in the company laws at the upcoming shareholder meetings.”⁵⁰⁴ The letter proposed that the state-controlled companies remove from their board of directors any members charged with crimes against the public administration or financial crimes. Another proposal included capping salaries of top managers in these companies.⁵⁰⁵ This letter is part of an effort that Italian government has put forth in an attempt to push through reforms aimed at improving corporate transparency.⁵⁰⁶

Furthermore, on 14 April 2014, following his continued effort to improve transparency in state-controlled groups, Prime Minister Matteo Renzi named new chief executives for Eni, Enel, and Finmeccanica.⁵⁰⁷ After the nominations he stated, “here is a team of professionals of great quality ... who will surely work to reach ambitious strategic targets of companies that represent fundamental assets for the country.”⁵⁰⁸

Therefore, Italy is given a score of +1 for full compliance since its Action Plan is allied to the standards and recommendations proposed by the FATF. This combined effort led to greater transparency of companies, trusts, and other legal entities, including the enforcement of punishments and sanctions in relevant cases.

Analyst: Artur Pereira

Japan: 0

Japan is in partial compliance with its commitment to establish an Action Plan which requires companies to obtain and hold information on their beneficial ownership and work alongside the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to implement FATF standards and access FATF recommendations.

Japan recognizes the importance of implementing measures in accordance with FATF standards. In November 2013 the Ministry of Finance published a motion paper for “Japan’s Action Plan,” its primary objective to “prevent the misuse of companies and legal arrangement.”⁵⁰⁹ The Plan sought to conduct a National risk assessment on money laundering and terrorist financing at the end of 2014 to support the Japan Financial Intelligence Centre’s annual report design.⁵¹⁰ It will design a

⁵⁰³ Saccomanni hopes for Italy-Swiss tax deal by May, Reuters US Edition (Bern) 30 January 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/30/italy-switzerland-tax-idUSL5NOL43PF20140130>.

⁵⁰⁴ Italy seeks to clean up boards of state-controlled companies, Reuters US Edition (Milan) 27 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/27/italy-companies-reform-idUSL5N0MO3M220140327>.

⁵⁰⁵ Italy seeks to clean up boards of state-controlled companies, Reuters US Edition (Milan) 27 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/27/italy-companies-reform-idUSL5N0MO3M220140327>.

⁵⁰⁶ Italy seeks to clean up boards of state-controlled companies, Reuters US Edition (Milan) 27 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/27/italy-companies-reform-idUSL5N0MO3M220140327>.

⁵⁰⁷ Italian Premier Renzi Names State-Controlled Company Bosses, The Wall Street Journal (Rome) 14 April 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424052702303887804579501842112975178>.

⁵⁰⁸ Italian Premier Renzi Names State-Controlled Company Bosses, The Wall Street Journal (Rome) 14 April 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014 <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424052702303887804579501842112975178>.

⁵⁰⁹ Japan Action Plan to prevent the misuse of companies and legal arrangement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000006562.pdf>.

⁵¹⁰ Japan Action Plan to prevent the misuse of companies and legal arrangement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000006562.pdf>.

“mechanism,” based on the national risk assessment to provide relevant information to use and create more transparency between foreign and domestic authorities.⁵¹¹

On 7 October 2013, Transparency International published the ninth annual progress report on foreign bribery enforcement. The report classified Japan as having “little or no enforcement” on enforcing the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Convention on enforcing bribery.⁵¹² It states that Japan has not ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, that its enforcement system insufficiently maintains and lacks cohesion between prosecution and investigative groups, and that its sanctions available against foreign bribery are ineffective.⁵¹³ However, the report also states that Japan has “taken some steps” to improve enforcement. Transparency International Secretariat published a press release stating that Japan has adequately held companies and businesses accountable for bribing foreign governments.⁵¹⁴ On 18 March 2013 Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Finance published an online report on foreign bribery and USD leaflets to businesses to raise awareness on this issues.⁵¹⁵

Moreover, on 24 October 2013, the Aid Transparency Index published its annual Index report which focuses on Donor agencies’ commitments towards aid transparency. The Donors representing Japan are Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).⁵¹⁶ The agencies received a score of 23.51 per cent and 17.17 per cent respectively, which are substantially lower than the average of 32.63 per cent.⁵¹⁷

On November 2013, international NGO, Global Witness, published an annual report on Company ownership. Japan is graded “red,” meaning that it either lacks jurisdiction on public registry of

⁵¹¹ Japan Action Plan to prevent the misuse of companies and legal arrangement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000006562.pdf>.

⁵¹² Exporting Corruption: Progress report 2013: assessing enforcement of the OECD Convention on combating bribery, Transparency International (Berlin) 7 October 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/exporting_corruption_progress_report_2013_assessing_enforcement_of_the_oecd.

⁵¹³ Exporting Corruption Progress report 2013, assessing enforcement of the OECD Convention on combating bribery, Transparency International (Berlin) 7 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/exporting_corruption_progress_report_2013_assessing_enforcement_of_the_oecd.

⁵¹⁴ Many Exporting Nations still turn a blind eye to bribing foreign officials, Transparency International Secretariat (Berlin) 8 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.transparency.org/news/pressrelease/many_exporting_nations_still_turn_a_blind_eye_to_bribing_foreign_officials.

⁵¹⁵ Exporting Corruption Progress report 2013, assessing enforcement of the OECD Convention on combating bribery, Transparency International (Berlin) 7 October 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/exporting_corruption_progress_report_2013_assessing_enforcement_of_the_oecd.

⁵¹⁶ Japan Donor scoring in Aid Transparency Index 2013, Publish What you Fund (London) October 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://ati.publishwhatyoufund.org/major-donor/japan/>.

⁵¹⁷ Japan Donor scoring in Aid Transparency Index 2013, Publish What you Fund (London) October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://ati.publishwhatyoufund.org/major-donor/japan/>.

beneficial ownership or that it lacks any plans to implement enforcement.⁵¹⁸ The report states that: “the Japanese government is not considering creating a registry of beneficial ownership.”⁵¹⁹

Furthermore, Japan implemented several commitments on transparency and cooperation regarding the issue of asset recovery. Guides on information about main agencies that are related to asset recovery cases are available and Japan regularly participates in preparatory meetings to launch an asset recovery network in the Asia Pacific Region.⁵²⁰ Japan also adopted mechanisms for enforcement of foreign orders of confiscation and provides assistance for the purpose of identifying assets concerned and ensures that domestic legal frameworks and mutual legal assistance are granted.⁵²¹

On 6 December 2013, the Japanese government passed the “States Secrecy Bill.”⁵²² The Law aims to protect classified information provided by both foreign and domestic authorities on articles such as defence, diplomacy, counterterrorism and counterintelligence.⁵²³ According to Jeff Kingston, Director of Asian studies at Temple University, the term “special secrets” as defined by the bill, is “vague and has loose guidelines which allows for government officials to “abuse the system.”⁵²⁴ On 22 November 2013 United Nations Special Rapporteur Frank La Rue stated that the draft bill establishes “very broad and vague grounds for secrecy” which could pose a threat to transparency.⁵²⁵ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated that “a highly independent body” would be formed to prevent the government from over-classifying information to protect transparency.⁵²⁶ He further added that since the bill is intended to protect the public, therefore the government would introduce “clear operating standards” and a “robust third party system” to ensure transparency in handling the secrets.⁵²⁷

⁵¹⁸ Company ownership: which places are the most and least transparent?, Global Witness and Christian Aid (London) November 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013

http://www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/library/GW_CA_Company%20Ownership%20Paper_download.pdf.

⁵¹⁹ Company ownership: which places are the most and least transparent?, Global Witness and Christian Aid (London) November 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013

http://www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/library/GW_CA_Company%20Ownership%20Paper_download.pdf.

⁵²⁰ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington D.C) November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁵²¹ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington D.C) November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁵²² A Blow to Transparency; Japan Passes Secrecy Bill, freedominfo.org (Washington D.C) 9 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.freedominfo.org/2013/12/blow-transparency-japan-passes-secrecy-bill/>.

⁵²³ Abe promotes secrecy sidelining transparency and open government, Japan Times News Edition (Tokyo) 5 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2013/10/05/commentary/abe-promotes-secrecy-sidelining-transparency-and-open-government/#.UrpOGPQW1yy>.

⁵²⁴ Abe promotes secrecy sidelining transparency and open government, Japan Times News Edition (Tokyo) 5 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2013/10/05/commentary/abe-promotes-secrecy-sidelining-transparency-and-open-government/#.UrpOGPQW1yy>.

⁵²⁵ Japan: “Special Secrets Bill threatens transparency” — UN independent experts, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Geneva) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14017>.

⁵²⁶ Government to promulgate new Secrets Law quickly, Japan Times News Edition (Tokyo) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/12/12/national/government-to-promulgate-new-secrets-law-quickly/#.UrpOM_QW1yy.

⁵²⁷ Council for the Protection of Information, Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet (Tokyo) 17 January 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://japan.kantei.go.jp/96_abe/actions/201401/17johohozen_e.html.

However, these bodies would be operated by the Cabinet Office, which invited criticism that the government wants to keep total internal control.⁵²⁸

Moreover, on 22 January 2014, the Financial Services Agency implemented a measure to call on banks and their holding companies to appoint “outside board members” to improve management transparency. Enforced in February, the Tokyo Stock Exchange would urge firms to appoint “highly independent” outside board members. However, there will be no penalties for companies that did not comply to the requests.⁵²⁹

On 28 March 2014, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Kato stated that cabinet meetings would be recorded and released on the website of the Prime Minister’s office within three hours each week. The summaries would contain issues discussed and the names of speakers, as well as the date and location where the meetings are held.⁵³⁰ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe proposes that this will increase transparency of cabinet meeting business and “provide accountability” to the public.⁵³¹

Although there is evidence of funding towards progress to improve transparency through the FATF program, Japan has failed to implement any significant measures or actions to further improve it. Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Arnold Yung

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to improve the transparency of companies.

On 28 June 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding Prevention of Illegal Financial Operations.⁵³² The law aims to ensure transparency of the beneficial ownership of companies and legal arrangements, and to prevent tax evasion using offshore jurisdictions.⁵³³

In September 2013, the Russian Federal Financial Monitoring Service published an Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent misuse of companies and other legal entities. The action plan provides for taking legislative action to support implementation of Federal Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding Prevention of Illegal Financial Operations. The Federal Financial Monitoring Service mentioned that the Action Plan was adopted

⁵²⁸ Government to promulgate new Secrets Law quickly, Japan Times News Edition (Tokyo) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/12/12/national/government-to-promulgate-new-secrets-law-quickly/#.UrpOM_QW1yy.

⁵²⁹ FSA to urge banks to appoint outside board members for better transparency, Japan Times News Edition (Tokyo) 22 January 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/01/22/business/fsa-to-urge-banks-to-appoint-outside-board-members-for-better-transparency/#.U1HdmvQW21R>

⁵³⁰ Press Conference by the Chief Cabinet Secretary (Excerpt), Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet (Tokyo) 28 March 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2013 http://japan.kantei.go.jp/tyoukanpress/201403/28_a.html

⁵³¹ Abe’s transparency move falls short, Japan Times News Edition (Tokyo) 24 March 2014. Access Date 17 April 2013 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2014/03/24/editorials/abes-transparency-move-falls-short/#.U1IkwPQW21S>.

⁵³² Introduction of amendments to certain legislation in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Access Date: 13 January 2014. <http://kremlin.ru/news/18424>.

⁵³³ Amendments to several laws in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/5662>.

in accordance with the FATF Standards and the commitment made by the Russian Federation at the G8 Leaders summit.⁵³⁴

Russia has started to implement the Action Plan. In particular, on 19 September 2013, the Russian Central Bank issued the guidelines on informing the regulator about measures to freeze (block) assets and about the results of identifying clients whose assets should be frozen (blocked) by commercial banks.⁵³⁵

Russia has established an Action Plan to ensure that companies' information is available to relevant authorities as appropriate and started to implement it. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom is in full compliance with its commitment to increase the transparency of companies by creating an Action Plan to hold information on the beneficial ownership of companies, enforcing efforts to pursue criminal networks, and working alongside the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to implement FATF standards.

The United Kingdom recognizes that seven of the ten world's fastest growing economies are located in Africa, which exposes these growing African economies to the increased threat of illicit financial activity.⁵³⁶ As such, a joint venture between the HM Treasury and the U.S. Department of the Treasury launched, "the inaugural Sub-Saharan Africa Public-Private Sector Dialogue (PPSD) to help support the development and implementation of robust anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regimes in Eastern and Southern Africa."⁵³⁷ The PPSD was presented at the 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit where leaders committed to it. The Dialogue was launched in Swakopmund, Namibia on 6 September 2013. This was attended by Mark Simmonds—the UK Minister for Africa, the Namibian Finance Minister, and the President of the FATF.⁵³⁸

On 7 September 2013, Marianne Young, British High Commissioner to Namibia, delivered a speech at the inaugural PPSD on anti-money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism.⁵³⁹ She claimed that the dialogue offered: "a chance for discussion between the public and private sectors, amongst G8 and Sub-Saharan Africa, a chance to raise the political profile of anti-money laundering

⁵³⁴ Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent misuse of companies and other legal entities, Federal Financial Monitoring Service September 2013. Access Date: 13 January 2014. http://www.fedsfm.ru/en/international-cooperation/action_plan.

⁵³⁵ Bank of Russia Bulletin No. 62 (1458), Bank of Russia 14 November 2013. Access Date: 13 January 2014. <http://cbr.ru/publ/vestnik/ves131114062.pdf>.

⁵³⁶ G8 Public-Private Sector Dialogue on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Finance, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Cabinet Office (London) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 07 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-public-private-sector-dialogue-on-anti-money-laundering-and-countering-terrorist-finance>.

⁵³⁷ G8 Public-Private Sector Dialogue on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Finance, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Cabinet Office (London) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 07 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-public-private-sector-dialogue-on-anti-money-laundering-and-countering-terrorist-finance>.

⁵³⁸ G8 Public-Private Sector Dialogue on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Finance, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Cabinet Office (London) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 07 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-public-private-sector-dialogue-on-anti-money-laundering-and-countering-terrorist-finance>.

⁵³⁹ G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

and combatting the financing of terrorism. And [sic] a chance to exchange technical knowledge on policy development and practical implementation.”⁵⁴⁰

According to the High Commissioner, the UK is committed to lead the front on the implementation of the FATF standards.⁵⁴¹ Moreover, the UK will conduct the UK National Risk Assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing, which will take place over the course of 2014.⁵⁴² Young also claims that the UK, “will improve the supervision and enforcement of review of trust and company service providers.”⁵⁴³ She states: “We are undertaking a review of corporate transparency, including through bearer shares and nominee directors ... we are committed to leading from the front on implementing the standards on beneficial ownership transparency.”⁵⁴⁴

Young further noted that the UK Department for Business used a discussion paper detailing the UK’s plans to achieve transparency, including: (1) Requiring companies to obtain and hold information on their beneficial owners; (2) Holding this information in a central registry for tax authorities and law enforcement to access; and (3) Consulting on whether that registry will be made publicly available.⁵⁴⁵ The UK is committed to, “implementing these measures in the year ahead.”⁵⁴⁶

On 28 November 2013, the HM Treasury published the, “Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist finance supervision report 2012-13.”⁵⁴⁷ The report monitors the anti-money laundering and counter terrorist finance sector.⁵⁴⁸ The report is a result of the collaborative effort of the HM Treasury with supervisors to develop an annual report on anti-money laundering and counter terrorist finance supervision.⁵⁴⁹ According to the Executive Summary, this most recent report,

⁵⁴⁰ G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

⁵⁴¹ G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

⁵⁴² G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

⁵⁴³ G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

⁵⁴⁴ G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

⁵⁴⁵ G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

⁵⁴⁶ G8 PPSD opening remarks by British High Commissioner to Namibia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Namibia) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g8-ppsd-opening-remarks-by-british-high-commissioner-to-namibia>.

⁵⁴⁷ Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist finance supervision report 2012-13, HM Treasury (London) 28 November 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance-supervision-reports/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance-supervision-report-2012-13>.

⁵⁴⁸ Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist finance supervision reports, HM Treasury (London) 28 November 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance-supervision-reports>.

⁵⁴⁹ Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist finance supervision reports, HM Treasury (London) 28 November 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance-supervision-reports>.

“contains more quantitative and qualitative information than in previous years, as supervisors rise to the challenges set by the FATF to focus their efforts more on demonstrating that they supervise in accordance with a risk-based approach and that this supervision is effective.”⁵⁵⁰

According to British Ambassador Nicholas Cannon, “The British government committed itself to put in place mechanisms that would enable the real beneficial owners of British companies to be identified.”⁵⁵¹ At the Open Government Partnership Summit, David Cameron announced that, “Details of who really owns and controls UK companies will be made publicly accessible.”⁵⁵² The central registry of company beneficial ownership will contain: “information on individuals with an interest in more than 25 per cent of a company’s shares or voting rights, or who otherwise control the way it is run.”⁵⁵³ Companies are expected to: “hold information on the names and addresses of their beneficial owners and details of their interest in the company. Moreover, Companies House will hold and make publicly accessible the names of the beneficial owners and details of their interest in the company.”⁵⁵⁴ The Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) will set out further detail in the discussion paper, which will be published in early 2014.⁵⁵⁵

Moreover, BIS will also set out its plans from the ‘Transparency and Trust’ discussion paper including: (1) abolishing bearer shares, whose ownership is completely opaque; (2) tackling the use of corporate directors, which refers to one company acting as a director for another, and; (3) addressing situations where a front director is registered but the control is concealed elsewhere.⁵⁵⁶

The UK government also created and enforced the Bribery Act, which sets out a modern scheme of bribery offences in the UK and overseas.⁵⁵⁷ This is already giving rise to convictions.⁵⁵⁸

⁵⁵⁰ Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist finance supervision report 2012-13, HM Treasury (London) 28 November 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance-supervision-reports/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance-supervision-report-2012-13>.

⁵⁵¹ British Ambassador Nicholas Cannon speech at the Open Government Partnership conference in Tirana, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Albania) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/open-government-partnership>.

⁵⁵² The Prime Minister announced that details of who really owns and controls UK companies will be made publicly accessible, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Prime Minister’s Office (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/public-register-to-boost-company-transparency>.

⁵⁵³ The Prime Minister announced that details of who really owns and controls UK companies will be made publicly accessible, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Prime Minister’s Office (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/public-register-to-boost-company-transparency>.

⁵⁵⁴ The Prime Minister announced that details of who really owns and controls UK companies will be made publicly accessible, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Prime Minister’s Office (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/public-register-to-boost-company-transparency>.

⁵⁵⁵ The Prime Minister announced that details of who really owns and controls UK companies will be made publicly accessible, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Prime Minister’s Office (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/public-register-to-boost-company-transparency>.

⁵⁵⁶ The Prime Minister announced that details of who really owns and controls UK companies will be made publicly accessible, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Prime Minister’s Office (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/public-register-to-boost-company-transparency>.

⁵⁵⁷ Reducing corruption and increasing transparency are vital for global stability and prosperity, British Embassy Hanoi (Vietnam) 9 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/reducing-corruption-and-increasing-transparency-are-vital-for-global-stability-and-prosperity>.

⁵⁵⁸ Reducing corruption and increasing transparency are vital for global stability and prosperity, British Embassy Hanoi (Vietnam) 9 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/reducing-corruption-and-increasing-transparency-are-vital-for-global-stability-and-prosperity>.

According to James Brokenshire, financial gain is often the fundamental motive for serious and organized crime. He claims that: “Criminal assets are ... being moved overseas beyond the easy reach of law enforcement agencies in the UK. Some countries are willing safe havens for criminal property.”⁵⁵⁹ As such, the UK government is working towards strengthening the legislation by closing loopholes that allow criminals to exploit the current framework.⁵⁶⁰ Moreover, the government will strengthen prison sentence for failure to pay confiscation orders.⁵⁶¹ Brokenshire further contends that “we will also reduce the time that criminals have to pay those orders.”⁵⁶²

The U.K. is working towards increased collaboration with overseas partners in order to encourage them to enforce their orders and approaches to financial laundering. The government wants to: “work with the banking, legal, accountancy and other professions, and their regulators, to expose and bring to justice those who are complicit in facilitating organised [sic] crime and laundering money.”⁵⁶³ The U.K. emphasizes that it is not just about recovering the money, as it is about disrupting criminal activity.⁵⁶⁴ As such, financial investigations will be used to disrupt serious and organized crime.⁵⁶⁵ The National Crime Agency (NCA) will be spearheading this crackdown.⁵⁶⁶ According to Brokenshire, “The NCA, in particular its Economic Crime Command, will bring a single national focus to cutting economic crime, working closely with other law enforcement bodies, the public, private and voluntary sectors. While the [National Fraud Authority] has been successful in raising awareness of fraud, the focus now has to be on investigating and cutting economic crime.”⁵⁶⁷

Furthermore, in July 2013, the UK government published a plan to approach the issue of company ownership, entitled: “Company ownership: transparency and trust discussion paper.”⁵⁶⁸ This outlined a plan to proceeding with the following policies: (1) “Establish a publicly accessible central registry of

⁵⁵⁹ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶⁰ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶¹ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶² James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶³ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶⁴ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶⁵ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶⁶ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶⁷ James Brokenshire speech on cutting organised and serious crime, Home Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/james-brokenshire-speech-on-cutting-organised-and-serious-crime>.

⁵⁶⁸ Company ownership: transparency and trust discussion paper, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 July 2013. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

UK company beneficial ownership information”⁵⁶⁹; (2) “Improve transparency of company ownership and control, including: abolishing bearer shares, prohibiting the use of corporate directors (with exceptions), [and] increasing the accountability of those who control company directors”⁵⁷⁰; (3) “Improve trust in the UK regime for disqualifying company directors”⁵⁷¹; and (4) “Increase the likelihood of creditors being compensated where they have suffered loss from director misconduct.”⁵⁷²

On 24 April 2014, the UK published a follow up to these proposals, with an impact assessment on company ownership and transparency, entitled: “Impact Assessments to Part B of the Transparency and Trust proposals.”⁵⁷³ This assessed: (1) “Matters to be taken into account by the court when determining that a person is unfit to act as a director”⁵⁷⁴; (2) “Widening the scope of material that can be used in director disqualification proceedings”⁵⁷⁵; and (3) Extending the time limit for director disqualification proceedings under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986.”⁵⁷⁶

Moreover, on 15 April 2014, the UK government adopted measures from the European Parliament which aim improve the transparency of companies’ non-financial reporting.⁵⁷⁷ This new framework amends the “Accounting Directive,” and will affect approximately 500 large public companies in the UK.⁵⁷⁸ According to a government press release: “As a result, businesses’ annual reports will need to include information on environmental, social and employee matters and any issues relating to human rights and bribery. These disclosures are crucial for investors and of interest to customers as they

⁵⁶⁹ Company ownership: transparency and trust discussion paper, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 July 2013. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷⁰ Company ownership: transparency and trust discussion paper, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 July 2013. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷¹ Company ownership: transparency and trust discussion paper, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 July 2013. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷² Company ownership: transparency and trust discussion paper, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 July 2013. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷³ Company ownership: transparency and trust - impact assessments, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷⁴ Company ownership: transparency and trust - impact assessments, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷⁵ Company ownership: transparency and trust - impact assessments, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷⁶ Company ownership: transparency and trust - impact assessments, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/company-ownership-transparency-and-trust-impact-assessments>.

⁵⁷⁷ European agreement improves company transparency, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-agreement-improves-company-transparency>.

⁵⁷⁸ European agreement improves company transparency, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-agreement-improves-company-transparency>.

help explain a company's developments in the past financial year and its strategy for the future.”⁵⁷⁹ The UK government aims to bring these into force by 2016, after they have been formally adopted by Council of Ministers.⁵⁸⁰

Therefore, the United Kingdom is in full compliance with its commitment to improve the transparency of companies.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

United States: +1

The United States is in full compliance with its commitment to improve the transparency of companies with the creation of an action plan. It is also making a concerted effort to dismantle tax evading networks.

On 18 June 2013, the United States presented the “Action Plan for Transparency of Company Ownership and Control.” This was a response to the G8 commitment for member countries to publish national action plans on transparency of company ownership and control, established in the Lough Erne G8 Summit.⁵⁸¹

The United States committed to the following actions: (1) the updating of its national risk assessment, comprising of a document that assesses major money laundering conduits and methods, specifically addressing the abuse of legal entities; (2) the continuation of advocating legislation to require identification and verification of beneficial ownership information at the time a company is formed; (3) The clarification and strengthening of customer due diligence standards for U.S. financial institutions; and (4) the assessment of “the effectiveness of existing means for complying with requests for mutual legal assistance and other forms of international cooperation related to beneficial ownership of companies.”⁵⁸²

Among the continuation of the comprehensive legislation for identification and verification of beneficial ownership information at the time of a company's formation, the following actions were also set forth: (1) the definition of beneficial owners; (2) the collection and verification of documentation; (3) the regulation of company formation agents; (4) the ensuring of accessibility of information; (5) the request for information update within 60 days of changes in beneficial owners, and; (6) the implementation of civil and criminal penalties for companies that knowingly provide false information or documentation to a state or formation agent.⁵⁸³

⁵⁷⁹ European agreement improves company transparency, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-agreement-improves-company-transparency>.

⁵⁸⁰ European agreement improves company transparency, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 15 April 2014. Access Date: 3 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-agreement-improves-company-transparency>.

⁵⁸¹ United States G-8 Action Plan for Transparency of Company Ownership and Control, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/18/united-states-g-8-action-plan-transparency-company-ownership-and-control>.

⁵⁸² United States G-8 Action Plan for Transparency of Company Ownership and Control, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/18/united-states-g-8-action-plan-transparency-company-ownership-and-control>.

⁵⁸³ United States G-8 Action Plan for Transparency of Company Ownership and Control, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/18/united-states-g-8-action-plan-transparency-company-ownership-and-control>.

On 9 July 2013, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced 31 individuals and entities located in Colombia, Panama, and Israel, as Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers (SDNTs). Together, the individuals and entities formed a money laundering network responsible for laundering USD millions in drug money connected to drug trafficking organizations.⁵⁸⁴

Moreover, on 14 November 2013 the Department of Treasury announced the intergovernmental agreement signed between the United States and France to implement the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). France was among the first countries to support the goals proposed by the FATCA and its intergovernmental approach in 2012.⁵⁸⁵ The agreement was signed by U.S. Ambassador to France Charles H. Rivkin and French Finance Minister Pierre Moscovici. Ambassador Rivkin claims that the signing of the agreement represented, “an important step forward in the collaboration between the United States and France to combat tax evasion.”⁵⁸⁶

On 29 November 2013, the Department of Treasury announced the signing of intergovernmental agreements with the Cayman Islands and Costa Rica to implement the FATCA, which the Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Tax Affairs Robert B. Stack claimed, “[marked] a milestone in the effort to promote global tax transparency.”⁵⁸⁷

In addition, on 19 December 2013 the U.S. Department of Treasury announced that the United States had, in the previous week, signed bilateral agreements with six additional jurisdictions to “implement the information reporting and withholding tax provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.”⁵⁸⁸ The aim of these agreements was to improve tax compliance and to combat international tax evasion.⁵⁸⁹

On 19 December 2013 the U.S. Department of Treasury took action against four senior members of the Yamaguchi-gumi, the largest and most prominent Japanese Yakuza syndicate. The efforts were designed to protect United States’ financial system from the influence of the transnational criminal organization. Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence David S. Cohen pointed towards the effort “to undermine the financial stability of the Yakuza and disrupt their transnational drug-trafficking and money laundering efforts.”⁵⁹⁰

⁵⁸⁴ Treasury Targets Major Money Laundering Network Operating Out of Colombia, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 9 July 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2002.aspx>.

⁵⁸⁵ U.S. And France Agree To Combat Offshore Tax Evasion, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 14 November 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2217.aspx>.

⁵⁸⁶ U.S. And France Agree To Combat Offshore Tax Evasion, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 14 November 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2217.aspx>.

⁵⁸⁷ U.S. Signs Historic Agreements With Cayman Islands, Costa Rica To Fight Offshore Tax Evasion, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 29 November 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2226.aspx>.

⁵⁸⁸ United States Signs Six More Bilateral Agreements To Improve Tax Compliance, Combat International Tax Evasion, And Implement FATCA, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2251.aspx>.

⁵⁸⁹ United States Signs Six More Bilateral Agreements To Improve Tax Compliance, Combat International Tax Evasion, And Implement FATCA, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2251.aspx>.

⁵⁹⁰ Treasury Sanctions Members of Japanese Criminal Organization, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2250.aspx>.

Additionally, on 24 December 2013, the United States urged China to take steps to implement the planned reforms to open its economy. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), in a report to U.S. lawmakers, stated that United States shared the reforms' goal of "reducing Chinese government intervention in the economy, accelerating China's opening up to foreign goods and services, reforming China's state-owned enterprises and improving transparency and the rule of law to allow fair competition in China's market."⁵⁹¹ The effort is meant to improve transparency in the country considered "among the least transparent and predictable of the world's major markets for agricultural products."⁵⁹²

On 5 February 2014, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced that the United States had signed intergovernmental agreements (IGAs) with both Canada and Hungary that week in order to implement the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).⁵⁹³ Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Tax Affairs Robert Stack stated, "FATCA implementation is critical to combatting international tax evasion and promoting transparency. The agreements announced today clearly demonstrate the considerable international support behind FATCA and we are proud to lead the global charge on this pressing issue."⁵⁹⁴ The compliance act aims at obtaining information on accounts held by U.S. taxpayers in other countries as well as providing reciprocal tax information to these governments.⁵⁹⁵

Furthermore, on 20 February 2014, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released the last substantial package of regulations necessary to implement the FATCA, in a statement by Secretary Jacob Lew he said, "there is significant momentum to implement FATCA across the globe, and we will continue to work closely with our international partners to combat these illicit activities and raise global tax standards."⁵⁹⁶

Therefore the United States receives a score of +1 for its effort to ensure transparency of companies at home and abroad and for the creation of an action plan following FATF standards and recommendations.

Analyst: Artur Pereira

European Union: +1

The European Union is in full compliance with its commitment to improve the transparency of companies.

⁵⁹¹ U.S. urges China to implement planned economic reforms, Reuters U.S Edition (Washington) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/24/us-usa-china-trade-idUSBRE9BN0N520131224>.

⁵⁹² U.S. urges China to implement planned economic reforms, Reuters U.S Edition (Washington) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/24/us-usa-china-trade-idUSBRE9BN0N520131224>.

⁵⁹³ U.S. Announces Agreement With Canada To Halt Offshore Tax Evasion, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 5 February 2014. Access Date: 17 February 2014. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2285.aspx>.

⁵⁹⁴ U.S. Announces Agreement With Canada To Halt Offshore Tax Evasion, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 5 February 2014. Access Date: 17 February 2014. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2285.aspx>.

⁵⁹⁵ U.S. Announces Agreement With Canada To Halt Offshore Tax Evasion, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 5 February 2014. Access Date: 17 February 2014. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2285.aspx>.

⁵⁹⁶ Treasury Releases Last Substantial Rules Package to Combat Offshore Tax Evasion, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 20 February 2014. Access Date: 17 February 2014. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2296.aspx>.

On 16 February 2012, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) revised its international standards on money laundering and financing to, “further protect the integrity of the financial system by providing governments with stronger tools to take action against financial crime.”⁵⁹⁷ Internal Market and Services Commissioner, Michel Barnier, welcomed the revised standards, and promised to take appropriate steps, “to ensure that these revised standards are rapidly incorporated.”⁵⁹⁸ On 5 February 2013, the European Commission adopted two proposals to “fully take into account the latest recommendations of the FATF.”⁵⁹⁹ The new Directive: (1) improves clarity across EU Member states; (2) provides a mechanism for identification of owners; (3) improves rules on customer due diligence; (4) expands provisions on politically exposed persons; (5) requires those dealing with payments of EUR 7500 or more to comply with regulations; and (6) strengthens cooperation between financial intelligence units to share data on suspicious financing.⁶⁰⁰ Both the European Central Bank and the European Economic and Social Committee welcomed the proposals in May 2013.^{601,602}

Furthermore, on 11 November 2013, a draft incorporating the Commissions’ proposals into the Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive was presented to the European Parliament.⁶⁰³ This draft proposed to: (1) increase vigilance regarding politically exposed persons; (2) hold companies to a public central register within their territory; (3) require companies the transferral of current information to the register on them and their ownership; (4) connect company registers by means of the European platform; (5) increase pressure on tax havens to improve cooperation; and (6) create an assessment on the money laundering and terrorist financing risks affecting the market every six months.⁶⁰⁴ On 15 November 2013, the Anti Money Laundering (AML) Directive was debated in the Council of the European Union.⁶⁰⁵

⁵⁹⁷ International Standards on Combatting Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism & Proliferation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 16 February 2012. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/fatfrecommendations/documents/internationalstandardsoncombatingmoneylaundersandthefinancingofterrorismproliferation-thefatfrecommendations.html>.

⁵⁹⁸ Statement by Commissioner Michel Barnier, European Commission (Brussels) 16 February 2012. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-113_en.htm?locale=en.

⁵⁹⁹ Anti-Money Laundering: Stronger Rules to Respond to New Threats, European Commission (Brussels) 5 February 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-87_en.htm?locale=en.

⁶⁰⁰ Anti-Money Laundering: Stronger Rules to Respond to New Threats, European Commission (Brussels) 5 February 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-87_en.htm?locale=en.

⁶⁰¹ Opinion of the European Central Bank on a proposal for a directive on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing and on a proposal for a regulation on information accompanying transfers of funds, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 17 May 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/summary.do?id=1286051&t=d&l=en>.

⁶⁰² Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing, European Economic and Social Committee (Brussels) 23 May 2013. <http://eescopinions.eesc.europa.eu/eescopiniondocument.aspx?language=EN&docnr=1767&year=2013>.

⁶⁰³ Draft Report: Prevention of the Use of the Financial System for the Purpose of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, European Parliament (Brussels) 11 November 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-%2f%2fEP%2f%2fNONGML%2bCOMPARL%2bPE-523.003%2b01%2bDOC%2bPDF%2bV0%2f%2fEN>.

⁶⁰⁴ 11/03/2014 Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading (Brussels) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/summary.do?id=1341875&t=e&l=en>.

⁶⁰⁵ Economic and Financial Affairs, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 15 November 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/139626.pdf.

The draft was approved by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs on 28 February 2014.⁶⁰⁶ The statute was formally debated on in Parliament and adopted on 11 March 2014.⁶⁰⁷

The European Union has worked alongside the FATF to implement FATF standards and recommendations. Thus, the EU is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Anthony Marchese

⁶⁰⁶ 28/02/2014 Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading (Brussels) 28 February 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/summary.do?id=1340126&t=e&l=en>.

⁶⁰⁷ 11/03/2014 Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading (Brussels) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/summary.do?id=1341875&t=e&l=en>.

8. Transparency: Extractive Industries [97]

Commitment:

“The G8 will take action to raise global standards for extractives transparency and make progress towards common global reporting standards, both for countries with significant domestic extractive industries and the home countries of large multinational extractives corporations.”

2013 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.44		

Background:

In the wake of the International Financial Crisis, leaders at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit reaffirmed their belief that enhanced transparency is in the best interest of both energy producers and consumers, and will reduce excessive volatility in the energy market.⁶⁰⁸ The G8 announced its continued support of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI), which is managed by the International Energy Forum (IEF), and called on all countries to cooperate in improving quality, completeness, and timeliness of data. Leaders also called on the IEF to examine the possibility of extending JODI-type initiatives to the natural gas sector.

Moreover, they commended the progress made by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and recommended that more countries and companies participate in this particular initiative. Member states believe that greater transparency will result in increased public revenue and reduced corruption, conflict, and violence fuelled by resource revenues.⁶⁰⁹

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, transparency of gas markets was a distinct commitment feature.⁶¹⁰ The commitment focused on improving dialogue between gas producing and consuming countries, while also taking steps to develop gas data systems, similar to the aforementioned JODI.

Commitment Features:

This commitment is part of a broader G8 initiative to respond to transparency issues and concerns. Members believe that resource extraction can be a key driver of strong and sustainable growth, particularly in developing countries with significant oil, gas, and mineral reserves. However, the lack

⁶⁰⁸ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Research Group, 8 July 2009. Access Date: 1 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html#energy>.

⁶⁰⁹ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Research Group, 8 July 2009. Access Date: 1 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html#energy>.

⁶¹⁰ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, 14 June 2013. Access Date: 1 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/index.html>.

of transparency and accountability in the management of the extractive sector in some resource-rich countries has allowed revenues to be diverted from high-priority national needs. Raising global standards of transparency in the extractive sector and building the capacity of countries to manage their resources effectively will improve accountability, reduce the space for corruption and other illicit activities, and ensure that citizens benefit fully from the extraction of natural resources.

Raising domestic standards for extractive transparency may involve companies reporting on extractives payments and governments ensuring disclosure compliance. Governments who wish to move toward global reporting standards such as the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) would voluntarily report their revenues as part of this program. The EITI formally announced the EITI Standard, which is an international standard that ensures transparency around countries' oil, gas, and mineral resources, in May 2013.⁶¹¹

On one level, the commitment focuses on (1) improving standards for extractive transparency; and on a second level (2) making progress towards improving global reporting standards, for states that have high-level extractive industries or are the home for multinational extractive companies.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not improve standards for extractive transparency AND does not make progress towards global reporting standards.
0	Member takes concrete steps to improve standards for extractive transparency OR makes progress towards improving global reporting standards.
+1	Member improves global standards for extractive transparency AND makes progress towards improving global standards.

Lead Analyst: David Cosolo

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to energy transparency. Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for helping to improve both Canadian and global standards for extractive transparency along with having made progress towards improving global reporting standards. Canada has also cooperated fully with the work of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) and has complied with its regulations and suggestions.

Canada is not a member of EITI, although it actively supports the work of the EITI. Canada aids member states of EITI in resource management and provides technical assistance. Canada also contributed CAD 750,000 to the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund in initial support, along with CAD 200,000 annually from 2008 to 2011.⁶¹² Canada's formal contribution and participation in the EITI occurs through both the federal government and domestic energy companies.⁶¹³

In June 2013, before the start of the Lough Erne Summit, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada would establish new "mandatory reporting standards for Canadian extractive companies with a view to enhancing transparency on the payments they make to governments."⁶¹⁴

⁶¹¹ The EITI Standard, Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (Oslo), 11 July 2013. Access Date: 9 December 2013. http://eiti.org/files/English_EITI%20STANDARD_11July_0.pdf.

⁶¹² The EITI: Improving governance and Transparency, EITI (Oslo) DATE. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://eiti.org/files/page/canada_eiti_brochure.pdf.

⁶¹³ The EITI: Improving governance and Transparency, EITI (Oslo) DATE. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://eiti.org/files/page/canada_eiti_brochure.pdf.

⁶¹⁴ Transparency and Accountability in the Canadian Extractive Sector, Prime Minister of Canada (London) 12 June 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/12/transparency-and-accountability-canadian-extractive-sector>.

The new reporting standards will aim to improve transparency, ensure Canada's framework is consistent with international standards, ensure a "level playing field" for companies operating both domestically and abroad, and reinforce the integrity of Canadian extractive companies.⁶¹⁵ Harper also announced that over the coming months, the federal government will consult with provincial and territorial governments, First Nations groups, industry, and civil society organizations in order to "establish the most effective regime."⁶¹⁶

In November 2013, the Canadian Embassy and Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru launched The G8 Partnership to Support Transparency in the Extractives Sector.⁶¹⁷ The Partnership aims to strengthen the capacity of municipalities and regional governments to manage mining royalties in a transparent and responsible way, and to foster a constructive dialogue between the State, communities, the private sector and civil society.⁶¹⁸ The plan was developed through consultations with more than seventy public, private, and civil society institutions.

In March 2014, Natural Resources Canada expanded on Prime Minister Harper's remarks from June 2013 regarding new mandatory reporting standards for extractive companies, and announced specifics regarding the proposal. The government's pan-Canadian approach would require Canadian extractive companies to "publicly report payments \$100,000 and over to all levels of government both domestic and abroad (including Aboriginal entities), on a project-by-project basis."⁶¹⁹ This would apply to both private and public companies operating in Canada in the mining or oil and gas sectors that meet or exceed two of the following three thresholds: CAD20 million in assets; CAD40 million in net turnover; or 250 employees.⁶²⁰ These new mandatory reporting standards are expected to be in place by June 2015, and all annual reports will be published on company websites.

In April 2014, Natural Resources Canada announced that the Government of Canada, as part of its consultation process on mandatory reporting standards in the extractives sector, has made available its consultation material for public review.⁶²¹ The consultations began in March 2014 in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia along with Aboriginal consultations.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with the G8 commitment. Canada continues to work towards greater domestic and global transparency and strives to aid the work of the EITI.

⁶¹⁵ Transparency and Accountability in the Canadian Extractive Sector, Prime Minister of Canada (London) 12 June 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/12/transparency-and-accountability-canadian-extractive-sector>.

⁶¹⁶ Canada Commits to Enhancing Transparency in the Extractive Sector, Prime Minister of Canada (London) 12 June 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/12/canada-commits-enhancing-transparency-extractive-sector>.

⁶¹⁷ Canada and Peru united to promote transparency in the extractive sector, Government of Canada in Peru (Lima) 26 November 2013. Date of Access: 7 May 2014. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/peru-perou/highlights-faits/2013/TransparencyExtractiveSector-TransparenceSecteurExtraction.aspx?lang=en>.

⁶¹⁸ Canada and Peru united to promote transparency in the extractive sector, Government of Canada in Peru (Lima) 26 November 2013. Date of Access: 7 May 2014. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/peru-perou/highlights-faits/2013/TransparencyExtractiveSector-TransparenceSecteurExtraction.aspx?lang=en>.

⁶¹⁹ Mandatory Reporting in the Canadian Extractive Sector, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Date of Access: 7 May 2014. <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/backgrounder/2014/15565>.

⁶²⁰ Mandatory Reporting in the Canadian Extractive Sector, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Date of Access: 7 May 2014. <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/backgrounder/2014/15565>.

⁶²¹ Government of Canada Consults on Mandatory Reporting in the Extractives Sector, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 April 2014. Date of Access: 7 May 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?sessionId=3f323cd5605ef723ab5afaccb63acce5dbf1d11481f7b7e891d0d7cdb89be0b0.e38RbhaLb3qNe34Qchb0?crtr.sj1D=&mthd=advSrch&crtr.page=1&crtr.dpt1D=6683&nid=835489&crtr.tp1D=1&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.aud1D=>

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to raise standards for extractive transparency and make progress towards common global reporting standards.

At Lough Erne, France declared that it would seek candidacy status for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) by 2014.⁶²²

On 5-6 September 2013, French President François Hollande attended the G20 summit in Saint Petersburg, Russia. In the G20 Leaders' Declaration, France reaffirmed its support for "initiatives aimed at increasing extractive transparency, including voluntary participation in the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative."⁶²³

On 6-7 December 2013, a French delegation participated in the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa. In the Final Declaration, France reiterated its support for the EITI.⁶²⁴

On 28 January 2014, the Centre of Excellence for Extractive Industries Governance in Francophone Africa announced that the French Foreign Ministry will be supporting the fourth edition of the Summer School on Governance of Extractive Industries to be held in August 2014.⁶²⁵

However, France has not implemented any requirements that domestic companies report their extractives payments to the French government and no regulations have been issued requiring disclosure of government revenues from extractives payments.

As well, France has not fulfilled the requirements to become an EITI candidate.⁶²⁶ It has not appointed an individual to lead on the implementation of the EITI standard and has not established a multi-stakeholder group to oversee implementation.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for its failure to improve standards for extractives transparency and make progress towards improving global reporting standards.

Analyst: Malcolm Peck-McQueen

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to increase transparency within extractive industries.

⁶²² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communique, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#extractives>

⁶²³ G20 Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-declaration.html#corruption>

⁶²⁴ Déclaration finale, Sommet de L'Elysée pour la Paix et la Sécurité en Afrique (Paris) 7 December 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://sommet-afrique.elysee.fr/sommet-de-l-elysee-pour-la-paix-et-la-securite-en-afrique-declaration-finale/>

⁶²⁵ Summer School on Governance of Extractive Industries: Francophone Africa Knowledge Hub Training Course, Revenue Watch Institute (New York City) 28 January 2014. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.revenuwatch.org/training/summer-school-governance-extractive-industries-francophone-africa-knowledge-hub-training-co>

⁶²⁶ The EITI Requirements, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 22 May 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://eiti.org/eiti/requirements>

Following the Lough Erne Summit, Germany agreed to test Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) implementation through pilot projects, in the hope of becoming a future EITI candidate.⁶²⁷

On 18 June 2013, Germany hosted the Eschborn dialogue, which addressed the use of raw materials, resources, and growth.⁶²⁸ The issue of natural resource transparency was discussed, particularly in developing countries. Some of the possible solutions that were discussed included adhering to the principles of the EITI, and enacting domestic and foreign transparency regulations.⁶²⁹

Germany supports the EITI both politically and financially. The country is currently a member of the EITI International Advisory Group, and the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development continues to make both bilateral and multilateral payments to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund.⁶³⁰

As part of the European Union's Accounting Directive, Germany is expected to formulate payment disclosure legislation for extractive companies by July 2015.⁶³¹ Germany is also committed to fast-tracking this legislation.

Germany also sustains an ongoing relationship with member states of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), in their efforts to partake in the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative. Beginning in 2007, Germany has provided advice to member states (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo) on the governance of extractive resources as well as on the technical/cooperative facets of extraction. Germany, through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, currently assists CEMAC states in implementing the EITI, as well as providing advice on more efficient allocation of public revenues from the extractive sector, in order to support the reduction of poverty while promoting economic growth. This partnership is expected to carry through to 2017.⁶³²

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has also commissioned an initiative targeted at improving the governance of natural resources in Mozambique.⁶³³ This is expected to last three years, to 2016. The primary aim is to promote growth and reduce poverty through the proper utilization of resource funds. The project hopes to improve the management and handling of policies and strategies, as well as to regulate the social and

⁶²⁷ Italy to Implement, Germany to Pilot the EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://eiti.org/news/italy-implement-germany-pilot-eiti>

⁶²⁸ 2013 Eschborn Dialogue Thematic Forum — The Competition for Soil: Are We Losing Ground, Secretariat of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (Bonn) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.donorplatform.org/calendar/icalrepeat.detail/2013/06/18/807/27%7C68%7C70%7C67%7C72%7C71%7C135%7C136%7C137%7C138%7C80/eschborn-dialogue-2013-thematic-forum-the-competition-for-soil-are-we-losing-ground.html>

⁶²⁹ Eschborn Dialogue 2013, Raw Materials and Resources: Growth, Values, Competition, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (Eschborn). Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.giz.de/en/aboutgiz/10892.html>

⁶³⁰ The German Contribution to the EITI, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn). Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/goodgovernance/EITI/deutscherbeitrag/index.html

⁶³¹ UK Lead on Oil and Mining Transparency Law Sends Strong Signal to US, Global Witness UK Edition (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.globalwitness.org/library/uk-lead-oil-and-mining-transparency-law-sends-strong-signal-us>

⁶³² Strengthening Governance in Central Africa's Extractive Sector, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (Eschborn) DATE. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/15828.html>

⁶³³ Improving Natural Resources Governance, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (Eschborn) DATE. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/19385.html>

economic consequences of mining in Mozambique. In accordance with the objectives of the EITI, the core of Germany's work is also centred on "increasing transparency and compliance with accountability obligations." Transparency has thus improved Mozambique's governance of natural resources and its extractive sector.⁶³⁴

Germany continuously provides aid to many countries in the process of, or considering implementing the EITI. However, Germany is in partial compliance because it has not yet implemented direct measures necessary for improved transparency. Its efforts focus primarily on pilot projects aimed at implementing EITI standards necessary for achieving EITI candidacy.

Analyst: Kertia Johnson

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implementing the principles of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

Following the Lough Erne Summit in June 2013, Italy announced that it would seek candidacy status for the new EITI standard "as soon as possible."⁶³⁵

Italian energy company ENI has also shown a commitment to the new EITI standard. The company has taken an active role assisting countries in implementing EITI principles. ENI has also practiced transparency regarding payments made to governments that have subscribed to the EITI.⁶³⁶ ENI has maintained consistent dialogue with Transparency International, and on 2 October 2013, was recognized as the top company in corporate reporting and transparency.⁶³⁷

As part of the European Union's Accounting Directive, Italy is expected to formulate payment disclosure legislation for extractive companies by July 2015.⁶³⁸ Italy has committed to fast-tracking this legislation.

ENI signed a collaborative agreement with Transparency International on 19 December 2013, for the formulation of a new system of assessment on corporate corruption. This initiative will involve collaboration between the public sector, international business associations, and the general public.⁶³⁹

However, France has not implemented any requirements that domestic companies report their extractives payments to the French government and no regulations requiring disclosure of government revenues from extractives payments have been issued.

⁶³⁴ Improving Natural Resources Governance, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (Eschborn) DATE. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/19385.html>

⁶³⁵ Italy to implement, Germany to pilot the EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://eiti.org/news/italy-implement-germany-pilot-eiti>

⁶³⁶ ENI Annual Report 2012: Transparency Over Payments (City) DATE. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://annualreport2012.eni.com/annual-report/consolidated-sustainability/business-ethics/integrity-and-transparency.aspx?sc_lang=en

⁶³⁷ ENI Ranked First in Survey of Italian Companies' Transparency in Anti-Bribery Programs (Milan) 2 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. https://www.eni.com/en_IT/media/press-releases/2013/10/2013-10-02-eni-ranked-first-transparency.shtml

⁶³⁸ UK Lead on Oil and Mining Transparency Law Sends Strong Signal to US, Global Witness UK Edition (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.globalwitness.org/library/uk-lead-oil-and-mining-transparency-law-sends-strong-signal-us>

⁶³⁹ ENI and Transparency International Sign Collaborative Agreement on New Anti-Corruption Tool (Milan) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://www.eni.com/en_IT/media/press-releases/2013/12/2013-12-19-eni-transparency.shtml

Additionally, France has not fulfilled the requirements to become an EITI candidate.⁶⁴⁰ It has not appointed an individual to lead the implementation of the EITI standard, and has not established a multi-stakeholder group to oversee implementation.

Thus, Italy receives +1 for full compliance, as it has identified specific measures to improve extractives transparency and global reporting standards. Italy has maintained consistent dialogue and cooperation with organizations concerned with decreasing corruption and increasing transparency

Analyst: Kertia Johnson

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to raise standards for extractives transparency and make progress towards common global reporting standards.

On 19 June 2013, Minister Counsellor Asako Okai of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations highlighted Japan's already existing efforts at increasing the transparency of the extractives industry. She stated that Japan has supported the expansion of various international initiatives such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and high Risk Areas, as well as its support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

Furthermore, Ms. Okai also highlighted the outcome of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, which stipulates to "promote sustainable management of all Africa's natural resources and conservation of biodiversity," and reiterated Japan's commitment to the issue.⁶⁴¹

At the Lough Erne Summit, Japan stated its support for the goal of the EITI and declared that it would encourage national companies to support the EITI.⁶⁴² On 5-6 September 2013, Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe attended the G20 summit in St. Petersburg, Russia. Japan reiterated its support for the EITI in the G20 Leaders' Declaration.⁶⁴³

However, there is no evidence of Japan taking action to improve domestic standards for extractives transparency or raise global reporting standards.

Thus, Japan has partially met its commitment to improve global standards for extractives transparency and has been awarded a 0.

Analyst: Malcolm Peck-McQueen

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

⁶⁴⁰ The EITI Requirements, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 22 May 2013. Date of Access: 13 December 2013. <http://eiti.org/eiti/requirements>.

⁶⁴¹ Statement by Ms. Asako Okai, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations. 19 June 2013. Access Date: 15 January 2013. <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/okai061913.html>

⁶⁴² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communique, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#extractives>

⁶⁴³ G20 Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-declaration.html#corruption>

At the Lough Erne Summit Russia stated that it “support[s] the goal of EITI and will encourage national companies to become supporters.”⁶⁴⁴ According to the 2013 UK G8 Presidency Report published on 19 December 2013 Russia “has started intergovernmental consultations and discussions with business and academic society over further steps with respect to EITI.”⁶⁴⁵

On 6 September 2013, at the G20 Summit in St. Petersburg chaired by Russia the G20 Leaders welcomed “initiatives aimed at increasing extractive transparency, including voluntary participation in the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)” and asked “the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group to further follow this issue.”⁶⁴⁶

On 6 March 2014, the delegation from the Russian Ministry of Economic Development and Russian Ministry of Energy held consultations with the officials from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, which is responsible for the Germany’s accession to the EITI. The participants discussed a range of issues related to the EITI, including the harmonization of the German legislation with the EITI requirements, financing the EITI Secretariat, potential barriers for Germany’s accession to this initiative, and possible negative consequences of the accession for German business.. Similar issues were discussed with the representatives of German business.⁶⁴⁷

Russia has supported the goal of EITI, including in the framework of G20, engaged Russian business in discussion and consultations on the EITI and held consultations on the EITI accession with Germany. Thus, Russia has been awarded with a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improve domestic and global standards of extractive transparency. It has done so by actively implementing the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) standard of extractive disclosure, and by promoting strong standards of global extractive reporting.

On 9 July 2013, Business Minister Jo Swinson launched the UK’s implementation of the EITI through the formation of a Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) comprising government, civil society, and private sector actors in Britain’s extractive industry.⁶⁴⁸ The MSG is mandated to define the framework and scope of UK participation in the EITI, an international initiative which seeks to independently reconcile reported private and government revenues/payments in the extractive industry. The formation of the MSG follows Prime Minister David Cameron’s May 2013 announcement that the UK would seek to implement EITI standards of extractive transparency.⁶⁴⁹

⁶⁴⁴ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communique, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#extractives>

⁶⁴⁵ UK G8 Presidency Report 2013, GOV.UK 19 December 2013. Date of Access: 2 June 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-g8-presidency-report-2013>.

⁶⁴⁶ G20 Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre 6 September 2013. Date of Access: 2 June 2014. Date of Access: 2 June 2014.

⁶⁴⁷ On the negotiations of the Russian delegation on the issues of accession to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, Integrated Foreign Economic Information Portal of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation 6 March 2014. Access Date: 20 May 2014. <http://www.ved.gov.ru/eng/general/news/14227.html>.

⁶⁴⁸ New Transparency Rules Launched for Extractive Industry Payments, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 9 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-transparency-rules-launched-for-extractive-industry-payments>.

⁶⁴⁹ France and United Kingdom Commit to Global Transparency Standard, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative International Secretariat (Oslo) 22 May 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://eiti.org/news/france-and-united-kingdom-commit-global-transparency-standard>.

On 9 October 2013 the UK's EITI MSG convened for the first time.⁶⁵⁰ The meeting defined the scope of the UK's EITI implementation, and decided that "the scope of UK EITI should ensure the main companies are captured while ensuring that disproportionate burdens on smaller business are avoided."⁶⁵¹ The MSG meeting set expectations that the UK apply for full EITI candidacy by the end of 2014.⁶⁵² It also recommended the establishment of working groups to draft a work-plan outlining the UK's objectives and priorities for EITI implementation.⁶⁵³

From 30 October to 1 November 2013, the UK hosted an Open Government Partnership (OGP) Summit in London.⁶⁵⁴ As summit co-chair, the UK chose to set and promote five summit priorities, including natural resource transparency.⁶⁵⁵

On 30 October 2013, Prime Minister David Cameron delivered a speech to the 2013 OGP summit announcing the establishment of a public register of company beneficial ownership in the UK.⁶⁵⁶ The register bolsters transparency by allowing citizens to access information explaining who owns and benefits from particular UK firms, including those in the extractive sector.⁶⁵⁷

On 31 October 2013, the Government of the United Kingdom published its second OGP "National Action Plan." The document reaffirmed the UK's commitment to government transparency, the G8 "Open Data Charter," and the implementation of EITI standards of extractive transparency.⁶⁵⁸ The document also bolstered global reporting standards by setting expectations that UK-listed and UK-registered extractive companies publish revenue and payment data in an open and accessible format by 2016, under new European Union Accountancy and Transparency Directives.⁶⁵⁹

On 17 April 2014, the United Kingdom's EITI MSG committed to disclosing, "the true, beneficial, owners of oil, gas, and mining companies operating in the UK," as well as "project-level disclosures

⁶⁵⁰ UK Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi Stakeholder Group, Department of Business, Innovation & Skills (London) DATE. Access Date: <https://www.gov.uk/government/policy-advisory-groups/uk-extractive-industries-transparency-initiative-multi-stakeholder-group>.

⁶⁵¹ Minutes From the 1st Meeting of the EITI MSG, UK Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group (London) 9 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264505/Minutes_from_the_1st_Meeting_of_the_EITI_MSG.pdf.

⁶⁵² Minutes From the 1st Meeting of the EITI MSG, UK Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group (London) 9 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264505/Minutes_from_the_1st_Meeting_of_the_EITI_MSG.pdf.

⁶⁵³ Minutes From the 1st Meeting of the EITI MSG, UK Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group (London) 9 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264505/Minutes_from_the_1st_Meeting_of_the_EITI_MSG.pdf.

⁶⁵⁴ UK Hosts Open Government Partnership Summit 2013, Cabinet Office (London) 17 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/open-government-partnership-summit-2013>.

⁶⁵⁵ UK Hosts Open Government Partnership Summit 2013, Cabinet Office (London) 17 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/open-government-partnership-summit-2013>.

⁶⁵⁶ Public Register to Boost Company Transparency, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/public-register-to-boost-company-transparency>.

⁶⁵⁷ Public Register to Boost Company Transparency, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/public-register-to-boost-company-transparency>.

⁶⁵⁸ Open Government Partnership UK National Action Plan 2013 to 2015, Cabinet Office (London) October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/255901/ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.

⁶⁵⁹ Open Government Partnership UK National Action Plan 2013 to 2015, Cabinet Office (London) October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/255901/ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.

of petroleum revenue tax payments in the public domain” for the first time in its forthcoming annual EITI reports.⁶⁶⁰ The meeting also reaffirmed the UK’s commitment to publishing a full EITI report by April 2016, and applying for EITI candidacy in August 2014.⁶⁶¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to improve and implement standards of transparency and reporting in the extractive sector.

Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve and implement standards for extractive transparency and reporting. It has done so by completing an application for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) candidacy, and by improving its standards of extractive data disclosure.

From 23-24 July 2013, the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) convened the fifth meeting of the U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG). The purpose of the meeting was to “determine scope and materiality for the U.S. draft candidacy application to the EITI international Board and to provide recommendations for Fall 2013 USEITI outreach activities.”⁶⁶²

On 29 August 2013, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) added 127,000 petroleum and natural gas time-series data sets to its application-programming interface (API). The data sets allow third-party utilization of information regarding “petroleum and natural gas production, consumption, inventories, prices, imports, exports, and sales.”⁶⁶³

On 10 September 2013, the U.S. DOI convened its sixth meeting of the USEITI MSG.⁶⁶⁴ The meeting approved a draft United States EITI Candidacy Application⁶⁶⁵ for publication and solicitation of public comment between 19 September 2013 and 18 November 2013.⁶⁶⁶

⁶⁶⁰ UK Transparency Decisions Help Create ‘Level Playing Field’ for Oil and Mining Companies, Global Witness (London) 17 April 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2014. http://www.globalwitness.org/library/uk-transparency-decisions-help-create-%E2%80%98level-playing-field%E2%80%99-oil-and-mining-companies#_edn1.

⁶⁶¹ Minutes of the 3rd Meeting of the EITI MSG, UK Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group (London) 4 February 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/303279/Amended_Minutes_MSG3_V4.pdf.

⁶⁶² United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee Meeting July 23 — 24 Summary of Proceedings, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 24 July 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-MSG-July-23-24-2013-DRAFT-Mtg-Minutes.pdf>.

⁶⁶³ Online Service Improves Public Access to Petroleum and Natural Gas Data, U.S. Energy Information Administration (Washington, D.C.) 29 August 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.eia.gov/pressroom/releases/press397.cfm>.

⁶⁶⁴ United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee Meeting September 10 2013 Summary of Proceedings, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-MSG-Sept-10-2013-DRAFT-Mtg-Minutes.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁵ United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI Candidacy Application Form Draft for Public Comment, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-CanApp.pdf>.

From 5-6 November 2013, the U.S. DOI convened its seventh meeting of the USEITI MSG. The meeting discussed public input received regarding the published draft of the United States EITI candidacy application. The USEITI MSG committed to publish a final draft application incorporating public input prior to their eighth meeting in December 2013.⁶⁶⁷

On 6 December 2013, the U.S. Government released its second Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan. The plan establishes a timeframe which commits the U.S. Government to publish its first USEITI report by 2015; achieve EITI compliant status by 2016⁶⁶⁸; unilaterally disclose all U.S. DOI receipts of extractive revenues in the USEITI report; create a process to discuss timber revenues in the future;⁶⁶⁹ and launch an improved Data.gov website which will centralize and index data produced by all federal agencies — including the DOI — into a single accessible catalog.⁶⁷⁰

On 11 December 2013, the USEITI MSG voted to approve a finalized EITI candidacy application.⁶⁷¹ The final application defined the scope of the USEITI report, which the U.S. Government has committed to publishing by 2015. The report will disclose and reconcile payment information for firms extracting, “oil, gas, coal, other leasable minerals, and non-fuel minerals (such as hard rock, sand, and gravel), geothermal, solar, and wind.”⁶⁷² The finalized application also clarifies that the U.S. DOI will unilaterally disclose revenues from all commodities above, “disaggregated by commodity, company, revenue stream, and by project...” in its USEITI report, as well as publish details of material and revenue transfers associated with the extractive sector between U.S. federal and state governments.⁶⁷³

⁶⁶⁶ United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee Meeting September 10 2013 Summary of Proceedings, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-MSG-Sept-10-2013-DRAFT-Mtg-Minutes.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁷ United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee Meeting September 10 2013 Summary of Proceedings, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-MSG-November-5-6-2013-DRAFT-Mtg-Minutes.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁸ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, Office of the President (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf

⁶⁶⁹ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, Office of the President (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁶⁷⁰ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, Office of the President (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁶⁷¹ United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI Candidacy Application Form, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-MSG-Approved-Application_12-12-13.pdf.

⁶⁷² United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI Candidacy Application Form, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-MSG-Approved-Application_12-12-13.pdf.

⁶⁷³ United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI Candidacy Application Form, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-MSG-Approved-Application_12-12-13.pdf.

On 19 December 2013, the U.S. DOI submitted its finalized Candidacy Application to the International board of the EITI.⁶⁷⁴ The board will consider the United States' application in March 2014.⁶⁷⁵ If approved, the United States will be an admitted EITI Candidate committed to publishing its first USEITI report within two years.⁶⁷⁶

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to improve and implement standards of transparency and reporting in the extractive sector.

Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to energy transparency. The EU has been awarded a score of +1 for helping to improve both European and global standards for extractive transparency along with having made progress towards improving global reporting standards. The EU has also cooperated fully with the work of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

In December 2011, the EU passed "The Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency" (REMIT), which was to be enacted on a staggered schedule. REMIT is scheduled to come into full force by mid-2014. According to REMIT, any corporation in the EU, whether in operation in the EU or abroad, involved in the energy market must report their trading activity and any information which might affect the market to the EU in order to improve global reporting standards.⁶⁷⁷

By 29 June 2013, the member states of the EU were to have given regulators the power to punish energy corporations which failed to comply with REMIT. Information will be reported to the EU Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER). ACER will work with national regulators in the EU member states to curb abuse. However, REMIT is still in the process of being implemented.⁶⁷⁸

The EU is neither a member, nor a candidate of the EITI, although it has enacted mandatory disclosure legislation, REMIT, which is a condition of membership in EITI. In addition, some members of the EU are beginning to undertake steps to enact EITI policies or join the group on their own.^{679,680}

⁶⁷⁴ Interior Submits U.S. Candidacy Application for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-Application-Background.pdf>.

⁶⁷⁵ Interior Submits U.S. Candidacy Application for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-Application-Background.pdf>.

⁶⁷⁶ Interior Submits U.S. Candidacy Application for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C.) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-Application-Background.pdf>.

⁶⁷⁷ European regulators get to grips with Remit monitoring, Risk Magazine Online Edition (City) 8 August 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.risk.net/energy-risk/feature/2287272/european-regulators-get-to-grips-with-remit-monitoring>.

⁶⁷⁸ Environment: European Commission recommends minimum principles for shale gas, European Commission (Brussels) 22 January 2014. Access Date: 17 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-55_en.htm

⁶⁷⁹ EITI Countries, EITI (Oslo) DATE. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://eiti.org/countries>.

⁶⁸⁰ Environmental Aspects on Unconventional Fossil Fuels, European Commission (Brussels) 15 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/energy/unconventional_en.htm

In the “2013 Work Programme,” the EU included a section that promised a new framework to adopt transparency requirements for energy extraction in the EU. The Commission also initiated studies to explore support for new regulations.⁶⁸¹

On 22 January 2014 the Environment Director-General (EDG) of the European Commission released a report on the extraction of domestic shale gas as an energy source for the EU. The report, which published concerns raised by EU citizens, highlighted the need for transparency as a goal for future shale gas extraction.⁶⁸²

Thus the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with the G8 commitment. The EU continues to work towards greater domestic and global transparency strives to aid the work of the EITI.

Analyst: George L. Grobe IV

⁶⁸¹ Analysis and presentation of the results of the public consultation “Unconventional fossil fuels (e.g. shale gas) in Europe”, European Commission DG Environment (Brussels) 3 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/energy/pdf/Shale_gas_consultation_report.pdf.

⁶⁸² Source to come.

9. Crime and Corruption: Anti-Money Laundering [95]

“We are committed to ensuring enforcement of our AML/CFT requirements to ensure corporate wrongdoers are held to account.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Crime and Corruption and Anti-Laundering

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.44		

Background:

Crime and corruption has been one of the problems facing the G8 members in their attempts to promote economic growth and global stability.

The Financial Action Task Force was established in 1989 to “promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system.”⁶⁸³

The IMF, which has been very active for over ten years in this area notes that Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) controls can “mitigate the adverse effects of criminal economic activity and promote integrity and stability in financial market.”⁶⁸⁴ In a statement from Min Zhu, Deputy Managing Director of the IMF “Effective anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regimes are essential to protect the integrity of markets and of the global financial framework as they help mitigate the factors that facilitate financial abuse.”⁶⁸⁵ The G8 members have encouraged other world leaders to ensure their countries are meeting the AML/CFT requirements, including those of the FATF.

At the 2012 Camp David and 2013 Lough Erne Summits, G8 members continued to encourage other countries to ensure they meet the AML/CFT requirements.

⁶⁸³ “FATF: Home” Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/aboutus/>

⁶⁸⁴ “International Monetary Fund: Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism” Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/leg/amlcft/eng/>

⁶⁸⁵ “International Monetary Fund: Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism” Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/leg/amlcft/eng/>

Commitment Features:

In 2012, FATF revised its 40 recommendations on developing international standards to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.⁶⁸⁶ These recommendations form the basis for AML/CFT and thus G8 members must enforce all 40. They are divided into seven categories:

1. Polices and Coordination
2. Money Laundering and Confiscation
3. Terrorist Financing and Financing Proliferation
4. Preventive Measures
5. Transparency and Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons and Arrangements
6. Powers and Responsibilities of Competent Authorities and Other Institutional Measures
7. International Cooperation⁶⁸⁷

In order to achieve full compliance each member state must undertake concrete policy initiatives in each category.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G8 member has not devised new policy initiatives in any of the FATF's seven categories.
0	G8 member has begun implementing new policy initiatives in some of the seven categories outlined by the FATF.
+1	G8 member has fully implemented new policy initiatives in each of the seven categories outlined by the FATF.

Lead Analyst: Christine Jacob

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support and encourage AML/CFT strategies in other countries.

On 18 June 2013, Prime Minister Stephen Harper released Canada's G8 action plan on transparency on corporations and trusts. He stated of Canada's awareness of this complex global issue and committed to focus on three key areas that have already been enforced. It includes: (1) domestic assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing; (2) improving "customer due diligence measures"; and (3) public consultation of beneficial ownership regarding corporate transparency in accordance with the Economic Action Plan 2013.⁶⁸⁸ Harper also acknowledged the UK presidency for this focus and assured that Canada will continue to fulfill its responsibilities in this matter.⁶⁸⁹

⁶⁸⁶ FATF International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation. Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/fatfrecommendations/documents/internationalstandardsoncombatingmoneylaunderingandthefinancingofterrorismproliferation-thefatfrecommendations.html>

⁶⁸⁷ FATF International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation. Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/fatfrecommendations/documents/internationalstandardsoncombatingmoneylaunderingandthefinancingofterrorismproliferation-thefatfrecommendations.html>

⁶⁸⁸ PM Releases Canada's G8 Action Plan on Transparency of Corporations and Trusts, Office of the Prime Minister (Enniskillen) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/18/pm-releases-canadas-g-8-action-plan-transparency-corporations-and-trusts#sthash.KjuZn8Lt.dpuf>

⁶⁸⁹ PM Releases Canada's G8 Action Plan on Transparency of Corporations and Trusts, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/18/pm-releases-canadas-g-8-action-plan-transparency-corporations-and-trusts#sthash.KjuZn8Lt.dpuf>

On 19 June 2013, Canada passed Bill S-14 “Fighting Foreign Corruption Act.” This act will allow the Government of Canada, regardless of where crimes have taken place to exert authority over Canadian citizens, permanent residents, and Canadian companies.⁶⁹⁰

On 5 July 2013, the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) addressed the Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea’s failure to prevent terrorist financing and money laundering.⁶⁹¹ FINTRAC has also advised of monitoring the transactions related to these countries, as well as other jurisdictions that represent similar risks.⁶⁹²

On 11 February 2014, opening remarks were made by Director Gerald Cossette to ACAMS (Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists) Montreal Chapter for the opening of its “first francophone ACAMS chapter in North America.”⁶⁹³ This will lead to greater collaboration among the business sectors in terms of addressing the challenges associated with money laundering and terrorist financing. He also acknowledged that it is “Canada’s and Quebec’s best defense against those who attempt to use legitimate channels to conceal the proceeds of their illegal activities.”⁶⁹⁴ He listed of the FINTRAC priorities in order to “deter” those involved in such acts, and work towards a framework to discontinue its prevalence.⁶⁹⁵

According to Canada’s budget in 2014, money laundering and terrorist financing are focused on by the federal government. It has announced to “improve Canada’s compliance with international standards.”⁶⁹⁶ Furthermore, the charity that comes to Canada from foreign states will now be monitored and refused if “listed as a supporter of terrorism for the purposes of the State Immunity Act, or from an agency of such a state.”⁶⁹⁷

On 17 February 2014 Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty acknowledged the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). It has “endorsed Canada’s anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regime.”⁶⁹⁸ The Mutual Evaluation of Canada report was also acknowledged here, in which Canada’s

⁶⁹⁰ Canada’s Fight against Foreign Bribery — Fourteenth Annual Report to Parliament (Ottawa) 26 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/topics-domaines/other-autre/corr-14.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁶⁹¹ FINTRAC Advisory, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 5 July 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/avs/2013-07-05-eng.asp>.

⁶⁹² FINTRAC Advisory, Financial Transactions and reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 5 July 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/avs/2013-07-05-eng.asp>.

⁶⁹³ Opening remarks by Director Gérald Cossette Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada to ACAMS Montréal Chapter (Montreal) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/ps-pa/2014-02-12-eng.asp>

⁶⁹⁴ Opening remarks by Director Gérald Cossette Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada to ACAMS Montréal Chapter (Montreal) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/ps-pa/2014-02-12-eng.asp>.

⁶⁹⁵ Opening remarks by Director Gérald Cossette Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada to ACAMS Montréal Chapter (Montreal) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/ps-pa/2014-02-12-eng.asp>.

⁶⁹⁶ Canada Budget 2014: 10 things you need to know, Financial Post (Canada) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://business.financialpost.com/2014/02/11/canada-budget-2014-10-things-you-need-to-know/>.

⁶⁹⁷ Canada Budget 2014: 10 things you need to know, Financial Post (Canada) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://business.financialpost.com/2014/02/11/canada-budget-2014-10-things-you-need-to-know/>.

⁶⁹⁸ Minister of Finance Welcomes Findings of the Financial Action Task Force, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n14/14-023-eng.asp>.

maintenance of FATF standards are prominent, along with FINTRAC's implementation of "international standards."⁶⁹⁹

On 3 March 2014, FINTRAC Advisory Canada reported of FATF statement regarding money laundering and terrorist financing. They addressed that Iran and Democratic People's Republic of Korea have not met the FATF standards regarding money laundering and terrorist financing.⁷⁰⁰ Furthermore, FATF investigated on several other jurisdictions that possess similar threats, as well as those that have taken measures to counter these threats.⁷⁰¹

On 6 March 2014, according to the Department of Finance Report on *Plans and Priorities of 2014-15*, money laundering and terrorist financing act remain a priority.⁷⁰² The mandate of ensuring that the standards are met has been set forth as well. This includes the planning to be implemented and the financial budget to be allocated to this framework.⁷⁰³

Canada has taken steps to reaffirm its support of AML/CFT standards and encouraged countries to adhere to its standards. Therefore, Canada has been scored 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Saima Jahan

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to anti-money laundering.

On 26 July 2013, The French Legislature passed The Law of July 26th 2013 which improves several AML tools available to French authorities.⁷⁰⁴ The law aims at reforming the regulation framework of the financial and banking sector, in particular:

- 1) Separation of activities within banks
- 2) Banking resolution
- 3) Macro-prudential supervision
- 4) Transparency and the fight against financial failings
- 5) Enhanced AMF powers
- 6) Supervision of clearing houses and counterparties in derivatives and transactions

Furthermore, France also passed the Law of December 2013, which seeks to improve legislation on numerous accounts⁷⁰⁵, including:

⁶⁹⁹ Minister of Finance Welcomes Findings of the Financial Action Task Force, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n14/14-023-eng.asp>.

⁷⁰⁰ Financial transactions related to countries identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/avs/2014-03-03-eng.asp>.

⁷⁰¹ Financial transactions related to countries identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/avs/2014-03-03-eng.asp>.

⁷⁰² Report on Plans and Priorities 2014–15, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 6 March 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/pub/rpp/2014-2015/rpp-1415-eng.asp>

⁷⁰³ Report on Plans and Priorities 2014–15, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 6 March 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/pub/rpp/2014-2015/rpp-1415-eng.asp>

⁷⁰⁴ The Law on the Separation and Regulation of Banking Activities, Autorite Des Marches Financiers, 1 October 2013. Date of Access: 30 May 2014. http://www.amf-france.org/en_US/Reglementation/Textes-nationaux/Reformes/La-loi-de-separation-et-de-regulation-des-activites-bancaires----Impacts-pour-l-AMF.html?langSwitch=true

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- 1) Establishment of a Public Prosecutor specialized in financial crime with a competency regarding money laundering
 - 2) Public centralized registry for trusts
 - 3) Extending the competence of judicial customs to money laundering
 - 4) Sanctions for not declaring a banking account to the centralized registry of banks
 - 5) The obligation to declare more than EUR10 000 when passing borders now includes gold, casino gambling chips and prepaid cards

Thus, as a result of France's legislative efforts, they are in full compliance of their commitment.

Analyst: Seida Sparks

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support and implement the FATF's standards and to encourage AML/CFT strategies in other countries.

On 17 August 2013 German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) began investigating Germany's largest bank, Deutsche bank.⁷⁰⁶ The goal of the investigation is to determine whether the bank must improve the preventative measures it has put in place against money laundering.⁷⁰⁷

On 4 December 2013 the Vatican's Financial Information Authority issued a press release stressing the importance of its agreement of understanding with Germany's Federal Criminal Police Office.⁷⁰⁸ This represents an effort by Germany to combat money-laundering operations in the state alongside increasing investments in Germany by the Vatican Bank.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to anti-corruption and FATF standards. It has taken some action against combating money-laundering. Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Syed Fahd Ahmed

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to anti-money laundering.

Italy has not taken any significant actions towards implementing FATF recommendations, improving transparency or combating AML/CFT deficiencies in this compliance cycle.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Seida Sparks

⁷⁰⁵ LOI n 2013-1117 du 6 decembre 2013 relative a la lute contre la fraude fiscal et la grande delinquance economique et financiere, Legifrance.gouv.fr, 1 February 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2014.

<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028278976>

⁷⁰⁶ Regulator probes Deutsche Bank over money laundering controls: report, Reuters (New York) 17 August 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/08/17/us-deutschebank-bafin-laundering-idUSBRE97G05620130817>.

⁷⁰⁷ Regulator probes Deutsche Bank over money laundering controls: report, Reuters (New York) 17 August 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/08/17/us-deutschebank-bafin-laundering-idUSBRE97G05620130817>.

⁷⁰⁸ Vatican finance group signs agreement with German counterpart, Catholic News Agency (Vatican City) 4 December 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/vatican-finance-group-signs-agreement-with-german-counterpart/>.

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to implement AML/CFT policies and encourage international participation.

Japan has signed Statements of Cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units with numerous countries on the topic of money laundering. This includes agreements signed with Slovenia on 14 June 2013, Turkmenistan on 12 September 2013, and Poland on 15 November 2013.⁷⁰⁹

Japan has continued efforts to address laundering and terrorist financing through the formation of the “Working Group on the National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.”⁷¹⁰ This group will be producing a national risk assessment by the end of 2014.

Japan has implemented preventive measures “in combating money laundering and terrorist financing” under the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, put into full enforcement on 1 April 2013.⁷¹¹

Japan has partially fulfilled its commitments to combat money laundering and financing off terrorism and proliferation. Though Japan implemented policy initiatives in some areas, little concrete action has been taken to address transparency and beneficial ownership or the powers and responsibilities of competent authorities and other institutional measures. Thus, Japan has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Sasha Boutilier

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on the enforcement of the AML/CFT requirements.

On 28 June 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding Prevention of Illegal Financial Operations.⁷¹² The law aims to ensure transparency of the beneficial ownership of companies and legal arrangements, expands the list of financial operations and entities subject to mandatory control, and “makes it possible to block (freeze) non-cash monetary funds or non-certified securities and assets of physical persons and legal entities suspected of financing and engaging in terrorist activity.”⁷¹³

In September 2013, the Russian Federal Financial Monitoring Service published an Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent misuse of companies and other legal entities. The action plan provides for taking legislative action to support implementation of Federal Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding Prevention of Illegal Financial Operations. The Federal Financial Monitoring Service mentioned that the Action Plan was adopted

⁷⁰⁹ Statements of cooperation between JAFIC and foreign FIUs concerning Exchange of Information related to Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. Japan Financial Intelligence Center. Access Date: 22 December 2013.

http://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/jafic/en/kokusai_e/mousin_e.htm.

⁷¹⁰ Annual Report [2013]. Japan Financial Intelligence Center. Access Date: 25 April 2014.

http://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/jafic/en/nenzihokoku_e/data/jafic_2013e.pdf.

⁷¹¹ Annual Report [2013]. Japan Financial Intelligence Center. Access Date: 25 April 2014.

http://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/jafic/en/nenzihokoku_e/data/jafic_2013e.pdf.

⁷¹² Introduction of amendments to certain legislation in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Access Date: 13 January 2014. <http://kremlin.ru/news/18424>.

⁷¹³ Amendments to several laws in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/5662>.

in accordance with the FATF Standards and the commitment made by the Russian Federation at the G8 Leaders summit.⁷¹⁴

Russia has started to implement the Action Plan. In particular, on 19 September 2013, the Russian Central Bank issued the guidelines on informing the regulator about measures to freeze (block) assets and about the results of identifying clients whose assets should be frozen (blocked) by commercial banks.⁷¹⁵

On 29 October 2013, the Russian President following the Russian-Ecuadorian talks stressed that the two countries would continue their cooperation in the area of combating terrorism financing, and money laundering.⁷¹⁶

On 28 January 2014, Russia and the EU signed an agreement on combating terrorism aimed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in tackling terrorist financing, and enhance legal cooperation, including on “extradition and legal assistance on criminal cases, identification, arrest, confiscation and return of property acquired through terrorist activities.” To this end, the parties agreed to promote cooperation between the relevant Russian and EU authorities, including Eurojust and Europol.⁷¹⁷

On 10 February 2014, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev instructed the Federal Customs Service to hold talks with the Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Service of the Netherlands on the agreement on information cooperation in the area of combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism during trans-border cash transfers by individuals.⁷¹⁸

Russia has taken measures to amend its legislation in accordance with the 2012 FATF recommendations on AML/CFT and strengthened mutual legal assistance in the area on the bilateral level. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support and implement the policies and standards of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regarding anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, and has also encouraged other countries to adhere to these standards.

On 9 August 2013, the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) fined the UK subsidiary of Nigeria’s Guaranty Trust Bank EUR 525,000 for failing to have adequate controls to prevent money laundering.⁷¹⁹

⁷¹⁴ Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent misuse of companies and other legal entities, Federal Financial Monitoring Service September 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. http://www.fedsfm.ru/en/international-cooperation/action_plan.

⁷¹⁵ Bank of Russia Bulletin No. 62 (1458), Bank of Russia 14 November 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://cbr.ru/publ/vestnik/ves131114062.pdf>

⁷¹⁶ Press statement following Russian-Ecuadorian talks, President of Russia 29 October 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/transcripts/6187>.

⁷¹⁷ Joint EU-Russia statement on combatting terrorism, President of Russia 28 January 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://eng.news.kremlin.ru/media/events/eng/files/41d4b9fc4bb11a050563.pdf>.

⁷¹⁸ On the agreement on information cooperation in the area of combating money-laundering operations between the Russian Federal Customs Service and the Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Government of Russia 10 February 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2014. <http://government.ru/en/docs/10348>

⁷¹⁹ FCA Fines Nigerian Bank £525,000 over money-laundering controls, Reuters (NewYork) 9 August 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/08/09/uk-gtbank-fine-idUKBRE9780RJ20130809>.

On 31 October 2013, the FCA warned London city firms to strengthen their defenses against financial crime after it found serious failures in wealth and asset managers' anti-money laundering and corruption measures.⁷²⁰

On 31 October 2013 the United Kingdom announced that a central register of companies' beneficial owners will be made accessible to the public.⁷²¹ The goal of the public registry is to allow for greater transparency and contribute to combating tax evasion.⁷²² Britain will be the first country to commit to an obligatory public register.⁷²³

On 5 November 2013 the Government of the United Kingdom signed an automatic tax information sharing agreement with the Cayman Islands.⁷²⁴ The agreement will provide HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) with financial information on UK taxpayers with accounts in the Cayman Islands.⁷²⁵ It is intended to help the HMRC ensure that the correct amount of tax is being paid by citizens with Cayman Island accounts and increase its ability to track tax evasion.

Between 12 and 15 November 2013, the British Embassy funded workshops to train Cuban officials in strategies to tackle international financial crime.⁷²⁶

On 9 December 2013, Foreign Secretary William Hague reaffirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to anti-laundering by stating "Reducing corruption and increasing transparency is at the heart of this Government's agenda."⁷²⁷ This statement reflects the principles of the FATF and displays the United Kingdom's continued support for FATF standards.

On 10 December 2013 the British Government announced that it will partner with the Government of Burma and the Burmese private sector to share expertise and training on international best practices in the fields of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT).⁷²⁸ The training will be provided in early 2014 by the UK organization, GovRisk. GovRisk and the British Embassy have met with key stakeholders in the fight against financial crime,

⁷²⁰ City of London banks told to improve protection against money laundering, The Guardian (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013 <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/oct/31/banks-told-improve-protection-against-money-laundering>.

⁷²¹ Register of companies' beneficial owners will be made public, Cameron says, Pinsent Masons LLP (London) 4 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.out-law.com/en/articles/2013/november/register-of-companies-beneficial-owners-will-be-made-public-cameron-says/>.

⁷²² UK: Government announces introduction of public register of companies' beneficial owners, Lexology (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=ec422c62-3249-4f95-98bb-47f300a0a307>.

⁷²³ Register revealing firms' true owners will be open to public, says Cameron: The Guardian (London) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/oct/31/public-register-firms-secret-owners-cameron>.

⁷²⁴ Cayman Islands signs tax information exchange agreement, HM Treasury (London) 5 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cayman-islands-signs-tax-information-exchange-agreement>.

⁷²⁵ Cayman Islands signs tax information exchange agreement, HM Treasury (London) 5 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cayman-islands-signs-tax-information-exchange-agreement>.

⁷²⁶ The UK and Cuba work together on tackling money laundering: British Embassy Havana (Havana) 29 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/el-reino-unido-y-cuba-unen-esfuerzos-en-la-lucha-contra-el-lavado-de-dinero-y-el-financiamiento-del-terrorismo>.

⁷²⁷ Reducing corruption and increasing transparency are vital for global stability and prosperity, British Embassy Hanoi (Hanoi) 9 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/reducing-corruption-and-increasing-transparency-are-vital-for-global-stability-and-prosperity>.

⁷²⁸ Burma: Cleaning up financial crime: British Embassy Rangoon (Rangoon) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/burma-cleaning-up-financial-crime>.

including the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, Office of the President, and with representatives from Burma's banking and insurance sectors.⁷²⁹ A five-day workshop for these stakeholders is planned to take place in February 2014.

The United Kingdom has expressed ongoing support for FATF standards and has taken action to combat money laundering. It has encouraged other countries to develop anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures and thus has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Syed Fahd Ahmed

United States: +1

The United States has complied with its commitment to reaffirm continued support for the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) policies and its implementations in anti-corruption.

On 17 September 2013, the United States Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) published an advisory addressing FATF updates to the list of jurisdictions with "strategic AML/CFT deficiencies."⁷³⁰ In this advisory, FinCEN outlined "a broad range of restrictions and prohibitions" that U.S. financial institutions are subject to in Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.⁷³¹ The advisory also encouraged U.S. financial institutions to "apply enhanced due diligence ...when maintaining correspondent accounts for foreign banks operating under a banking license issued by Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yemen"⁷³² as FATF jurisdictions subject to enhanced due diligence.

On 24 October 2013, the United States and Mexico signed the "first-ever Memorandum of Understanding to exchange Financial Information to Thwart Drug Crime."⁷³³ The MOU facilitates information exchange for the purposes of anti-money laundering and AML/CTF missions.

The United States has seen continued success of its FinCEN anti-laundering, transparency, terrorist financing, and financing proliferation policies. On 7 February 2014, a Michigan money services business was forced to shut down due to FinCEN Penalties for violation of anti-money laundering controls.⁷³⁴

The United States has also issues new policy guidelines relating to prevention of crime and corruption for "financial institutions seeking to provide services to marijuana businesses."⁷³⁵ The guidelines seek to promote transparency and effective cooperation between different branches of government to enable effective regulation and law enforcement on marijuana business activity.

⁷²⁹ Burma: Cleaning up financial crime: British Embassy Rangoon (Rangoon) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/burma-cleaning-up-financial-crime>.

⁷³⁰ Advisory on the FATF-Identified Jurisdictions with AML/CFT Deficiencies, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf.

⁷³¹ Advisory on the FATF-Identified Jurisdictions with AML/CFT Deficiencies, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf.

⁷³² Advisory on the FATF-Identified Jurisdictions with AML/CFT Deficiencies, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network http://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf.

⁷³³ U.S. and Mexican AML/CFT Supervisors Sign First-Ever MOU to Exchange Financial Information to Thwart Drug Crime, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/html/20131024.html.

⁷³⁴ Michigan MSB Shuts Down Following FinCEN Penalty for Sending Thousands of Wire Transmissions to Yemen without Anti-Money Laundering Controls, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (Washington) 7 February 2014. Access Date: 25 April 2014. http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/pdf/20140207.pdf.

⁷³⁵ FinCEN Issues Guidance to Financial Institutions on Marijuana Businesses, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (Washington) 14 February 2014. Access Date: 25 April 2014. http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/pdf/20140214.pdf.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm support for FATF policies and to its commitment to encourage countries to adhere to FATF corruption and transparency standards. Thus, the United States receives a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Sasha Boutilier

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support and implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards and encourage anti-money laundering/counterterrorism financing (AML/CFT) strategies in other countries.

On 7 November 2013, the European Union-Thailand Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was finalized in Brussels. This agreement is aimed towards strengthening mutual interests on global issues.⁷³⁶ On 15 November 2013, the Council of the European Union looked into the international account standards. The report has addressed three issues to be focused on. It includes (1) the adoption of International Financing Reporting Standards (IFRS); (2) any governance matters associated with the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG); and (3) funding issues in general.⁷³⁷ These are to be looked into in details and addressed again in forthcoming meetings.

In terms of bank resolution, the Council is also working towards a “Single Resolution Mechanism” (SRM) that will enter into force on January 2015.⁷³⁸ In November, the ECB also prepared a draft document providing recommendations for the security of mobile payments.⁷³⁹ The EU, along with its European Economic Area (EEA) member states are focusing on mobile transactions in order to monitor risks associated with frequent use of technology.⁷⁴⁰

On 6 December 2013, the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing project (MOLI Serbia) organized a presentation at the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. It was organized by the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (APML) for the Members of the EU Parliament.⁷⁴¹ From 1 to 4 October 2013, it also made a four-day visit to Rome, Italy and organized a project on money laundering and terrorist financing.⁷⁴²

⁷³⁶ Press Release — European Union — Thailand Partnership and Cooperation Agreement initialed, European Union External Action (Brussels) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013.
http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2013/131107_02_en.pdf.

⁷³⁷ Press Release — 3271st Council Meeting, Economic and Financial Affairs, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 15 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013.
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/139626.pdf.

⁷³⁸ Press Release — 3271st Council Meeting, Economic and Financial Affairs, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 15 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013.
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/139626.pdf.

⁷³⁹ Recommendations for the Security of Mobile Payments, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.ecb.europa.eu/paym/cons/pdf/131120/recommendationsforthesecurityofmobilepaymentsdraftpc201311en.pdf>

⁷⁴⁰ Recommendations for the Security of Mobile Payments, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.ecb.europa.eu/paym/cons/pdf/131120/recommendationsforthesecurityofmobilepaymentsdraftpc201311en.pdf>.

⁷⁴¹ MOLI Serbia: Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 6 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013.
http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI_Serbia/Default_en.asp.

⁷⁴² MOLI Serbia: Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 6 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013.
http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI_Serbia/Default_en.asp.

On 12 December 2013, the EU donated an amount of EUR 2.5 million towards a program that associates the Serbian Central Bank with the European System of Central Banks (ESCB).⁷⁴³ From 16 to 18 December 2013, Moli Serbia drafted the national AML/CFT strategy and action plan in Ruma, Serbia. This provided a direct outline of goals to be accomplished within 2014-2019.⁷⁴⁴

On 29 January 2014, EU submitted report on the “restrictive measures in force,” which is based on Article 215 *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union* (TFEU).⁷⁴⁵ This makes it legitimate for the EU to give sanctions to third countries in accordance to the “common foreign and security policy (CFSP).”⁷⁴⁶ It lists of the “restrictive measures” to be provided to countries in order to counter terrorism and prevent money laundering among groups or individuals. The country list includes: Afghanistan; Burma; Africa, china; Congo; Egypt, guinea; Haiti; Iran; Iraq; North Korea; Lebanon; Liberia; Libya; Moldova; Somalia; Sudan; Syria; Yugoslavia; Zimbabwe.⁷⁴⁷ It also lists of other terrorist groups to be focused on (such as al Qaeda).⁷⁴⁸

Also on 29 January 2014, Franz-Michael Mellbin, EU special representative in Afghanistan, issued a statement that addressed the 2014 agenda in terms of the EU partnership with Afghanistan.⁷⁴⁹ The Afghanistan government is called upon to focus on the AML/CFT law.⁷⁵⁰ The EU is committed to help secure Afghanistan and its people through all means.⁷⁵¹

On 11 February 2014, statement by the European Commission, ECB, and IMF on the *third review mission to Cyprus* looked into the economic situation and financial sectors of Cyprus.⁷⁵² It also focused on the need to “strengthen implementation of banking sector regulation and supervision as well as of the anti-money laundering framework.”⁷⁵³

⁷⁴³ Press release — EU, ECB and National Bank of Serbia complete extensive cooperation programme, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 12 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.

<http://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2013/html/pr131212.en.html>

⁷⁴⁴ MOLI Serbia: Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 16 to 18 December. Access Date: 20 December 2013.

http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI_Serbia/Default_en.asp

⁷⁴⁵ European Commission – Restrictive measures in force (Article 215 TFEU) 29 January 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/docs/measures_en.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ European Commission – Restrictive measures in force (Article 215 TFEU) 29 January 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/docs/measures_en.pdf.

⁷⁴⁷ European Commission – Restrictive measures in force (Article 215 TFEU) 29 January 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/docs/measures_en.pdf.

⁷⁴⁸ European Commission – Restrictive measures in force (Article 215 TFEU) 29 January 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/docs/measures_en.pdf.

⁷⁴⁹ Statement on behalf of the European Union, The European Union Special Representative in Afghanistan (Kabul) 29 January 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/20140129.pdf>

⁷⁵⁰ Statement on behalf of the European Union, The European Union Special Representative in Afghanistan (Kabul) 29 January 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/20140129.pdf>

⁷⁵¹ Statement on behalf of the European Union, The European Union Special Representative in Afghanistan (Kabul) 29 January 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/20140129.pdf>

⁷⁵² Press Release - Statement by the European Commission, ECB and IMF on the Third Review Mission to Cyprus, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014.

<https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2014/html/pr140211.en.html>

⁷⁵³ Press Release - Statement by the European Commission, ECB and IMF on the Third Review Mission to Cyprus, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2014/html/pr140211.en.html>

On 3 March 2014, the European Commission submitted the joint staff working document on the *implementation of the European neighborhood policy in Lebanon progress in 2013 and recommendations for actions*.⁷⁵⁴ Along with highlighting political and economic issues in Lebanon, it also addressed money laundering and terrorist financing. In terms of money laundering, steps have been taken to “better control the operations of the money exchange companies.”⁷⁵⁵ However, terrorist related issues remain to be focused on furthermore as there have not been much progress in this field.⁷⁵⁶

On 17 March 2014, joint press release of the EU and UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) was submitted. The aim is to “expand investigators expertise and train local police to counter money laundering and terrorist financing”⁷⁵⁷ in cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh.⁷⁵⁸ The focus is on Southeast Asia as the challenge regarding AML/CFT seems to be prominent here.⁷⁵⁹ Such an effort is appreciated by the counter terrorist department of Vietnam as well.⁷⁶⁰

On 26 March 2014, joint statement in Brussels reported of the EU’s commitment to a “strong partnership” with the U.S and set forth an agenda to be focused on.⁷⁶¹ Countering terrorism is a priority on the agenda and they are ensuring that this partnership will bring forth some positive results.⁷⁶² They have also called on other countries to take these issues seriously and commit to the EU standards.⁷⁶³ On 27 March 2014, ECB provided a draft report on the measurement of credit and country risk of bank groups.⁷⁶⁴ This is to “detect credit and country risk of Austrian groups of credit institutions and their foreign subsidiary banks.”⁷⁶⁵

The EU has taken measures to reaffirm its support for FAFT standards and has encouraged other countries to adhere to its standard. For its full compliance, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Saima Jahan

⁷⁵⁴ Joint Staff Working Document, European Commission (Brussels) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/lebanon/documents/news/20140328_3_en.pdf.

⁷⁵⁵ Joint Staff Working Document, European Commission (Brussels) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/lebanon/documents/news/20140328_3_en.pdf.

⁷⁵⁶ Joint Staff Working Document, European Commission (Brussels) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/lebanon/documents/news/20140328_3_en.pdf.

⁷⁵⁷ Joint Press Release - EU and UNODC offer training for Vietnam’s Counter-Terrorism Police, European Union (Ho Chi Minh) 17 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vietnam/documents/press_corner/2014/20140317_counter_terrorism_en.pdf.

⁷⁵⁸ Joint Press Release - EU and UNODC offer training for Vietnam’s Counter-Terrorism Police, European Union (Ho Chi Minh) 17 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vietnam/documents/press_corner/2014/20140317_counter_terrorism_en.pdf.

⁷⁵⁹ Joint Press Release - EU and UNODC offer training for Vietnam’s Counter-Terrorism Police, European Union (Ho Chi Minh) 17 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vietnam/documents/press_corner/2014/20140317_counter_terrorism_en.pdf.

⁷⁶⁰ Joint Press Release - EU and UNODC offer training for Vietnam’s Counter-Terrorism Police, European Union (Ho Chi Minh) 17 March 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vietnam/documents/press_corner/2014/20140317_counter_terrorism_en.pdf.

⁷⁶¹ Joint Statement – EU-US Summit, European Union External Actions (Brussels) 26 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2014/140326_02_en.pdf.

⁷⁶² Joint Statement – EU-US Summit, European Union External Actions (Brussels) 26 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2014/140326_02_en.pdf.

⁷⁶³ Joint Statement – EU-US Summit, European Union External Actions (Brussels) 26 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2014/140326_02_en.pdf.

⁷⁶⁴ Opinion of the European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 27 March 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. http://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/en_con_2014_23_f_sign.pdf.

⁷⁶⁵ Opinion of the European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 27 March 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. http://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/en_con_2014_23_f_sign.pdf.

10. Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery [162]

Commitment:

“We reiterate our high level of commitment to return stolen assets to countries in transition, including through participation in the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué

Assessment:

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

Background

The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition is an international partnership launched by the G8 leaders during the Deauville Summit in 2011.⁷⁶⁶ It was set up to support Middle East and North African (MENA) countries in transition towards stabilization, job creation, participation/governance, and integration.⁷⁶⁷

This partnership includes G8 leaders, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, MENA countries, and financial organizations contributing to supporting reform in MENA countries.⁷⁶⁸ The partnership was founded on the two pillars of governance and economic growth. Based on these pillars, initiatives to support democratic transition and an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth have been established.

During the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 countries approved an asset recovery action plan to promote the return of stolen assets by former regimes.⁷⁶⁹ They committed to support the launch of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR) which was established by Arab countries. The first meeting of the Arab Forum was held in Doha, Qatar, in 2012.⁷⁷⁰ At the meeting, the AFAR

⁷⁶⁶ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

⁷⁶⁷ Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, The White House (Washington) 19 May 2012, Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/fact-sheet-g-8-action-deauville-partnership-arab-countries-transition>

⁷⁶⁸ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

⁷⁶⁹ Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition — Governance Pillar: Action Plan on Asset Recovery, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 21 May 2012. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/j/in/rls/190483.htm>

⁷⁷⁰ Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington), 2012. Access Date 4 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/About>

emphasized the need to seek the return of stolen assets and provide MENA countries with training in those practices.⁷⁷¹

During the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the G8 members identified the “high level of [their] commitment to return stolen assets to countries in transition,” especially by participating in the AFAR. In order for the countries to continue to reinforce the asset recovery action plan, each G8 members plan to present a road-map for asset recovery.⁷⁷²

Commitment Features

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the G8 committed to continue supporting the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR), including by participating in the second meeting of the Forum (AFAR II) in Marrakesh in October 2013.⁷⁷³ To fulfill this commitment, each member must participate in the AFAR II and present a road-map that sets out necessary steps to implement the 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not participate in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery NOR prepares a road-map to implement the 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan.
0	Member participates in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery BUT does not prepare road-map to implement the 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan.
+1	Member participates in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery AND prepares a road-map to implement the 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan.

Lead Analyst: Eric Na

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to participate in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.

According to Canada’s Asset Recovery Action Plan Roadmap for 2013, Canada attended and moderated a session at the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.⁷⁷⁴ Canada has yet to implement further steps in its roadmap.

Thus, Canada has partially complied with its commitment towards asset recovery in Arab countries.

Analyst: Volodymyr Sukhodolskiy

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to help return stolen assets to countries in transition. In October 2013, it participated in the Second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery in Marrakech, Morocco.⁷⁷⁵

⁷⁷¹ Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington), 2012. Access Date 4 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/About>

⁷⁷² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>

⁷⁷³ Joint Press Release: Opening of the Second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery in Marrakesh, Morocco, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington), 25 October 2013. Access Date 4 December 2013. <https://star.worldbank.org/star/news/joint-press-release-opening-second-arab-forum-asset-recovery-marrakesh-morocco>

⁷⁷⁴ Arab Forum 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

On 26 October 2013, the United Kingdom released a news report which indicated that France had attended the Second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.⁷⁷⁶

Into May 2014, France has still not shown any steps towards implementing the 2012 road-map, as according to the guide on the World Bank's website covering the AFAR II proceedings.⁷⁷⁷

Overall, because France attended the Asset Recovery forum from October 2013 but not produced a relevant guide of asset recovery for countries in transition, it has partially complied with the G8 commitment, earning a score of 0.

Analyst: Vipasha Shaikh

Germany: +1

Germany fully complied with its promise to publish a guide detailing how asset recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance requests will be addressed by the German legal and banking systems in German, English and Arabic.⁷⁷⁸

The German government participated in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) from 26 October 2013 to 29 October 2013 as part of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition during which methods for the continued recovery of stolen assets were discussed.⁷⁷⁹

German legal practitioners held bilateral meetings with officials from Tunisia and Egypt to discuss assistance requests and best practices regarding asset recovery. Non-treaty bilateral cooperation between Germany and Arab countries has also been approved under German law.⁷⁸⁰

The Government of Germany complied with EU and UN sanctions to freeze assets belonging to persons associated with deposed regimes that have fled from Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia. It has not ratified the U.N. Convention Against Corruption but will do so once modifications to allow for German criminal code have been made. German law only allows for confiscation of assets for the purpose of recovery without conviction in the case of flight or absence of the accused.⁷⁸¹

Germany has also made concrete progress on establishing a model for future requests from Arab states and thus receives a score of +1 for fulfilling all of its obligations under its Asset Recovery Action Plan. However, Germany has yet to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption.

Analyst: Reid Dobell

⁷⁷⁵ Second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Marrakesh (Chair's Statement), Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Prime Minister's Office (London) 26 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/second-arab-forum-on-asset-recovery-marrakesh-26-28-october>.

⁷⁷⁶ Second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Marrakesh (Chair's Statement), Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Prime Minister's Office (London) 26 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/second-arab-forum-on-asset-recovery-marrakesh-26-28-october>.

⁷⁷⁷ France Asset Recovery Map 2012, Arab Forum 2013, World Bank (Washington) 2013. Access Date: 4 May 2014.

⁷⁷⁸ Country Guides for Asset Recovery, StAR (Germany). Access Date: 21 December 2013.

<http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/country-guides-asset-recovery-0>.

⁷⁷⁹ Arab Forum 2013, StAR (Germany). Access Date: 21 December 2013.

<http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

⁷⁸⁰ Germany Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, StAR (Germany). Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/germany_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map-final_0.pdf.

⁷⁸¹ Germany Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, StAR (Germany). Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/germany_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map-final_0.pdf.

Italy: 0

The Government of Italy partially complied with its commitment to assist Arab countries recover the assets of individuals associated with deposed regimes. It has continued to implement the remaining steps of its Asset Recovery Action Plan presented at the 2013 Lough Erne Summit.

The Italian government published a guide detailing how asset recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance requests will be addressed by the Italian legal and banking systems in Italian, English and Arabic.⁷⁸²

The Italian government participated in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) from 26 October 2013 to 29 October 2013 as part of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition during which methods for the continued recovery of stolen assets were discussed.⁷⁸³ It sent a high-level delegation to the event supported by legal practitioners and senior officials.⁷⁸⁴

The Government of Italy participated in the three Asset Recovery sectoral seminars organized by the UK from 2 April 2013 to 4 April 2014, 11 June 2013 to 13 June 2013, and 3 September 2013 to 4 September 2013 respectively.⁷⁸⁵ Between 25 September 2013 and 27 September 2013, the Banca d'Italia provided a training course on financial asset recovery to Central Banks and Financial Intelligence Units from Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Yemen, Morocco, and Jordan. The Banca d'Italia also organized regular technical seminars on the subject of asset recovery.⁷⁸⁶

Italy receives a score of 0 for fulfilling many of its obligations under its Asset Recovery Action Plan and actively supporting the education of Arab asset recovery practitioners.

Analyst: Reid Dobell

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to participate in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery to present a guide describing asset recovery steps and relevant cases.

In accordance to its commitment during the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, Japan submitted a road map for asset recovery for 2013 and presented it at the Arab Summit on Asset Recovery. Japan submitted a detailed plan stating objectives that were successfully or partially completed and expressing commitments that require further support and completion and its delegation included law enforcement practitioners.⁷⁸⁷

⁷⁸² Country Guides for Asset Recovery, StAR (Italy). Access Date: 21 December 2013.

<http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/country-guides-asset-recovery-0>.

⁷⁸³ Arab Forum 2013, StAR (Italy). Access Date 21 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

⁷⁸⁴ Italy Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, StAR (Italy). Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf.

⁷⁸⁵ Special Sessions, StAR (Italy). Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/special-sessions>.

⁷⁸⁶ Italy Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, StAR (Italy). Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf

⁷⁸⁷ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

Japan has also designating an office responsible for supporting asset recovery cases, employing the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Police Agency to the task.⁷⁸⁸

Furthermore, Japan has actively participated in preparatory meetings held in Seoul focused on helping launch a broad asset recovery network in the Asia Pacific region.⁷⁸⁹

Moreover, Japan has committed to ensuring mutual legal assistance regarding asset recovery to be granted in the absence of a bilateral assistance agreement.⁷⁹⁰ For ensuring proper mechanisms are in place for the enforcement of foreign orders of confiscation and the establishment of systems that allow for recovery through non-conviction-based confiscation, Japan can provide assistance under the Law for Punishment of Organized Crimes, Control of Proceeds and Other Matters.⁷⁹¹

In the plan presented at the Arab Forum, Japan promised to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide specialized training for prosecutors, judges and financial analysts in Tunisia and to support domestic coordination by providing training for members of the Asset Recovery Committee from Libya.⁷⁹² Japan will also explore the possibility of delivering further assistance to promote legal and institutional reforms and strengthen frameworks to manage recovered funds.⁷⁹³

Japan's report at the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery complied with its commitment to asset recovery at the previous summit. Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Rebaan Khan

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on asset recovery.

Russia participated in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery on 26–28 October 2013 in Marrakesh.⁷⁹⁴

⁷⁸⁸ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁷⁸⁹ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁷⁹⁰ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁷⁹¹ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁷⁹² Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁷⁹³ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

⁷⁹⁴ The Second Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery. Agenda, Ministry of General Affairs and Governance of Morocco. http://www.affaires-generales.gov.ma/jdownloads/Fonds%20Documentaire/Ministre%20%20travers%20la%20presse/Forums%20et%20colloques/forum%20asset%20recovery/afar_ii_agenda-english_v22_final_for_printing.pdf.

Russia has published its country guide on asset recovery in English, Russian and Arabic.⁷⁹⁵ No information that Russia published its road-map on implementation of 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan has been found.⁷⁹⁶

Russia has participated in the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery and published its country guide on asset recovery but has not prepared a road-map to implement the 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to return stolen assets to countries in transition. It co-hosted the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery on 26-28 October 2013 in Marrakesh, Morocco.⁷⁹⁷

On 22 October 2013, the United Kingdom government released a statement and video stating it was committed to returning stolen assets to Arab countries in transition.⁷⁹⁸

On 3 October 2013, the Government of the United Kingdom released a public statement stating that it was attending the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery in Marrakesh, Morocco and listed the actions it was taking to enhance asset recovery in the Arab and North African region.⁷⁹⁹

After organizing special summits of AFAR prior to AFAR II, Britain does not seem to have gone further in implementing any new, significant measures regarding asset recovery after AFAR II.⁸⁰⁰

Thus, the United Kingdom has only partially complied with the G8 commitment by attending the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery but not provided an accessible, detailed report on asset recovery.

Analyst: Vipasha Shaikh

United States: 0

The U.S. has partially complied with its asset recovery commitment towards Arab countries.

⁷⁹⁵ Asset Recovery Guides, StAR. Date of Access: 2 June 2014. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/asset-recovery-guides>.

⁷⁹⁶ Library of Resources. G8 and Partner Countries, StAR. Date of Access: 2 June 2014. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/library-resources-0>.

⁷⁹⁷ Second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Marrakesh (Chair's Statement), Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Prime Minister's Office (London) 26 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/second-arab-forum-on-asset-recovery-marrakesh-26-28-october>.

⁷⁹⁸ Second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Marrakesh (Chair's Statement), Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Prime Minister's Office (London) 26 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/second-arab-forum-on-asset-recovery-marrakesh-26-28-october>.

⁷⁹⁹ Asset Recovery and the G8 Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Prime Minister's Office (London) 3 October 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/asset-recovery-and-the-g8-deauville-partnership-with-arab-countries-in-transition>.

⁸⁰⁰ Asset Recovery and the G8 Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Prime Minister's Office (London) 8 October 2013. Access Date: 4 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/asset-recovery-and-the-g8-deauville-partnership-with-arab-countries-in-transition>

On 28 October 2013, Attorney General Eric Holder delivered a speech at the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery in Morocco.⁸⁰¹

On 9 December 2013, Secretary of State John Kerry called on government and non-government agencies like the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery to continue their anti-corruption efforts. Kerry also noted that U.S. efforts aimed at limiting corruption and money laundering helped return over USD 70 million to transitioning Middle East countries.⁸⁰²

Thus, for only attending the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery without preparing a road map for implementing the 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan, the U.S. has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Volodymyr Sukhodolskiy

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to assist Arab states in asset recovery.

The European Union did not attend the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, and was not involved in preparing related guidelines for asset recovery.⁸⁰³

However, on 3 November 2013 the EU put confiscation as its main priority for fighting organized crime, which is executed through national Asset Recovery Offices (AROs). This office deprives offenders of criminal profits.⁸⁰⁴ As a result, the EU earns a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Volodymyr Sukhodolskiy

⁸⁰¹ Attorney General Holder at Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, State Department's Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/10/20131028285308.html>.

⁸⁰² International Anticorruption Day, US Department of State (Washington) 9 December 2013. Access Date: 26 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2013/12/218523.htm?goMobile=0>.

⁸⁰³ Arab Forum 2013, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

⁸⁰⁴ Confiscation & Asset Recovery, European Union Home Affairs (Brussels) 3 November 2013. Access Date: 26 December 2013 http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/confiscation-and-asset-recovery/index_en.htm

11. Information and Communication Technologies [115]

“G8 members will, by the end of this year, develop action plans, with a view to implementation of the Charter and technical annex by the end of 2015 at the latest.”

2013 Lough Erne Leader's Communique

Assessment:

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

Background:

The G8 Open Data Charter was passed on 18 June 2013 at the Lough Erne Summit. The G8 Leaders recognise that the proliferation of technology, social media and information has created a potential for greater accountability, more efficient and responsive governments and businesses, and economic growth. The Charter is intended to foster free access to data and technology with the intention of increasing transparency and combating corruption with regards government and business policy. This is included but not limited to how a nation's natural resources are used, how extractive revenues are spent and how land transactions are managed.⁸⁰⁵ By providing free and open access to data, the Charter is also intended to lead to innovation, allow society to become more interconnected and better meet the needs of its people.⁸⁰⁶

Commitment Features

The Open Data Charter is based on five principals:

- Open data by default
- Quality and quantity
- Useable by all
- Releasing data for improved governance
- Releasing data for innovation

These five principals are intended to ensure that governments at all levels and their public sectors are oriented towards freely displaying high quality data by default.⁸⁰⁷

The Charter is also accompanied by an annex that identifies some of the best ways countries can implement the Charter in order to meet all of its principles.

⁸⁰⁵ G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html>.

⁸⁰⁶ G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html>.

⁸⁰⁷ G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html>.

Member countries have agreed to create national actions plans by which they will implement these principals according to individual national frameworks.⁸⁰⁸ The action plans are to outline the time frame of implementing the Charter and the Annex by the end of 2015 at the latest.⁸⁰⁹ The national action plans are to be written by the end of 2013 and reviewed in 2014. A review will be made again in 2015.⁸¹⁰

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not create any national action plan or timeline and shows no indication of implementing any of the five principles listed in the Charter.
0	Member creates only a partial action plan or timeline, or is implementing only some of the five principles, or is not on course to meet the 2015 deadline.
+1	Member completes a national action plan that addresses all five principles and outlines a timeline by which it will implement the Open Data Charter and Annex by the 2015 deadline.

Lead Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to open data. Canada has a clear action plan to implement four out of five principles and is on pace to meet the 2015 deadline of the Open Data Charter and Annex. Open Data will be available to all through the Open Data Portal and administration of Access to Information. By 2015, the Open Data Portal and administration of Access to Information will be available completely online through “user-centric web services” that will be accessible to all Canadians.⁸¹¹

Canada has also released high quantities of data through the Open Data Portal. The website contains data from over 20 departments covering topics such as the environment, housing, health and immigration.⁸¹² In addition, the Portal also includes the Open Government License, which allows access to the unrestricted reuse of government information.⁸¹³

As of 24 December 2013, the Open Data Portal consists of 189,088 datasets from 24 different government organizations with plans to expand further through 2015.^{814,815}

On 24 April 2014, the Treasury Board of Canada announced a three-part consultation regarding Canada’s Open Government Action Plan.⁸¹⁶ The intention is to engage Canadians both online and in

⁸⁰⁸ G8 Open Data Charter Annex, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data-annex.html>.

⁸⁰⁹ G8 Open Data Charter Annex, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data-annex.html>.

⁸¹⁰ G8 Open Data Charter Annex, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data-annex.html>.

⁸¹¹ Canada’s Action Plan on Open Government, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 1 August 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://data.gc.ca/eng/canadas-action-plan-open-government>.

⁸¹² News Release — Canada Launches Next Generation Open Data Portal, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2013/2013-06-18.asp>.

⁸¹³ News Release — Canada Launches Next Generation Open Data Portal, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2013/2013-06-18.asp>.

⁸¹⁴ Search for a Dataset | data.gc.ca, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://data.gc.ca/data/en/dataset?_organization_limit=0.

⁸¹⁵ Frequently Asked Questions | data.gc.ca, Government of Canada 14 June 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://data.gc.ca/eng/frequently-asked-questions>.

⁸¹⁶ Minister Clement Launches Consultations on Open Government | news.gc.ca, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=842049>.

round tables discussions to generate on how best to implement the action plan and make the resources available in a way that is most beneficial to Canadians.⁸¹⁷

The Government of Canada has established a thorough Action Plan to expand open data that has a deadline in 2015. However, Canada's Open Government Action Plan does not meet all five principles of the Open Data Charter and Annex. Thus, Canada receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Raajan Aery

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to complete a national action plan outlining all five principles in the Open Data Charter along with a timeline of implementation.

On 17 September 2013, French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault announced the publication of a Handbook on Open Government Data⁸¹⁸ which was distributed to members of the government. It was intended to be a guide for the various ministries to learn about the importance of public data and how to achieve greater accessibility.⁸¹⁹

On 8 November 2013, Prime Minister Ayrault released an Action Plan for France⁸²⁰ to implement the commitments his government made in the G8 Open Data Charter. This document provides the context of France's Open Government Data policy, underscores the challenges the country is facing, and highlights the areas for further development in the future.⁸²¹

On 18 December 2013, France's national open data portal, data.gouv.fr, was revamped.⁸²² This latest iteration host datasets produced by a wider range of society from corporations, citizens, non-profits, as well as government data. As a result, the new version allows access to four times as much information as the previous one.⁸²³

⁸¹⁷ Minister Clement Launches Consultations on Open Government | news.gc.ca, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=842049>.

⁸¹⁸ Handbook on Open Government Data, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 17 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

⁸¹⁹ Handbook on Open Government Data, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 17 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

⁸²⁰ Action Plan for France, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 8 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

⁸²¹ Action Plan for France, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 8 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

⁸²² The Next Generation of 'Data.gouv.fr': a Community of Publishers and Users of Open Government Data, Etalab (Paris), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.etalab.gouv.fr/article-the-next-generation-of-data-gouv-fr-a-community-of-publishers-and-users-of-open-government-data-121659708.html>.

⁸²³ The Next Generation of 'Data.gouv.fr': a Community of Publishers and Users of Open Government Data, Etalab (Paris), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.etalab.gouv.fr/article-the-next-generation-of-data-gouv-fr-a-community-of-publishers-and-users-of-open-government-data-121659708.html>.

On 24 April 2014 Geneviève Fioraso, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research announced “the opening of the first open platform departmental data.”⁸²⁴ This platform will make available 23 data sets on higher education and research with 20 years of historical archives and is intended to increase the transparency of public data and promote further research and innovation.⁸²⁵

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for releasing a national action plan that addresses all five principles in the Open Data Charter, including concrete timelines for future goals.

Analyst: Mohamed Huque

Germany: 0

Germany receives a score of 0 as it has not created any national action plan or time line but has developed a central database for government data that is publicly accessible.

Launched as a trial version of an open data portal at <https://www.govdata.de> contains a wide number of departmental data sets that are publicly accessible. The website is expected to be gradually improved throughout 2014.⁸²⁶

While Germany is engaged with some open data initiatives, these do not cohere with any national strategy. In March 2013, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Operation and Development (BMZ) published data on development projects around the world that complied with the standards of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and the Busan Transparency Agreements.⁸²⁷ From March 2013 onwards, the BMZ will use the International Aid Transparency Initiative standard for publishing information on all bilateral Official Development Assistance.⁸²⁸

Thus Germany receives a score of 0 because while it has not completed any explicit action plan, Germany has implemented several of the five specific principles listed through the GovData website.

Analyst: Rab Bruce-Lockhart

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to complete a national action plan outlining all five principles in the Open Data Charter, along with a timeline of implementation.

⁸²⁴ Higher Education and Research Leading the Way to Open Data, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research (Paris), 24 April 2014. Access Date: 04 May 2014. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/l-enseignement-superieur-et-la-recherche-ouvrent-la-marche-de-l-open-data>

⁸²⁵ Higher Education and Research Leading the Way to Open Data, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research (Paris), 24 April 2014. Access Date: 04 May 2014. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/l-enseignement-superieur-et-la-recherche-ouvrent-la-marche-de-l-open-data>.

⁸²⁶ “Hello World” GovData (Berlin), 18 February 2013. https://www.govdata.de/neues/-/blogs/%E2%80%9Ehallo-wel-2?_33_redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.govdata.de%2Fneues%3Fp_id%3D33%26p_p_lifecycle%3D0%26p_p_state%3Dnormal%26p_p_mode%3Dview%26p_p_col_id%3Dcolumn-1%26p_p_col_count%3D2%26_33_advancedSearch%3Dfalse%26_33_keywords%3D%26_33_delta%3D10%26p_r_p_564233524_resetCur%3Dfalse%26_33_cur%3D5%26_33_struts_action%3D%252Fblogs%252Fview%26_33_andOperator%3Dtrue Access Date: 17 April 2014.

⁸²⁷ Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: BMZ implements international transparency standards, International Aid Transparency Initiative, 12 April 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.aidtransparency.net/news/bmz-implements-international-transparency-standards>.

⁸²⁸ Transparency: Publication in accordance with the IATI standard, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) March 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/approaches/transparency-for-greater-effectiveness/publication-in-accordance-with-the-IATI-standard/index.html.

On 31 July 2013, the Italian government released a preliminary paper, documenting the status of open data across the country.⁸²⁹ It was part of an agenda promoting the sharing of knowledge, tools, and experiences across regions.

On 8 August 2013, the Agency for Digital Italy (AgID) issued national guidelines for the enhancement of public information.⁸³⁰ AgID is a legally mandated organization responsible for implementing the Italian Digital Agenda.⁸³¹

On 31 October 2013, Italy's Department for Public Administration in cooperation with AgID released an Open Data Action Plan in accordance to its commitment at the 2013 G8 Summit.⁸³² The document contains the government's strategy and timeline for implementation of the Open Data Charter and Annex by the 2015 deadline. On 27 March 2014 AgID set the national agenda for the enhancement of public information for the upcoming year.⁸³³ The agenda outlines a further emphasis on the issues of utilization of government data and will pay significant attention to the growing demand for open data.⁸³⁴

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for releasing a national action plan that addresses all five principles in the Open Data Charter, including concrete timelines for future goals.

Analyst: Mohamed Huque

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote proliferation of technology and information. It has fulfilled the commitments of the Open Data Charter by creating action plans that incorporates the five principles listed in the Charter.

On 29 October 2013, Japan has released a draft of detailed instructions for an action plan to make public data openly available for “commercial and non-commercial purposes.”⁸³⁵ It has scheduled further publication of key data sets such as national statistics and higher data sets that includes companies, education, and crime after autumn of 2013.⁸³⁶ This information will be available on the national portal, which will be used not only to display data but also collect feedbacks from public users.⁸³⁷

⁸²⁹ Development of Guidelines for the National Enhancement of Heritage Public Information — Second Half 2013, Agency for Digital Italy (Rome), 31 July 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.digitpa.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati_tec/Regolamenti%20e%20direttive%20locali%20open%20data%20regioni.pdf

⁸³⁰ New guidelines for the Agency for Digital Italy, European Public Sector Information Platform (Brussels) 8 August 2013. Access Date 21 December 2013. <http://www.epsiplatform.eu/content/new-guidelines-agency-digital-italy>

⁸³¹ Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community, European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/index.cfm/pageid/42/list/6/id/12285>

⁸³² Open Data Action Plan, Department for Public Administration (Rome), 31 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.funzionepubblica.gov.it/media/1104831/piano_azione_g8_open_data.pdf

⁸³³ National Agenda for the enhancement of public data, Agency for Digital Italy (Rome), 27 March 2014. Access Date: 5 May 2014. <http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/agenda-nazionale-la-valorizzazione-del-patrimonio-informativo-pubblico>.

⁸³⁴ National Agenda for the enhancement of public data, Agency for Digital Italy (Rome), 27 March 2014. Access Date: 5 May 2014. <http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/agenda-nazionale-la-valorizzazione-del-patrimonio-informativo-pubblico>.

⁸³⁵ Japan Open Charter Action Plan, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/it2/cio/dai53/plan_en.pdf

⁸³⁶ Japan Open Charter Action Plan, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/it2/cio/dai53/plan_en.pdf

⁸³⁷ Japan Open Charter Action Plan, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/it2/cio/dai53/plan_en.pdf

On 27 November 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe discussed in a meeting with the Council for Science and Technology Policy about “a policy for formulating science and technology-related budgets for FY2014,” and the Innovative Research and Development Promotion Program (ImpACT).⁸³⁸

On 17 December 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe discussed in a meeting with the Council for Science and Technology Policy about the “the creation of an environment suitable for science and technology innovation.”⁸³⁹

Thus Japan has been given a score of +1 for creating and a National Action Plan that addresses all five points on the Open Data Charter, and for planning to implement it by the 2015 deadline.

Analyst: Jenny Chen

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on Information and Communication.

On 30 October 2013, Russian Government Commission on Coordination of Open Government adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Principles of the Open Data Charter.⁸⁴⁰ It is stated that by 2015 Russia “plans to improve the quality and accessibility of the published data sets and to ensure the publication of ... maximum possible amount of data collected by the state and local authorities.” The Action Plan includes the timeline of publishing the data sets with term of publication under an open source license set for the fourth quarter of 2014.⁸⁴¹

Russia has adopted a national action plan to implement the principles of the Open Data Charter with a timeline for implementation by the 2015 deadline. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment for the completion of a national action plan that addresses all five principles of the Open Data Charter and Annex and outlines a timeline by which they will implement it by the 2015 deadline.

On 1 November 2013 the Government of the United Kingdom released its G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan.⁸⁴² The plan is anchored by the five principles of the Open Data Charter. The UK Government has committed to ensuring that “all datasets released are published via national data portal.”⁸⁴³ This is being operationalized through the creation of the database data.gov.uk, a central

⁸³⁸ Council for Science and Technology Policy, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/actions/201311/27skgkaigi_e.html

⁸³⁹ Council for Science and Technology Policy, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/actions/201312/17skgkaigi_e.html

⁸⁴⁰ Action Plan for the Implementation of the Principles of the Open Data Charter (in Russian), Government of Russia 30 October 2013. <http://xn--80ahccvactsc1ibf.xn--80abeamcuufxbhgound0h9cl.xn--p1ai/upload/iblock/6b8/6b886a0fbafe98af29941ddef572e6.pdf>.

⁸⁴¹ Action Plan for the Implementation of the Principles of the Open Data Charter (in English), Government of Russia 30 October 2013. <http://xn--80ahccvactsc1ibf.xn--80abeamcuufxbhgound0h9cl.xn--p1ai/upload/iblock/276/276f129083ea1b8730a536094bd2295a.docx>.

⁸⁴² G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

⁸⁴³ G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

information portal which now holds more than 10,000 datasets from public authorities as well as the central government.⁸⁴⁴

The plan also explicitly addresses both the quality and quantity elements of the Open Data Charter, expressly committing to ensure that “better quality and a higher quantity of open data is released from government into the hands of citizens and businesses.”⁸⁴⁵

The plan addressed the third principle, stating the intention to “bring the power of open data to a wider audience through working to make open data more accessible to all users.”⁸⁴⁶ This will be enhanced by the creation of the data.co.uk website.

The plan addresses the fourth principle as it aims to provide “Greater clarity over government actions, spend and decision making as a means for government to be held to account”⁸⁴⁷ and also provides “details on performance on public services which through analysis can identify options for improving services.”⁸⁴⁸ The government has created Sector Transparency Boards in each government department to ensure government-wide implementation of open data strategies.⁸⁴⁹

Finally, the plan addresses the fifth principle, as it calls for the Open Data Charter to serve as “a catalyst for innovation and a fuel to drive economic growth through new data driven products and services.”⁸⁵⁰ To date, the UK government has provided over GBP 10 million for the non-profit Open Data Institute.⁸⁵¹ The Institute is meant to spark innovation by harnessing open data culture to generate “economic, environmental, and social value.”⁸⁵² These goals are further enhanced by the Seizing the Data Opportunity, a strategy which outlines the UK government’s vision for making the UK a “leader in extracting insight and value from data for the benefit of citizens and consumers, business and academia the public and private sectors.”⁸⁵³ This strategy will be overseen the Information economy Council and the E-infrastructure Leadership Council.⁸⁵⁴

⁸⁴⁴ Open Government Partnership UK National Action Plan 2013 to 2015, Cabinet Office (London), October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.

⁸⁴⁵ G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

⁸⁴⁶ G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.

⁸⁴⁷ G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf

⁸⁴⁸ G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf. G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf

⁸⁴⁹ Open Government Partnership UK National Action Plan 2013 to 2015, Cabinet Office (London), October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.

⁸⁵⁰ G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

⁸⁵¹ About the ODI, Open Data Institute. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://theodi.org/about-us>.

⁸⁵² About the ODI, Open Data Institute. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://theodi.org/about-us>.

⁸⁵³ Seizing the data opportunity: A strategy for UK data capability, HM Government (London), October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254136/bis-13-1250-strategy-for-uk-data-capability-v4.pdf.

⁸⁵⁴ Seizing the data opportunity: A strategy for UK data capability, HM Government (London), October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254136/bis-13-1250-strategy-for-uk-data-capability-v4.pdf.

The United Kingdom's G8 Open Data Charter Action Plan also provides a timeline stating that the "main progress reporting will be done through the G8 in June 2014 and June 2015."⁸⁵⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for the creation of its action plan that identifies each of the five principals and sets out a clear timeline for the plan to be executed.

Analyst: Rab Bruce-Lockhart

United States: 0

The United States partially complied with its commitments to the Open Data Charter and Annex. Although the White House has established a National Action Plan with a timeline set for 2015, the United States has no plans on making open data a default for Federal agencies.

On 5 December 2013, the White House released its Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America.⁸⁵⁶ The document serves the purpose of establishing a roadmap for "the next two years," which complies with the Open Data Charter.⁸⁵⁷

The White House's Second Open Government National Action Plan pledges to "make government data more accessible and useful for the public."⁸⁵⁸ The White House will make data more accessible to all with an increase of quality information through: (1) launching an enhanced Data.gov website that is easy to use; (2) opening data related to natural disasters, agriculture and nutrition; (3) making regulations easier to read; (4) and requiring Federal agencies to "develop an inventory of their data and publish a list of datasets that are public or can be made public."⁸⁵⁹

The Second Open Government National Action Plan also commits to releasing data for improved governance. Through modernizing the management of government records the United States plans on utilizing the National Archives and Records Administration to work with other Federal agencies to "assess the impact of programs, reduce redundant efforts, save money and share knowledge within and across organizations."⁸⁶⁰

Furthermore, the Second Open Government National Action Plan promises to release data for innovation purposes. By facilitating public participation through crowdsourcing, the White House will attempt to engage the public through the fields of science, technology, engineering and math with the analysis of the released data.⁸⁶¹ The White House also plans on promoting innovation through the creation of an Open Innovation Toolkit and new competitions and incentives to innovate.⁸⁶²

⁸⁵⁵ G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

⁸⁵⁶ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁸⁵⁷ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁸⁵⁸ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁸⁵⁹ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁸⁶⁰ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁸⁶¹ Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

⁸⁶² Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

However, the Second Open Government National Action Plan fails to mention any commitments to explicitly make open data the default for American Federal institutions.

Therefore, the United States earns a score of 0 for partial compliance. The White House's Second Open Government National Action Plan establishes a clear action plan for the United States in regards to open data with a deadline set for 2015. Yet, the National Action Plan fails to explicitly commit to making open data the default for American Federal institutions, causing the United States to meet only four out of five principles of the Open Data Charter.

Analyst: Raajan Aery

European Union: +1

European Union has complied with its commitment to promote open data. It has fulfilled the commitments of the Open Data Charter by creating action plans that incorporate the five principles listed in the Charter by the target date.

On 31 October 2013, European Union has released its action plan and timeline to publish its data sets. According to this timeline, most basic data and higher data are already available or will be available by the second quarter of 2014.⁸⁶³ This data will be available on EU open data portal that is aimed "to promote the opening up of datasets from as many domains as possible."⁸⁶⁴

The European Union also aims to promote open data action within their member countries.⁸⁶⁵ The EU has also committed to supporting outreach activities, such as including open data in policy making processes and encouraging future innovation projects to use openly available data for analysis.⁸⁶⁶ Furthermore, the EU has committed to promoting the principles of the Open Data Charter among its member states, and has committed to promote the free access to information from national statistical institutes endorsed by the European Statistical System Committee in February 2013.⁸⁶⁷

Thus, the European Union has been given a score of +1 for its partial compliance with the commitments of the Open Data Charter.

Analyst: Jenny Chen

⁸⁶³ EU implementation of the G8 Open Data Charter, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/eu-implementation-g8-open-data-charter>.

⁸⁶⁴ EU implementation of the G8 Open Data Charter, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/eu-implementation-g8-open-data-charter>.

⁸⁶⁵ EU implementation of the G8 Open Data Charter, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/eu-implementation-g8-open-data-charter>.

⁸⁶⁶ EU implementation of the G8 Open Data Charter, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/eu-implementation-g8-open-data-charter>.

⁸⁶⁷ EU implementation of the G8 Open Data Charter, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/eu-implementation-g8-open-data-charter>.

12. Health: Deepening Impact on Malnutrition [136]

Commitment:

“We will build on the achievements of the U.S. G8 Presidency by advancing action in four areas: Deepening impact—by ensuring that investments have a measurable impact on [malnutrition, particularly for smallholders and women, and are made responsibly and support the sustainable use of *natural resources*].”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

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

Background:

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), lack of nutrition “contribute(s) to more than one third of all child deaths.”⁸⁶⁸ One estimate from The Lancet suggests that 3.1 million, or 45 percent, of all child mortalities in low-income and middle-income countries during the year 2011 were a result of malnutrition and subsequent complications.⁸⁶⁹ According to the Committee on World Food Security, investments aimed at reducing malnutrition will not only improve health of those suffering from under-nutrition, but will also reduce regional poverty and increase national economic growth.⁸⁷⁰

The G8 first made concrete steps with focus on agricultural development and global food security during the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, where focus was given on preventing global food price increases, which drive populations into poverty, particularly in developing countries.⁸⁷¹

In the following year at the 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit, further emphasis was directed towards the development of sustainable agricultural strategies, with short-term, medium-term, and long-term investments by launching together with several non-G8 advanced and developing countries the Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI).⁸⁷² In addition, international institutions expected to be

⁸⁶⁸ Global Nutrition for Growth Impact Access Date: 30 November 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248754/Endorserscompact_update7_10_2013.pdf

⁸⁶⁹ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre. 26 June 2010. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

⁸⁷⁰ A Road Map for Scaling-Up Nutrition 20 September 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 http://un-foodsecurity.org/sites/default/files/SUNRoadMap_English.pdf

⁸⁷¹ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (Hokkaido) 8 July 2008. Access Date: 30 November 2013 www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html

⁸⁷² L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) G8 Information Centre, 9 July 2009. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.html>.

utilized as partners for development and implementation strategies and all partners indicated their national commitments to fund AFSI. According to the 2013 Lough Erne Joint communiqué, “we (G8 Member States) have met our financial pledges made at L’Aquila in 2009 and will work to complete disbursements.”⁸⁷³

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 members launched the initiative of funding for maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) in developing countries, congruent with two of the Millennium Development Goals and committed “USD 5 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the next five years.”⁸⁷⁴ In September 2010 a similar initiative “to accelerate progress on women’s and children’s health” received over USD 40 billion in pledges from developed and developing countries, along with the private sector, foundations, international organizations, civil society and research organizations which collectively launched the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health.⁸⁷⁵

To further confront this problem, at the 2012 Camp David G8 Summit, USD 1.2 billion were pledged to improve food security in sub-Saharan Africa.⁸⁷⁶ This commitment resulted in the emergence of The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (New Alliance). The New Alliance initiative aimed at creating cooperation between G8 members, and respective partner African countries along with partner private sectors. This was for a collective approach “to help lift 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty in the next 10 years by supporting agricultural development.”⁸⁷⁷

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its support to New Alliance, as well as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).⁸⁷⁸ CAADP aims at eliminating “hunger and reduce poverty through agriculture” through increasing national economic growth, with the goal of a 6 percent growth in agricultural sector per year by 2015. Furthermore, investments must be sustainable and environmentally sound, for the application of agricultural development.⁸⁷⁹

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the G8 welcomed the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact initiative which was launched on 8 June 2013. It should be noted that among the G8 members Italy and Russia have not joined the compact, which is aimed at ending under-nutrition.⁸⁸⁰

Progress made within the “financial and policy commitments to accelerate progress towards ending under-nutrition for women and young children” must be reported and reviewed through the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement.⁸⁸¹

⁸⁷³ Lough Erne Joint Communiqué from Group of Eight Leaders (Lough Erne) 18 June 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/06/20130618276629.html#axzz2m3EHVebS>

⁸⁷⁴ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre. 26 June 2010. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>

⁸⁷⁵ UN secured \$40 billion for women’s and children’s health, We can End Poverty, United Nations (New York). Access Date: 30 November 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010>

⁸⁷⁶ G8 Action on Food Security and Nutrition, U.S. Department of State, 18 May 2012. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/rls/other/190282.htm>.

⁸⁷⁷ Lough Erne Joint Communiqué from Group of Eight Leaders (Lough Erne) 18 June 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/06/20130618276629.html#axzz2m3EHVebS>

⁸⁷⁸ Lough Erne Joint Communiqué from Group of Eight Leaders (Lough Erne) 18 June 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/06/20130618276629.html#axzz2m3EHVebS>

⁸⁷⁹ Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://www.nepad-caadp.net/about-caadp.php>

⁸⁸⁰ Global Nutrition for Growth Impact Access Date: 30 November 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248754/Endorserscompact_update7_10_2013.pdf

During the U.S. G8 Presidency, the G8 welcomed the involvement of NGOs and business to contribute to solving the problems of food security.⁸⁸² Particular to this new involvement, not only will member countries have commitments, which are elucidated in the following section, but so will the private sector.

Commitment Features:

The commitment focuses on “deepening” the health and nutrition related initiatives put forward during the U.S G8 Presidency, which called for partnership within the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, between African leaders, and the private sector with ambitions to take 50 million people out of poverty within the next ten years. This entails investing in sustainable agricultural development for smallholders and women in low-income countries.¹⁵ Unilateral investments must be made to private sectors for the purposes of agricultural growth and must be effective, accountable, and responsible

To this end, full compliance requires that G8 members promote investment in areas that directly relate to (1) women and (2) small holders and is (3) a responsible investment in regards to the sustainability of natural resources.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not make any investments that target smallholders and women.
0	Member makes investments that target smallholders and women, BUT does not make them responsibly and supportive of the sustainable use of natural resources.
+1	Member makes investments that target smallholders and women AND makes them responsibly and supportive of the sustainable use of natural resources.

Lead Analyst: Michael Humenink

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote investment and deepen health and nutrition related initiatives, with specific emphasis on women, smaller holders, and natural resource responsibility.

On 28 August 2013, Canadian International Cooperation Minister Christian Paradis visited Haiti and announced a contribution of CAD 6.6 million to the Support to Sustainable School Feeding program, run by the World Food Programme. The program gives a daily meal to Haitian schoolchildren, combatting malnutrition.⁸⁸³

Additionally, on 24 October 2013, Minister Paradis announced that Canada would provide CAD 10 million in support to Guatemala in order to help increase food security and combat malnutrition. The aid is specifically directed towards young children, mothers and pregnant women. It will also allow 3,300 small farmers to increase sustainable agricultural production and improve the quality of

⁸⁸¹ Lough Erne Joint Communiqué from Group of Eight Leaders (Lough Erne) 18 June 2013 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/06/20130618276629.html#axzz2m3EHVebS>

⁸⁸² Final Update on the U.S. G-8 Presidency 31 December 2012 Access Date: 30 November 2013 <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/202643.pdf>

⁸⁸³ Minister Paradis visits Haiti to assess progress and challenges, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 28 August 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2013/08/28a.aspx?lang=eng>

their products. The projects, delivered in partnership with the private sector, are in line with the UN's Scaling Up Nutrition Initiative and will be supervised by the World Food Programme.⁸⁸⁴

On 25 October 2013, Minister Paradis held a round table discussion with business leaders to deliberate business involvement in aid. On the agenda was the role of the private sector in increasing food security and combatting malnutrition.⁸⁸⁵

Moreover, on 13 November 2013, during a visit to Dakar, Minister Paradis officially launched Senegal's membership in the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. As Senegal's "G8 Lead," Canada assisted in establishing the framework. The total amount of public and private section investment is roughly CAD 400 million.⁸⁸⁶

Furthermore, on 3 May 2014, during a meeting with African Ambassadors and High Commissioners, Minister Paradis announced Canada's participation in the Enhancing Farmers' Access to Markets in East and West Africa project, which is overseen by the International Finance Corporation. Canada's participation in the initiative — which involves a contribution of CAD 10.3 million — will directly help smallholders in Africa. The program will give farmers' access to larger markets, assistance at meeting international norms, and partnerships with the private sector.⁸⁸⁷

Canada has continued efforts to promote investment from both the public and private sectors, to enhance food security and combat malnutrition, by expanding the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and working with other UN and WFP programs, specifically addressing women and small holders. In addition, Canada's investments are accountable with regard to natural resources. Thus, Canada receives a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Alexander Cohen

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to improve nutrition-related health issues for smallholders and women, with accountable investments in regards to natural resources.

On 8 June 2013, the Nutrition for Growth Summit co-hosted by the UK and Brazilian government was held to establish commitments for preventing undernutrition.⁸⁸⁸ An executive summary report outlines that France has allocated a share of its revenues of its tax on international transaction to improve child health in Sahel, including the financing of nutrition-related healthcare. The government has developed an intervention strategic framework of the Agence Française de

⁸⁸⁴ Canada working with Guatemala to improve food security and reduce chronic malnutrition, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 24 October 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2013/10/24a.aspx?lang=eng>

⁸⁸⁵ Minister Paradis hosts round table on private sector engagement in development, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 25 October 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2013/10/25a.aspx?lang=eng>

⁸⁸⁶ Minister Paradis concludes a productive visit in France and Senegal, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.marketwired.com/press-release/minister-paradis-concludes-a-productive-visit-in-france-and-senegal-1852100.htm>

⁸⁸⁷ Canada is Helping to Improve the Livelihoods of Small-Scale African farmers, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 3 May 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014.

⁸⁸⁸ Nutrition for Growth Commitments: Executive Summary (UK) 10 June 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://allafrica.com/download/resource/main/main/ida/tcs/00061905:565e149b4dba840db23129893a7477f4.pdf>

Développement on food security in Sub-Saharan Africa, putting an emphasis on nutrition as a mainstream objective.⁸⁸⁹

Furthermore, on 20 June 2013, New Alliance published the first six Cooperation Frameworks outlining private cooperation and government commitments outlined by contributions in the sectors of agriculture, food security, rural development, and nutrition.⁸⁹⁰

On 2 December 2013, Cooperation Frameworks for New Alliance have been created for ten countries.⁸⁹¹ The government of France pledged to fund up to USD 678.5 million to eight of the ten African countries: Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Benin, Senegal, Tanzania.⁸⁹² The Cooperation Framework reports specifically mention the development of tangible benefits for smallholder farmers and women.⁸⁹³

In addition, on 17 January 2014, the French development agency (AFD), and the Government of Kenya signed a EUR 100 million soft loan to expand Nairobi's water system. The loan is expected to boost electricity supply and economic growth in East Africa and "contribute to a more efficient and greener regional power market."⁸⁹⁴

Therefore, France has been awarded +1 for attending the Nutrition for Growth Summit reaffirming commitment to combating undernutrition, and for pledging monies to various African countries.

Analyst: Nicholas Chong

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to invest in sustainable agriculture, in particular, investments pertaining to women and smallholders, which are responsible with respect to natural resources.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development released a strategy paper on relating to the promotion of sustainable agriculture. In this paper Germany advocates for better policies to create a shift towards more sustainable agriculture, especially in developing countries where poverty and hunger are common. Their main goals are to prevent land grabbing, create

⁸⁸⁹ Nutrition for Growth Commitments: Executive Summary (UK) 10 June 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013.

<http://allafrica.com/download/resource/main/main/idatcs/00061905:565e149b4dba840db23129893a7477f4.pdf>

⁸⁹⁰ New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition — Cooperation Frameworks Collection (UK) 2 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/the-new-alliance-for-food-security-and-nutrition-corporate-frameworks>

⁸⁹¹ New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition — Cooperation Frameworks Collection (UK) 2 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/the-new-alliance-for-food-security-and-nutrition-corporate-frameworks>

⁸⁹² New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition — Cooperation Frameworks Collection (UK) 2 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/the-new-alliance-for-food-security-and-nutrition-corporate-frameworks>

⁸⁹³ New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition — Cooperation Frameworks Collection (UK) 2 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/the-new-alliance-for-food-security-and-nutrition-corporate-frameworks>

⁸⁹⁴ More Water for the capital city of Nairobi / Cheaper and greener energy for Kenya, French Development Agency (Paris) 20 January 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6

responsible energy crop cultivation, protect and promote smallholder farm ownership, and ensure this is all done with inclusion of minorities and women.⁸⁹⁵

Further, on 23 June 2013 Germany signed Global Nutrition for Growth Compact 2013 and pledged to make EUR 200 million available by 2020 for projects that contribute to improving food quality supplies, especially for small children and mothers.⁸⁹⁶

Moreover, on October 2013, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) published a report outlining the strategic guidelines for Germany. In this report the BMZ established their multifaceted approach to tackling the issue of malnutrition.⁸⁹⁷ The approach has five core elements to create food security in the developing world: (1) integrating food security issues; (2) putting a focus on women; (3) involving the private sector; (4) developing civil society; (5) systematic monitoring of the impact relevant programs have.⁸⁹⁸ In addition, Germany recommits itself to the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and the promises to continue to be active in EU development policies that pertain to food security, such as the Agenda for Change and the Communication on Enhancing Maternal nutrition in External Assistance.⁸⁹⁹

On 14 March 2014, during his visit to the Central African Republic, Gerd Müller, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, pledged EU8.5 million to help improve the living conditions of the people, in part by tackling hunger. He also made a commitment of EU3.5 million “support an emergency aid operation for food security and food aid being coordinated by the World Food Programme in the Central African Republic.” In addition to these sums, Germany will also allocate EU5 million “as transitional aid for sustainable food security and for the short-term rehabilitation of infrastructure for water, sanitation and hygiene.”⁹⁰⁰

During his visit to Mali in March 2014, Federal Minister for Economic Co-op-er-a-tion and De-vel-op-ment Gerd Müller lunched “the first of ten centres in Africa dedicated to researching the entire value chain — from the planting of the seeds through to the final product on the table.” Germany is further aiding the process of reconstruction in Mali in several areas including water supply and food security. So far, current irrigation initiatives have helped 70,000 smallholders in the Niger delta produce sufficient rice to feed 400,000 people.⁹⁰¹

⁸⁹⁵ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Development Policy Strategy, January 2013. Date Accessed: 29 April 2014.

⁸⁹⁶ Germany Pledges EUR200 million to Fight Malnutrition, Germany Information Centre: Africa (Berlin) 21 June 2013. Date Accessed: 16 December 2013. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/___pr/2013/06/06-Nutrition-For-Growth.html

⁸⁹⁷ Food Security — Strategic Guideline for German Development Policy, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) October 2013. Date Accessed: 16 December 2013. http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier340_11_2013.pdf

⁸⁹⁸ Food Security — Strategic Guideline for German Development Policy, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) October 2013. Date Accessed: 16 December 2013. http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier340_11_2013.pdf

⁸⁹⁹ Food Security — Strategic Guideline for German Development Policy, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) October 2013. Date Accessed: 16 December 2013. http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier340_11_2013.pdf

⁹⁰⁰ Germany is sup-port-ing the Central African Republic with a contribution for food and health care, BMZ (Berlin) 14 March 2014. Access Date: 13 May 2014.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2014/maerz/140314_pm_023_Germany-is-supporting-the-Central-African-Republic-with-a-contribution-for-food-and-health-care/index.html

⁹⁰¹ Minister Gerd Müller returns from trip to Mali and South Sudan, BMZ (Berlin) 28 March 2014. Access Date: 13 May 2014. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2014/maerz/140328_pm_033_Minister-Gerd-Mueller-returns-from-trip-to-Mali-and-South-Sudan/index.html

Due to the new pledge of EUR 200 million by 2020, and the BMZ report, Germany fulfilled its commitment to fighting malnutrition by focusing investments on women, as well as developing agriculture in a sustainable way. Thus, Germany has been awarded a compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Amelia Cook

Italy: +1

Italy has complied with its commitment to promote resource responsible agricultural investments that target smallholders and women.

On 30 May 2013, Italy signed the New Country Programme of 2013-2015. The new Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework is expected to increase Italian aid in Ethiopia. The proposed financial contribution is EUR 98,900,000, “divided between gifts and soft loans.”⁹⁰² The new cooperation framework has doubled Italy’s previous contribution of EUR 48,000,000. It encompasses Italy’s “adhesion to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition Initiative,”⁹⁰³ and affirms Italy’s focus on the issues of “gender, private sector and climate change.”⁹⁰⁴ The programme details a contribution of EUR 600,000 over three years towards a “gender initiative aimed at promoting women empowerment.”⁹⁰⁵ The New Country Programme also specifies the need to protect the environment through sustainable initiatives.⁹⁰⁶

Italy further announced an additional EUR 6 million contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).⁹⁰⁷ The FAO covers a broad spectrum of focuses, with a stated emphasis on impoverished individuals and communities.⁹⁰⁸ From 2012 to 2013, Italy has contributed US\$22.3 million as of March 2013 towards the FAO.⁹⁰⁹

Moreover, the Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework also outlines a budget allocation of EUR 6 million towards the Agriculture Growth Program through the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture.⁹¹⁰ The program aims to “promote sustainable agricultural growth.”⁹¹¹

In 2013, Italy pledged EUR 200,000 towards creating Integrated Agro-Food Parks. The initiative is designed to transform smallholder farmers into commercial farms, in hopes of increasing prosperity.⁹¹² The total amount budgeted for this initiative is EUR 1.8 million.⁹¹³

⁹⁰² Who We Are, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo Ministero Affari Esteri, 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/en/who_we_are.php

⁹⁰³ Italy and Ethiopia pledge to a new Cooperation Framework 2013-2015, reliefweb 30 May 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/italy-and-ethiopia-pledge-new-cooperation-framework-2013-2015>

⁹⁰⁴ Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

⁹⁰⁵ Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

⁹⁰⁶ Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

⁹⁰⁷ Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

⁹⁰⁸ Reduce Rural Poverty, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

<http://www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so3/en/>

⁹⁰⁹ Growth Green Agriculture — FAO receives €6m donation GG Agriculture, 7 June 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://growthgreenagriculture.com/fao-donation/>

⁹¹⁰ Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

⁹¹¹ Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

Furthermore, on 6 May 2014, the Italian Government announced it will be hosting the Universal Exposition in Milan in 2015. The theme of the exhibit “Feeding the Planet. Energy for Life.” According to Foreign Minister Federica Mogherini, “EXPO Milano will take place at a crucial period for the Post-2015 Development Agenda and will be a unique opportunity to contribute to the global debate on nutrition and food security.”⁹¹⁴

Therefore, Italy has been awarded a +1 for making investments in initiatives that target smallholders and women, which are resource responsible.

Analyst: Andy Li

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to make investments that are accountable to natural resources which aim to benefit smallholders and women. It has declared its efforts and intentions at improving status of women, enhancing the roles of smallholders, and accountability of natural resources.

On 25 September 2013, in a statement given by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, at the Side Event “Post-2015: Health and Development” held in New York, Abe addressed Japan’s goals at “achieving universal health coverage (UHC), which ensures access to essential health-care services for all.”⁹¹⁵ Abe highlighted that “a health boost for the entire population...women in particular” is needed.⁹¹⁶

Moreover, on 26 September 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced “what will serve as both a factor for and outcome of growth [of Japan] will be to mobilize the power of women,” and that “creating an environment in which women find it comfortable to work and enhancing opportunities for women to work and to be active in society is...a matter of the greatest urgency.”⁹¹⁷ In Japan’s initiative towards Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe declared his intention to “create a society in which women shine, and...develop a national action plan regarding women, peace, and security, in cooperation with people working at the grass-roots level.”⁹¹⁸ He aims to do so through the declared policy priorities that “facilitat[es] women’s active role/participation in society and women’s empowerment, enhancing Japan’s efforts in the areas of

⁹¹² Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

⁹¹³ Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2013-2015. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

http://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_07_18_08_27_28_Framework%202013-2015.pdf

⁹¹⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and EXPO Milano 2015 illustrate the UN’s participation in the Universal Exposition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Roma) 6 May 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stamp/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/05/20140506_onuexpo.htm

⁹¹⁵ Statement by Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, at the Side Event “Post-2015: Health and Development,” 25 September 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e_000089.html

⁹¹⁶ Statement by Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, at the Side Event “Post-2015: Health and Development,” 25 September 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e_000089.html

⁹¹⁷ Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, at The Sixty-Eighth Session of The General Assembly of The United Nations, 26 September 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/statement/201309/26generaldebate_e.html

⁹¹⁸ Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, at The Sixty-Eighth Session of The General Assembly of The United Nations, 26 September 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/statement/201309/26generaldebate_e.html

women's health care as part of its strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, and supporting women's participation and protecting their rights in the area of peace and security."⁹¹⁹

Furthermore, on 5 October 2013, Minister of Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida attended the 25th APEC Ministers Meeting held in Bali, Indonesia. The ministers recognize "the crucial role of farmers and fishers, especially smallholders and women, in increasing food production and attaining food security in the region."⁹²⁰ They also note the need to improve individual capacity to food loss reduction due to their "vulnerability to economic turbulence and natural shocks."⁹²¹ Ministers suggested that "integrating smallholder farmers and fishers with the private sector in food supply-chains" to enhance partnerships, which will also "take into account the importance of gender equality and the significant role of women in ensuring food security from household, to community, economy-wide, and regional levels."⁹²²

On 14 December 2013, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Japan discussed the Implementation Plan of the Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation at a meeting in Tokyo. With regards to smallholders and accountable investments in natural resources, the two parties aim to (1): "[advance] the establishment of public-private partnership (PPP) guidelines and schemes to mobilise resources;"⁹²³ (2) "promote industrial advancement especially through human resources development in industrial sectors, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) cooperation, and upgrading supply chain networks across the region;" (3) and "forge closer cooperation in protecting and conserving the environment and promoting sustainable use of natural resources [through] environmental education and public participation."⁹²³ Recognizing the importance of fostering the roles of women, Japan and ASEAN seek to "strengthen cooperation to empower women to participate in political, economic, and socio-cultural development."⁹²⁴

In addition to Japan's effort to build influence and power in the regions of Africa, on 10 January 2014, Japan announced "more than USD 14 billion in trade and foreign aid agreements"⁹²⁵ during Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's trip to Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, and Mozambique. Furthermore, Japan has indicated an interest in shifting from aid to trade with regards to the resources found in Africa as Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated in a press conference, "The African nations are no longer in need of aid. The region's human resource development and infrastructure improvement are both attractive investments for the future."⁹²⁶

⁹¹⁹ Japan's Initiative regarding Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (Toward a society in which all women shine), September 2013. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000016518.pdf>

⁹²⁰ Joint Ministerial Statement, 5 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000016154.pdf>

⁹²¹ Joint Ministerial Statement, 5 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000016154.pdf>

⁹²² Joint Ministerial Statement, 5 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000016154.pdf>

⁹²³ Implementation Plan of the Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, 14 December 2013.

Access Date: 29 December 2013. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000022447.pdf>

⁹²⁴ Implementation Plan of the Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, 14 December 2013.

Access Date: 29 December 2013. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000022447.pdf>

⁹²⁵ Japan battles China for influence in Africa, The Globe and Mail World (Johannesburg) 10 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/japan-battles-china-for-influence-in-africa/article16288594/>

⁹²⁶ Growing Africa Destination of Investment for Japan, Asia News Network Business 15 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. <http://www.asianewsnet.net/Growing-Africa-destination-of-investment-for-Japan-56110.html>

On 7 February 2014, at a meeting between Fumio Kishida, minister for foreign affairs of Japan, and Secretary of State of the United States John Kerry, the two parties confirmed that both countries “will work together on global challenges including development and support for women.”⁹²⁷

Furthermore, on 26 March 2014 during a courtesy call between the Executive Director of UN Women Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, and Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida, Minister Kishida stated that “Japan contributed approximately USD 5.5 million this month to UN Women’s projects in countries in the Middle East and Africa” and is expecting over more than USD 10 million to UN Women this year.

Therefore, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for discussed and has taken steps to promote investment that supports women, children and that promotes sustainable development.

Analyst: Angel Ji

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on health.

Russia has continued to implement the school meals development project in Armenia.

The project is aimed at “promoting sustainability and building links with local agriculture” with a goal of making the school meals programmes “self sufficient and nationally-owned” including through local production of food.⁹²⁸ In 2013 similar programs were launched in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with Russia’s contribution amounting to USD 22 million in 2013-2015.⁹²⁹ In 2013 Russia also allocated USD 6 million for the implementation of school meals development program in the Deauville Partnership countries.⁹³⁰

Russia has made investments to improve nutrition in a responsible and sustainable forms, however they are not directly targeted at smallholders and women.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to deepen impact by ensuring investments have a measurable impact on malnutrition, particularly for smallholders and women, and are made responsibly and support the sustainable use of natural resources.

On 8 June 2013 the UK and Brazil co-hosted the “Nutrition for Growth” meeting. Participants signed the “Global Nutrition for Growth Compact” which committed to improving nutrition with a focus on pregnant women and children. Commitment of up to GBP 2.7 million have been secured for tackling malnutrition by 2020, and the UK up until now has committed an additional GBP 375 million. Related to this commitment, funds will focus on developing nutrient-rich and resilient crops

⁹²⁷ Japan-U.S. Foreign Ministers' Meeting (Summary), 7 February 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000214.html

⁹²⁸ Russia Provides Model For School Meals In CIS, WFP 18 March 2010. <http://www.wfp.org/stories/russia-provides-model-school-meals-cis>.

⁹²⁹ Government Resoulution No 960-p of 11 June 2013. Government of Russia. <http://government.ru/docs/2398>.

⁹³⁰ Government Resoulution No 2153-p of 22 November 2012. Government of Russia. <http://government.ru/docs/5911>.

and “ensuring businesses in developing countries place good nutrition at the heart of their workforce welfare priorities.”⁹³¹

Furthermore, on 15 October 2013, the UK launched the “Global Handwashing Day” and a partnership with UNICEF, Oxfam, Mercy Corps and five other international NGOs to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in the Democratic Republic of Congo. By allocating GBP 84.6 million on the program “École et Village Assainis” of promoting healthy villages and schools, this initiative places children as its focus.”⁹³²

Britain is also working to “forge a new partnership between east Africa, leading businesses and the London Stock Exchange Group to boost development in the region.” The UK’s International Development Secretary Justine Greening, along with representatives of eighteen British and international businesses and social enterprises met to “set out four new commercial initiatives to help the poorest benefit from economic growth in Tanzania.” On 7 November 2013, the UK announced an investment of GBP 3.3 million for “Equity for Tanzania” that focuses on financing small and medium agricultural businesses and farmers.⁹³³

In addition, on 27 November 2013, the UK’s Department for International Development announced to contribute to a global initiative of providing girls and women with clean sources of energy, thus providing safe cooking solutions in developing countries. The Department for International Development agreed to provide GBP 4.5 million to the ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy and GBP 7 million to the “Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves.”⁹³⁴

On 20 December 2013, the UK and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization announced to team up on a four-year, GBP 30 million project to improve agricultural sustainability, rural development, and nutrition in Zimbabwe. The goals of this project are to “address the root causes of poverty and food insecurity, and build resilience against climate change.” In particular it aims to address the challenges facing smallholder farmers, especially women in boosting productivity and acquiring access to markets.⁹³⁵

In December 2013, the new Malnutrition Prevention Project to raise awareness of malnutrition among elderly people was launched with government backing.⁹³⁶ The project aims to raise awareness

⁹³¹ Nutrition for Growth: Beating Hunger through Business and Science, Department for International Development (London) 8 June 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/nutrition-for-growth-beating-hunger-through-business-and-science>

⁹³² Global Handwashing Day: Britain Supports Water and Sanitation Access to 4 million in DRC, Department for International Development (London) 15 October 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/global-handwashing-day-britain-supports-water-and-sanitation-access-to-4-million-in-drc>

⁹³³ UK Promotes Business Links in East Africa to End Poverty, Department for International Development (London) 5 November 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-promotes-business-links-in-east-africa-to-end-poverty>

⁹³⁴ UK to Help Girls and Women Access Clean Energy, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-help-girls-and-women-access-clean-energy>

⁹³⁵ Major Boost for Zimbabwe’s Sustainable Agricultural Development and Food Security Efforts, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Media) 20 December 2013. Access Date: 8 January 2014. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/210883/icode/>

⁹³⁶ Elderly malnutrition highlighted in government project, BBC News 22 December 2013. Access Date: 11 May 2014. <http://www.bbc.com/news/health-25463483>

of malnutrition among healthcare professionals and volunteers, and targets seniors who suffer from untreated malnutrition.⁹³⁷

Moreover, on 8 May 2014, the UK Department of Health, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department of Education published a response to Sustain's school and hospital food campaign, which recognized the importance of "providing sustainable, high quality, nutritious food across every area of the public sector"⁹³⁸ and introduced legally binding methods for improvement.⁹³⁹ Different departments have developed an appropriate course of action for their part of the public sector.⁹⁴⁰ For example, the Department for Health has set up a Hospital Food Standards Panel to advise on nutritional standards for patient meals and sustainability for example local and sustainable procurement.⁹⁴¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded with a score of +1 for the government's efforts in complying with its commitments of tackling malnutrition with a focus on children, women and smallholders with accountability to natural resources.

Analyst: Xinhe (Alissa) Wang

United States: +1

The United States has fulfilled its commitment to ensure that agricultural investments have a tangible impact on women and small holders, and in ensuring and supporting the use of sustainable resources. This is evident in the ongoing activity of existing projects.

On May 2010, the United States created the Feed the Future (FtF) initiative that seeks to ensure that opportunities for sustainable food security are utilized by the United States and partnering countries.⁹⁴² From 2010 to 2012, President Barack Obama pledged USD 3.5 billion in support of this initiative.⁹⁴³

One of the United States core investments, made through FtF, is in women's empowerment in the agricultural sector.⁹⁴⁴ FtF created a measurement of women's empowerment known as the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (or WEAI). WEAI measures the "empowerment, [agency] and

⁹³⁷ Elderly malnutrition highlighted in government project, BBC News 22 December 2013. Access Date: 11 May 2014. <http://www.bbc.com/news/health-25463483>

⁹³⁸ Government publishes a response to Sustain's school and hospital food campaign, Department of health, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Education (London) 8 May 2014. Access Date: 11 May 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/improving-food-in-hospitals-and-schools>

⁹³⁹ Government publishes a response to Sustain's school and hospital food campaign, Department of health, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Education (London) 8 May 2014. Access Date: 11 May 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/improving-food-in-hospitals-and-schools>

⁹⁴⁰ Government publishes a response to Sustain's school and hospital food campaign, Department of health, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Education (London) 8 May 2014. Access Date: 11 May 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/improving-food-in-hospitals-and-schools>

⁹⁴¹ Government publishes a response to Sustain's school and hospital food campaign, Department of health, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Education (London) 8 May 2014. Access Date: 11 May 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/improving-food-in-hospitals-and-schools>

⁹⁴² Meeting the President's Challenge to End Extreme Poverty, Feed the Future (Washington), 15 February 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://feedthefuture.gov/article/meeting-president-s-challenge-end-extreme-poverty#>

⁹⁴³ The Obama Administration's Feed the Future Initiative, Congressional Research Service (Washington), 10 January 2011. Access Date: 21 December 2013 <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41612.pdf>

⁹⁴⁴ Women and Agriculture: Improving Global Food Security, United States Agency for International Development (Washington), September 2011. Access Date: 21 December 2013 <http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/Clinton%20Women%20and%20Agriculture%20report.pdf>

inclusion of women in the agriculture sector,”⁹⁴⁵ which in turn has impacts on women’s decision-making abilities, access to income and leadership in the community.⁹⁴⁶

Moreover, through FtF, the United States has worked to connect smallholders to the global economy. This has primarily taken place through providing “smallholder farmers with the tools and technologies they need to produce more robust harvests” and, consequently have greater access to opportunities in local markets. Moreover, there has been an increased focus on engaging women smallholders. This is evident in the fact that out of the nearly 7.5 million farmers that used “improved technology and management practices” with FtF support; of these, approximately 30 per cent were women.⁹⁴⁷

Additionally, although the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has supported investments in areas related of sustainable food production—evident in the United States’ involvement in the Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Collaborative Research Support Program and the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research—with the goal of increasing agricultural productivity and economic growth,⁹⁴⁸ the role of the private sector has been emphasized. Although this alludes to President Obama’s call for greater private sector involvement, it does not speak to increased levels of public funding for such programs and research initiatives.

In January 2014, at the World Economic Forum at Davos, USAID and Dupont announced a Memorandum of Understanding — a commitment to increase farmer productivity by “improving smallholder farmers’ access to key tools and technologies [ensuring] opportunities to participate in increasing global markets.”⁹⁴⁹ Furthermore, on 15 April 2014, USAID partnered with Mexico to assist El Salvador in “[increasing] cacao production as an alternative source of income for rural farmers affected by the coffee rust outbreak.”⁹⁵⁰ This initiative involves the training of approximately 10,000 female and male farmers on “supply chain opportunities [and] sustainable farming.”⁹⁵¹

The United States continues to implement existing programs that are designed to support women and smallholders, as well as facilitate sustainable agricultural practices, with new investments in these

⁹⁴⁵ The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index, Feed the Future (Washington), 12 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://feedthefuture.gov/article/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index-0>

⁹⁴⁶ Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index, International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington), 2012. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/weai_brochure.pdf

⁹⁴⁷ Progress Report: Growing Innovation, Harvesting Results, Feed the Future (Washington), June 2013. Access Date: December 2013.

http://www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/feed_the_future_progress_report_2013.pdf

⁹⁴⁸ Investing in Sustainable Agriculture, United States Agency for International Development (Washington), 11 April 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/investing-sustainable-agriculture>

⁹⁴⁹ USAID and Dupont Announce Commitment to Increase Farmer Productivity and Food and Nutrition Security, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 23 January 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jan-23-2014-usaid-and-dupont-announce-commitment-increase-farmer-productivity>

⁹⁵⁰ U.S. and Mexico Partner to Increase Cacao Production in El Salvador, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 15 April 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-15-2014-us-and-mexico-partner-increase-cacao-production-el-salvador>

⁹⁵¹ U.S. and Mexico Partner to Increase Cacao Production in El Salvador, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 15 April 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-15-2014-us-and-mexico-partner-increase-cacao-production-el-salvador>

areas having been made since the Lough Erne Summit. As a result, this reports awards the United States a score of +1.

Analyst: Aditya Ran

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote health and nutrition investments in areas that directly target women and small holders, which are accountable and resource responsible.

On 28 October 2013, Ambassador, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, H.E. Mr. Ioannis Vrailas reaffirmed the commitment by the EU to pay “special attention to small-holder farmers, particularly women” and to “adopt ecologically efficient agricultural practices” and “improve their nutrition status.”⁹⁵²

Moreover, on the 24 November 2013, the EU launched the “Food Security Policy and Strategy Capacity Building Programme” and announced EUR 8.6 million allocated to its support.⁹⁵³ Additionally, the EU extended its approach for Eastern Sudan by including provisions to support small-scale farmers to improve their agricultural productivity while promoting at the same time sustainable use of arable land. To this end EUR 20 million in funding is available.⁹⁵⁴

The European Union together with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization has also provided EUR 60 million in assistance as a part of the Millennium Development Goals under which the EU and FAO focus on agricultural development involving smallholder farmers and their families to promote improved nutrition and support for agricultural policies.⁹⁵⁵

In addition, the EU has reinforced its support for the Sahel region for the period 2014 to 2020 with the announcement of new funding by EU Development Commissioner, Adris Piebalgs, during a joint visit with UN Secretary, Ban Ki Moon, World Bank President, Jim Yong Kim, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, and African Development Bank President, Donald Kaberuka.⁹⁵⁶

The support of EUR 5 billion aims to help Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Chad tackle the challenges of agriculture and food security among others.⁹⁵⁷ Accordingly, during the visits to each of the six countries, the EU announced support in the amount of EUR 442 million to

⁹⁵² EU Statement — United Nations 2nd Committee: Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition, EU at the UN (Brussels) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_14167_en.htm

⁹⁵³ European Development Days addresses Food Security in East Sudan, European Union Delegation to Sudan (Sudan) 25 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/sudan/press_corner/all_news/news/2013/20131125_en.htm

⁹⁵⁴ European Development Days addresses Food Security in East Sudan, European Union Delegation to Sudan (Khartoum) 25 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/sudan/press_corner/all_news/news/2013/20131125_en.htm

⁹⁵⁵ EU and FAO help six countries achieve the Millennium Development Goal on hunger, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-880_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁵⁶ EU reinforces its support for the Sahel in the years to come, European Commission (Brussels) 4 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1013_en.htm

⁹⁵⁷ EU reinforces its support for the Sahel in the years to come, European Commission (Brussels) 4 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1013_en.htm

Chad,⁹⁵⁸ EUR 623 million to Burkina Faso,⁹⁵⁹ EUR 615 million to Mali,⁹⁶⁰ and EUR 542 million to Niger.⁹⁶¹ Additionally, the EU reached a new agreement with Niger on the Northern Niger Local Development project under which EUR 25.6 million are committed for stabilization and local development.⁹⁶² The goal of this development, amongst others, is to strengthen the capacities of public and private players, improving food security through income from agricultural and pastoral activities.⁹⁶³

Furthermore, during his 18 June 2013 to 20 June 2013 visit to Zambia, EU Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs signed an agreement to support smallholder farmers and promote agricultural conservation in Zambia with EUR 11.1 million in EU funding.⁹⁶⁴ Additionally, the Commissioner attended the Seminar on Energy future of Zambia: Sustainable Energy Sources and Hydro Power Potential, where he expressed the strong support the EU intends to provide to Zambia's energy sector.⁹⁶⁵

On 4 October 2013, The EU announced the provision of EUR 50 million to improve food security and build resilience to drought in southern and eastern Ethiopia as a part of the Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE) initiative.⁹⁶⁶

In addition, on 21 January 2014, the EU announced close to EUR 3 billion in grants for countries and organizations in the region of Central Africa¹ for the period 2014-2020. The new funding aims to benefit the 162 million citizens living in a region that has suffered from a number of armed conflicts as well as chronic poverty and malnutrition.⁹⁶⁷

On 4 February 2014, the EU allocated EUR 320 million through UNICEF to improve the health and nutrition of children and women in 15 developing countries and to help speed progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Funding aims to tackle under-nutrition and infectious

⁹⁵⁸ European Union announces increase in development aid for Chad for 2014-2020, European Commission (Brussels) 7 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1033_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁵⁹ EU announces new development support for Burkina Faso, European Commission (Brussels) 7 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1031_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶⁰ European Union maintains its commitment to Mali, European Commission (Brussels) 4 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1014_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶¹ The EU reinforces its support for development and security in Niger, European Commission (Brussels) 6 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1029_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶² The EU reinforces its support for development and security in Niger, European Commission (Brussels) 6 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1029_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶³ The EU reinforces its support for development and security in Niger, European Commission (Brussels) 6 November 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1029_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶⁴ EU signs new agreement to boost agriculture and promotes access to energy in Zambia, European Commission (Brussels) 18 June 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-550_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶⁵ EU signs new agreement to boost agriculture and promotes access to energy in Zambia, European Commission (Brussels) 18 June 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-550_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶⁶ EU helps to boost food security and build resilience to drought in Ethiopia, European Commission (Brussels) 4 October 2013, Date Accessed: 20 December 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-911_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶⁷ EU confirms its support for development, integration and promotion of peace and stability in Central Africa (Brussels) 21 January 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-45_en.htm?locale=en

diseases.⁹⁶⁸ The EU Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs, also pledged EUR 195 million for Mauritania in the areas of food security, rule of law and healthcare for the years 2014-2020.⁹⁶⁹

Moreover, on 13 February 2014, Commissioner Piebalgs released a statement on sustainable energy in Africa. Piebalgs reaffirmed the importance of energy for the development of sustainable economic growth, sustainable agriculture, quality healthcare, and decent education. In addition, the EU has set itself the goal to help developing countries provide 500 million people with access to sustainable energy services by 2030.⁹⁷⁰

On 14 February 2014, the EU announced EUR 55 million of new support for Cape Verde during the period 2014-2020. The funding will focus specifically on the areas of the fight against poverty, sustainable and inclusive growth and good governance. Additionally, the Commissioner Piebalgs announced the first deployment of the EU's Technical Assistance Facility for Sustainable Energy for All in Cape Verde; a new instrument on energy cooperation which will cover the whole of Africa.⁹⁷¹

Subsequently, on 20 March 2014, the EU announced over EUR 6.5 billion in new support for countries and organizations in Asia for the period 2014-2020. The new funds will address key priorities such as social protection, better health and education, job creation and better integration of partner countries into regional and world markets.⁹⁷²

Additionally on, 4 March 2014, the EU announced EUR 620 million of new EU support to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and EUR 460 million for Rwanda for the period 2014-2020. The funding will focus on the areas of health; environment and sustainable agriculture.⁹⁷³

On 24 and 25 March 2014, at the EUROsociAL conference in Brussels, European Development Commissioner Piebalgs, talked about new EU support of at least EUR2.5 billion for Latin America for the years 2014 to 2020, which is part of the Development Cooperation Instrument. A total of EUR 36 million were budgeted to the EURO-SOLAR programme that provides the most disadvantaged countries with remote training courses in health promotion and disease monitoring.⁹⁷⁴

On 11 April 2014, the EU stepped up its effort to contain the spread of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa by increasing its funding for immediate health operations, experts and risk assessments to EUR 1.1 million.⁹⁷⁵

Furthermore, on 23 to 30 April 2014, Commissioner Piebalgs together with New Zealand Foreign Minister, Murray McCully, undertook a joint mission to the Pacific and Papua New Guinea to further

⁹⁶⁸ EU and UNICEF boost their partnership to improve child and maternal health and to save more children (Brussels) 4 February 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-99_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁶⁹ EU confirms new support to Mauritania during high level visit (Brussels) 10 February 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-126_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁷⁰ Statement by Commissioner Piebalgs on sustainable energy in Africa (Brussels) 13 February 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-3_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁷¹ New EU support for renewable energy and governance in Cape Verde (Brussels) 14 February 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-140_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁷² EU renews its commitment towards development in Asia (Brussels) 20 March 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-286_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁷³ Commissioner Andris Piebalgs announces new EU support for the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda (Brussels) 4 March 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-204_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁷⁴ EU cooperation with Latin America (Brussels) 24 March 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-213_en.htm?locale=en

⁹⁷⁵ Ebola in West Africa: EU increases its immediate health assistance to €1.1 million (Brussels) 11 April 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-426_en.htm?locale=en

strengthen development cooperation in that region. During the trip, the EU launched two projects worth almost EUR 60 million that aim at the development of renewable energy crucial education and healthcare, for growth, tourism and even for the supply of water.⁹⁷⁶

Thus the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for promoting health and nutrition investments in areas that directly relate to women and small holders. It has made accountable investments for smallholder and women that are responsible in regards to natural resources.

Analyst: Alex Mazanik

⁹⁷⁶ New EU support to renewable energy and fighting climate change in the Pacific (Brussels) 22 April 2014, Date Accessed: 2 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-463_en.htm?locale=en

13. Climate Change: Climate and Clean Air Coalition [145]

Commitment:

“[We will pursue ambitious and transparent action] internationally, in the UNFCCC, complemented by actions addressed through other relevant fora, including but not limited to:] the Climate and Clean Air Coalition which we all committed to join at our last Summit, where we will build on the eight global initiatives already begun and further develop the scientific evidence base and private sector involvement.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.56		

Background:

The G8 has been committed to the reduction of pollutants and other steps necessary to halt climate change since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.⁹⁷⁷

In 1992, the UNFCCC is created as an international treaty in order to coordinate efforts in the international community towards limiting the average rise of global temperatures.⁹⁷⁸ There are broadly speaking four focus areas the UNFCCC works within as part of its mandate: mitigation (1), adaptation (2), finance technology and capacity building (3), and economic instruments (4).⁹⁷⁹

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 specifically recognised the impact of short lived climate pollutants on climate change and established the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs).⁹⁸⁰ The focus of the CCAC is the reduction of SLCPs which include gasses such as: “methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and many hydrofluorocarbons, [which] are responsible for a substantial fraction of climate change.”⁹⁸¹ On 24 April 2012, the CCAC

⁹⁷⁷ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 20 May 2013. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/index.html#2013>

⁹⁷⁸ Background on the UNFCCC, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn, Germany). Access Date: 29 November 2013.

⁹⁷⁹ An overview of the mandates, as well as the progress of work under institutions, mechanisms, and arrangement under the Convention. UNFCCC (Warsaw) 30 October 2013. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/adp2/eng/inf02.pdf>

⁹⁸⁰ Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/ConceptPaper.pdf>

⁹⁸¹ Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://www.unep.org/ccac/About/tabid/101649/Default.aspx>

members met in Stockholm and prepared five initiatives focussing on municipal solid waste, diesel engines, brick production, oil and natural gas production, and alternatives for HFCs.⁹⁸²

Commitment Features:

The CCAC is “a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, and representatives of the private sector, the environmental community, and other members of civil society.” The CCAC’s goals are the following:

1. Raising awareness of SLCP impacts and mitigation strategies;
2. Enhancing and developing new national and regional actions, including by identifying and overcoming barriers, enhancing capacity, and mobilizing support;
3. Promoting best practices and showcasing successful efforts; and
4. Improving scientific understanding of SLCP impacts and mitigation strategies.⁹⁸³

The Coalition also helps “to provide funds to help create the necessary enabling environment for action, and leverage greater private sector investment in SLCP mitigation.”⁹⁸⁴

The commitment specifically mentions the need to “further develop the scientific evidence base and private sector involvement.” Thus, compliance will be assessed on the basis of members’ participation on these two issues. Full compliance will be awarded to members, which take significant actions to further develop CCAC scientific evidence base and promote private sector involvement in CCAC activities.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not participate in further development of CCAC scientific evidence base AND does not promote private sector involvement in CCAC activities.
0	Member participates in further development of CCAC scientific evidence base OR promotes private sector involvement in CCAC activities.
+1	Member participates in further development of CCAC scientific evidence base AND promotes private sector involvement in CCAC activities.

Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to contribute to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs).

Canada is a founding member, leading partner, and the largest financial contributor of the CCAC.⁹⁸⁵ Canada participates in several of the CCAC’s initiatives, including as a co-lead on the initiative to reduce SLCPs.⁹⁸⁶

⁹⁸² CCAC A Year in the Coalition 2012-2013, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris). Access Date: 30 November 2013.

⁹⁸³ Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 25 December 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/ConceptPaper.pdf>

⁹⁸⁴ Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 25 December 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/ConceptPaper.pdf>

⁹⁸⁵ Minister Aglukkaq Travels to Norway to Attend the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, Environment Canada 1 September 2003. Access Date: 16 December 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A979EAB8-E681-4026-8B8F-ED6A1C50507B>.

⁹⁸⁶ United Nations Environment Program, Climate and Clean Air Coalition. Access Date: 16 December 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Canada.aspx>.

On 26 March 2014, Parliamentary Secretary Colin Carrie, on behalf of the Honourable Leona Aglukkaq, Minister of the Environment, gave a speech at GLOBE 2014 focused on encouraging Canada's business participation in the CCAC. During his speech, Carrie noted that reducing SLCP's is an integral part of Canada's broader climate change and clean air agenda.⁹⁸⁷

On 20 February 2014, Environment Minister Leona Aglukkaq announced CAD 2.5 million towards the establishment of the Canada-Mexico Climate Change Cooperation Platform, a project that aims to engage with Mexico through the CCAC.⁹⁸⁸ The bilateral project is expected to focus on several climate change initiatives, including strengthening cooperation between Mexico and other Latin American and Caribbean countries on the criteria of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.⁹⁸⁹

On October 2013, Environment Canada publishes an emissions trend report outlining Canada's progress in advancing the UNFCCC's work towards climate change mitigation. According to the report, Canada is investing CAD 1.2 billion in new and additional climate change financing to support global emissions reduction.⁹⁹⁰ To support the long-term mitigation of SLCPs in developing countries, the Government of Canada is delivering financial support including CAD 3 million to the Trust Fund and an additional CAD 7 million for other related projects.⁹⁹¹

Furthermore, Canada has taken action to advance the UNFCCC's mandate in areas of adaptation and capacity building. The Canadian government has provided CAD 12.6 million to the World Meteorological Organization for projects aimed at enhancing weather services for vulnerable countries to adapt to climate change.⁹⁹² In a collaborative project with the United Nations Development Program, Canada has provided CAD 20 million of fast-start financing for a broad range of capacity building projects to help local populations reduce the impact of climate change.⁹⁹³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to reduce the use of SLCPs domestically and internationally through legislative and funding initiatives and for its action to contribute to the UNFCCC's mandate.

Analyst: Duja Muhanna

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to contribute to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs).

⁹⁸⁷ Parliamentary Secretary Carrie delivers opening remarks on Canada's partnership with the Climate Change, Environment Canada 26 March 2014. Access Date: 12 April 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=4&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=6672&nid=829659&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVl=2014&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVl=1&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVl=1&crtr.page=1&crtr.yrndVI=2014&crtr.dyndVI=12>.

⁹⁸⁸ Canada-Mexico Climate Change Cooperation, Environment Canada 20 February 2014. Access Date: 14 April 2014. <http://ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=976258C6-1&news=243AF319-291B-4526-A563-BE5FF15DD463>.

⁹⁸⁹ Canada-Mexico Climate Change Cooperation, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 20 February 2014. Access Date: 14 April 2014. <http://ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=976258C6-1&news=243AF319-291B-4526-A563-BE5FF15DD463>.

⁹⁹⁰ Canada's Emissions Trend, Environment Canada October 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013.

http://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/985F05FB-4744-4269-8C1A-D443F8A86814/1001-Canada's%20Emissions%20Trends%202013_e.pdf

⁹⁹¹ United Nations Environment Program, Climate and Clean Air Coalition. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Canada.aspx>.

⁹⁹² Canada's Action on Climate Change, Government of Canada 13 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=0A607A30-1&offset=1&toc=show>.

⁹⁹³ Canada's Action on Climate Change, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=0A607A30-1&offset=1&toc=show>.

On 20 and 21 September 2013, France held a second environmental conference to discuss the framework of ecological transition for 2014. The roadmap outlined three objectives for 2014: energy transition, biodiversity, and ecological tax.⁹⁹⁴ The Parliament planned to review a bill of energy transition for adoption before the end of 2014. Subsequently, the French Government announced the creation of the Office of Biodiversity and the establishment of a Climate-Energy Contribution in its Finance Act in 2014.⁹⁹⁵

Moreover on 22 November 2013, the French Government was selected to host the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change in 2015.⁹⁹⁶ President François Hollande announced that France would play a decisive role in negotiations among the participating countries. President François Hollande highlighted that “an ambitious target of 40 per cent in greenhouse emission by 2030 and of 60 per cent by 2040” is necessary to curb climate change.⁹⁹⁷

Similarly, on 31 January 2014, the French and United Kingdom governments issued a joint declaration on nuclear energy and agreed to take climate change action. Both leaders reiterated that nuclear power has a key role to play “in a cost-effective low carbon transition.” Additionally, UK Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Edward Davey and French Energy Minister Phillipe Martin met to “discuss how the two countries can further work together to develop interconnectors, nuclear and renewable energy projects; secure an ambitious and early EU 2030 energy and climate package; and deliver a global climate deal at the Paris hosted UN climate conference in 2015.”⁹⁹⁸

Furthermore, on 25 April 2014, Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy Ségolène Royal presented six concrete environmental projects that are broken down into twenty-seven different actions in order to promote “green growth, social progress and environmental progress.”⁹⁹⁹

France has received a score of 0 for its commitments to undertake significant actions in laying out the groundwork for sustainable development relating to the UNFCCC’s mandate. While France is active in its work, the government has not undertaken measures to specifically regulate the reduction of SLCPs in pertaining to CCAC.

Analyst: Freda Zhang

⁹⁹⁴ Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy: Suites de la conférence environnementale 2013, Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 25 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=34187

⁹⁹⁵ Discours de clôture de la Conférence environnementale Portail du Gouvernement, 21 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/premier-ministre/discours-de-cloture-de-la-conference-environnementale>

⁹⁹⁶ France confirmed as host of 2015 Climate Conference, France-Diplomatie (Paris) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/sustainable-development-1097/21st-conference-of-the-parties-on/article/france-confirmed-as-host-of-2015>

⁹⁹⁷ Issues and reasons behind the French offer to host the 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change 2015, France-Diplomatie (Paris) 22 May 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/sustainable-development-1097/21st-conference-of-the-parties-on/article/issues-and-reasons-behind-the>

⁹⁹⁸ UK and France sign declaration on nuclear energy and agree cooperation on ambitious climate change action, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 January 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-france-sign-declaration-on-nuclear-energy-and-agree-cooperation-on-ambitious-climate-change-action>

⁹⁹⁹ Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy: Les chantiers prioritaires du ministère, Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-chantiers-prioritaires-du.html>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mitigate short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), as dictated by the Climate and Clean Air Committee (CCAC). Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

The Climate and Clean Air Committee states that, “Germany is particularly committed to reducing the pollutants addressed by the CCAC (so-called SLCPs).”¹⁰⁰⁰ This has been observed domestically as Germany domestically reduced pollutants such as: tropospheric ozone precursors, black carbon, nitrogen compounds, fluorinated greenhouse gases, and methane emissions.¹⁰⁰¹ In addition, Germany partakes in many multilateral activities on the international level.

On 3 April 2011, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety published a report on Germany’s climate change policies. Compared to the Greenhouse gas (GHG) levels of 1990, Germany in 2011 is 26.5 per cent lower.¹⁰⁰² Furthermore, Germany aims to increase the reduction of the GHG target by 40 per cent as of 2020 — in contrast, the EU’s ambitions are to reduce by 30 percent as of 2020.

According to a study published by the Ecologic Institute in June 2013, increased activity regarding energy efficiency and integration of renewable energy will have to be taken, if Germany is expected to achieve its 2020 ambition. Nevertheless, there have been significant measures taken between May 2012 and January 2013. Policy developments, such as the high implicit taxation rates on energy have rendered Germany’s economy the sixth least energy intensive in the EU.¹⁰⁰³

Additionally, on 8 November 2013 a draft of the government coalition agreement was released. Section 1.4, proposes decrease the Feed in Tariffs (FITs) program that help support wind energy companies. The agreement also would see the offshore wind capacity goal for 2020 decrease from 10GW to 6.5GW.¹⁰⁰⁴

Moreover, on 11 April 2014 Germany announced — along with the US and UK — a new initiative focused on combating climate change, called Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance.¹⁰⁰⁵ The function of this initiative is to increase the public’s leverage of the private sphere. Many large financial institutions are expected to support the effort.

Germany’s objectives combating climate change are ambitious. Mitigating SLCPs and aiming for lower GHGs, Germany has successfully complied both constituents of the commitment. In consequence, Germany has received a compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Humeniuk

¹⁰⁰⁰ Germany, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris). Access Date: 5 January 2014.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Germany.aspx>

¹⁰⁰¹ Germany, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris). Access Date: 5 January 2014.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Germany.aspx>

¹⁰⁰² Germany’s Climate Policies Towards a Low Carbon Society 3 April 2011. Access Date: 5 January 2014.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/2-4-110402_german_cc_bmu_bkk.pdf

¹⁰⁰³ Assessment of climate change policies in the context of the European Semester (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/progress/docs/de_2013_en.pdf

¹⁰⁰⁴ Angela Merkel agrees to form German coalition with Social democrats, The Guardian (London) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/27/angela-merkel-german-coalition-social-democrats>

¹⁰⁰⁵ UK, US, Germany Launch Climate Finance Innovation Lab 11 April 2014. Access Date: 10 May 2014. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/uk-us-germany-launch-climate-finance-innovation-lab/240417/>

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action with regards to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, (CCAC) with its focus on reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP).

On 10 October 2013, Italian minister of economic development, Flavo Zanon, and Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando, signed a ministerial decree on biorefineries.¹⁰⁰⁶ This decree aims to promote the development, investment, and acceleration in the production of conventional bio-fuels by simplifying the procedures and permits involved in this sector.¹⁰⁰⁷ Bio-fuels are environmentally friendly and renewable. The use of biofuels will strengthen Italy's goal of carbon dioxide reductions by 2020 under EU directives and UN timelines.

On 28 October 2013, Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando, met 12 European Union ministers and set out a new manifesto outlining: a package of climate and energy policies for 2030, reform of the European emissions market and a target for carbon dioxide reduction under the UN climate negotiations.¹⁰⁰⁸ The main intent of this legislative agreement was to promote immediate action with respect to carbon dioxide reduction.

In addition, on 7 November 2013, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) stated that, among other countries, Italy has contributed in 2013 EUR 781,168 to the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC for the Convention and EUR 455,530 to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for the Kyoto protocol.¹⁰⁰⁹ However, Italy still has contributions outstanding of EUR 629,747 for the Convention and EUR 411, 894 for the Kyoto Protocol; thus, not meeting their proposed amount for 2013.¹⁰¹⁰

On 15 November 2013, the Italian Council of Ministers approved the "Green Agenda" bill containing 31 articles that set out new policy and directive on environmental protection, regulatory frameworks and sustainable economic development.¹⁰¹¹ All new policies have a focus on cost reduction, simplification and administrative transparency. Articles of this "Green Agenda" that demonstrate legislative action in regards to the UNFCCC and CCAC focuses include article 12:

¹⁰⁰⁶ Orlando and sign Zanonato regulation of biorefineries. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 10 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/orlando-e-zanonato-firmano-regolamento-su-bioraffinerie>

¹⁰⁰⁷ Orlando and sign Zanonato regulation of biorefineries. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 10 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/orlando-e-zanonato-firmano-regolamento-su-bioraffinerie>

¹⁰⁰⁸ Europe immediately reduce CO2 emissions, the appeal of Orlando and 12 European Ministers. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 28 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/europa-riduca-subito-emissioni-co2-lappello-di-orlando-e-12-ministri-europei>

¹⁰⁰⁹ Administrative, financial and institutional matters budget performance for the biennium 2012-2013. UNFCCC (Warsaw) 07 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/inf15.pdf>

¹⁰¹⁰ Administrative, financial and institutional matters budget performance for the biennium 2012-2013. UNFCCC (Warsaw) 07 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/inf15.pdf>

¹⁰¹¹ CDM approves related environmental "Green Agenda of the government". Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 15 November 2013. Date of Access: 23 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/cdm-approva-collegato-ambientale-lagenda-verde-del-governo>

incentive for Green economy recycling and re-use; article 15: measures to increase collection and recycling, and 20; planning incineration plants.¹⁰¹²

Furthermore, on 27 November 2013, the Italian Ministry of Environment announced that it will be allocating EUR 5 million for the environmental rehabilitation of the Port of Piombino to ensure it is environmentally sustainable and competitive in today's market,¹⁰¹³ Specific reference to the mechanisms by which the rehabilitation will be environmentally sustainable or how it will reduce SCLPs was omitted.

On 18 December 2013, Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando announced that a working group has been created to develop a national plan for the prevention of food waste as part of the National plan of waste prevention.¹⁰¹⁴ This initiative could impact Italy's SCLP emissions, especially landfill emissions. However, this announcement did not make specific reference emission reductions. On 19 December 2013, Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando also signed a program agreement to coordinate anti-pollution initiatives in Po basin; a location with frequent smog advisory days.¹⁰¹⁵ However, no operation proposals or funding has been provided.

On 21 December 2013, an agreement was reached on the cooperation in the areas of energy and climate change between Italian Foreign Minister Emma Bonino, and Head of Iran's Department of Environment, Masoumeh Ebtekar, in Tehran, Iran.¹⁰¹⁶ No further action and no direct implications to SCLP reductions or UNFCCC focuses were mentioned.

Additionally, on 23 January 2014 Environment Minister Andrea Orlando today launched a series of institutional meetings in the light of the proposed yesterday by the European Commission to cut 40% of CO₂ emissions and to aim for a 27% share of renewable energy by 2030. The minister this morning had a bilateral meeting with the UK Minister for Energy and climate Change Ed Davey. During the meeting, Orlando and Davey compared the different approaches with respect to the commitment of reducing emissions in order to define the most effective engagement strategy on climate change. Orlando also added that Italy will carry out a study to determine a strategy for reducing emissions, developing renewable energy and increased energy efficiency that contribute to the economic recovery of the country and that takes into account Italy's industrial base.¹⁰¹⁷

On 4 February 2014 Environment Minister Andrea Orlando met with the Secretary General of the UN Ban Ki-Moon in New York to discuss Italy's activities regarding climate change, in light of

¹⁰¹² CDM approves related environmental "Green Agenda of the government". Ministreo dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 15 November 2013. Date of Acces: 23 December 2013.

<http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/cdm-approva-collegato-ambientale-lagenda-verde-del-governo>

¹⁰¹³ Piombino, Minambiente 5 million Euros. Orlando: Respected promise. Ministreo dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare (Livorno). 27 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

<http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/piombino-da-minambiente-5-milioni-di-euro-orlando-rispettato-impegno-preso>

¹⁰¹⁴ Italy has a national plan for the prevention of food waste. Ministreo dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare (Rome) 18 Decemeber 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/litalia-avra-un-piano-nazionale-di-prevenzione-dello-spreco-alimentare>

¹⁰¹⁵ Smog, Po basin regions sign agreement to fight pollution. Ministreo dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare (Milan). 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/smog-regioni-bacino-padano-firmano-accordo-lotta-inquinamento>

¹⁰¹⁶ Italian FM meets director of Iran's Department of the Environment. Tehran Times (Tehran). 21 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.tehrantimes.com/politics/112977-italian-fm-meets-director-of-irans-department-of-the-environment>

¹⁰¹⁷ EU, Orlando: 40% positive cut CO₂ emissions, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 23 January 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ue-orlando-positivo-taglio-40-emissioni-co2>

Italy's EU Presidency in the second half of 2014 and the management of major international events such as the High Level Political Forum on Climate Change, the Third International Conference for Small Island Developing State in the climate change negotiations, the definition of the objectives of sustainable development and on the opening of negotiations on post-2015.

Orlando added that in order to meet European carbon targets by 2030, countries can decarbonize the economy by implementing a series of measures at the global level, "including defining a program of gradual replacement fuels and technologies; establishing a "carbon tax" global allow the overcoming of tariff barriers to the diffusion of low-carbon technologies; ensure the protection of intellectual property in favor of the producers of low-carbon technologies; create measures financial and technical cooperation support to emerging economies and developing countries to achieve the necessary infrastructure to change the energy system."¹⁰¹⁸

In a statement by the Italian Secretary for the Environment Silvia Velo, on 14 April 2014 she stated that it is necessary to "step up policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions." This was in response to the alarm raised by the UN Scientific Forum on Climate Change. Veil further noted that on the eve of the Presidency of the European Union, Italy should be at the forefront and become a promoter of unified action that includes net and effective interventions to combat global warming and the effects it produces on the environment by (1) slowing the rise of global temperatures and (2) by preparing to deal with the negative consequences of climate change already on their way.¹⁰¹⁹

Moreover, on 4 April 2014 the Italian Council of Ministers committed EU 800 million from 2014 to 2020 to promote energy efficiency. The decree introduced new measures to promote energy efficiency in the central public administration, public and private buildings, production processes, systems of production, transmission and distribution of energy in the domestic sector, in order to achieve targets of reducing energy consumption by 2020 set by the national Energy Strategy.¹⁰²⁰

On 29 April 2014, the University of Genoa and Environment Ministry, Corrado Clini signed an agreement for the analysis and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, as part of Italy's low-carbon development policies. A team of researchers in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment will measure greenhouse emissions at the University and identify possible actions for gradual reduction. Clini added that already six other universities had signed the agreement as well as 200 companies.¹⁰²¹

Italy was awarded a score of 0 for its significant steps in invoking legislation to promote the reduction of SCLPs and many of the UNFCCC focuses. However, Italy has not provided significant funding as promised to both the UNFCCC and CCAC during the compliance period.

¹⁰¹⁸ Climate: Orlando will meet Ban Ki-Moon, strong Italian commitment to counter climate change, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 4 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-orlando-incontra-ban-ki-moon-forte-impegno-italia-contrasto-cambiamenti-climatici>

¹⁰¹⁹ Environment, Veil, "On reducing greenhouse gas emissions need rapid interventions with the EU," Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 14 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ambientevelo-su-riduzione-gas-serra-servono-interventi-rapidi-con-ue>

¹⁰²⁰ Council of Ministers: 800 million for Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 4 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/consiglio-dei-ministri-800-milioni-lefficienza-energetica>

¹⁰²¹ University of Genoa and Environment Ministry sign agreement for the analysis and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions of the University, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 29 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/universita-di-genova-e-ministero-dellambiente-firmano-laccordo-lanalisi-e-la-riduzione>

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with any of its commitments regarding climate change. So far it has not taken legislative action or allocated funding to the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), nor has it taken significance action towards assisting the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CACC).

Japan is still experiencing repercussions of the Fukushima nuclear meltdown. On 16 September 2013, Japan has shut down its last nuclear reactor with no schedule for when the reactors will be operational again. This lack of nuclear energy which once supplied 30 per cent of Japan's power has caused difficulties in Japan's abilities to meet its climate change commitments.¹⁰²²

On 15 November 2013, the Japanese government lowered 2020 emission targets from a 25 per cent reduction from 2005 to 3.8 per cent.¹⁰²³ The target cut is a reversal in mitigation commitments made by Japan to the UNFCCC.

Furthermore, on 11 April 2014, the Japanese Cabinet approved the Basic Energy Plan which allows for the resumption of Japan's nuclear operations. The Cabinet approved a commitment to make renewable resources account for 20 per cent of the electricity supply by 2030.¹⁰²⁴

Thus, Japan has received a score of -1 for taking minimal measures to meet its commitments.

Analyst: Xi Xi (Edward) Xiao

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on climate change.

On 18 September 2013, Russian Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Rinat Gizatulin hosted a working meeting with the representatives of Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) Board of Directors and administration. The participants discussed practical environment protection issues and prospective areas of cooperation for 2013-2015. The implementation of the 2011 agreement between the Russian Federation and NEFCO and the cooperation within the Arctic Council Project Support Instrument were also among the topics discussed at the meeting.¹⁰²⁵ The Arctic Council Project Support Instrument (PSI) mobilizes climate finance from multiple sources, including domestic and international banks, IFIs, private foundations and enterprises.¹⁰²⁶ One of the projects supported by the PSI addresses short-lived climate pollutants

¹⁰²² Japan halts last nuclear reactor at Ohi, BBC News UK Edition 15 September 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-24099022>

¹⁰²³ Japan's new CO2 goal dismays U.N. climate conference, Reuters US Edition 15 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/15/us-climate-japan-idUSBRE9AE00P20131115>

¹⁰²⁴ Japan approves new energy policy, reinstating nuclear power, Digital Journal 11 April 2014. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://digitaljournal.com/news/world/japan-approves-new-energy-policy-reinstating-nuclear-power/article/380478#ixzz30FnzSeYM>

¹⁰²⁵ A working meeting between the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Rinat Gizatulin and the representatives of Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) Board of Directors and administration took place on 18 September 2013, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 18 September 2013. Access Date: 20 May 2014. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=131410>.

¹⁰²⁶ A Funding Mechanism for the Arctic Council's Priority Projects: the Arctic Council Project Support Instrument. 2013 NEFCO. Access Date: 20 May 2014. http://www.nefco.org/sites/nefco.viestinta.org/files/PSI%20_Article_HUA.pdf.

emissions such as black carbon from diesel sources, methane, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons.^{1027,1028}

On 6 March 2014, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) hosted a Russo-Swedish seminar “Black carbon and its effect on environment, health and climate change.” The participants discussed the ways to reduce short-lived pollutants emission, primarily black carbon. The head of the MNRE Department of international cooperation Nuritdin Inamov proposed furthering international cooperation and knowledge-sharing, developing a monitoring system as well as broadening scientific research of black carbon emissions impact on environment. Russian participants informed their Swedish colleagues of the current Russian efforts to cut black carbon emissions, reduce air pollution and diminish its negative effects on human health.¹⁰²⁹

On 2-3 April 2014, Russia took part in the meeting of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CACC) Working Group for the first time. The Russian delegation was headed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Department of International Cooperation director Nuritdin Inamov. In his address to the participants, Mr. Inamov underscored the negative influence of black carbon emissions on the ecosystem and human health. He also stated that Russia cooperates with other states on black carbon emissions reduction both on bilateral and multilateral basis, as well as within the Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon and Methane (TFBCM).¹⁰³⁰

On 14 April 2014, the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment hosted a third meeting of the Arctic Council TFBCM. The participants discussed the implementation of the commitments made at the 2013 Kiruna Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting and a draft Action Plan on black carbon and methane emissions reduction.¹⁰³¹

Russia has taken actions aimed at further development of CCAC scientific evidence base and has taken part in the efforts to promote private sector involvement in activities aimed at reducing short-lived climate pollutants emissions.

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. Thus it gets a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, passing measures that directly tackle all four categories of this commitment: mitigation (1) adaptation, (2) finance technology, (3) capacity building, and (4) economic instruments.

¹⁰²⁷ ACAP Work Plan 2009-2013, Arctic Council 2009. Access Date: 20 May 2014.<http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/ru/document-archive/category/73-acap-work-plans?download=274:acap-work-plan-2011-2013>.

¹⁰²⁸ ACAP Work Plan 2013-2015, Arctic Council 2013. Access Date: 20 May 2014.<http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/ru/document-archive/category/73-acap-work-plans?download=1787:acap-work-plan-2013-2015>.

¹⁰²⁹ Russo-Swedish seminar “Black carbon and its effect on environment, health and climate change”, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 6 March 2014.

http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=133919&sphrase_id=414511. Access Date: 7 March 2014.

¹⁰³⁰ Russian Federation participated in the work of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition for the first time, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 9 April 2014. Access Date: 20 May 2014.
http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=134138&sphrase_id=444483.

¹⁰³¹ The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment hosted the Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon and Methane, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 9 April 2014. Access Date: 20 May 2014.
http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=134186&sphrase_id=444514.

On 7 November 2013 Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg gave a speech on the environment at an event hosted by the Green Alliance. Clegg observed that although some claim focusing on economic recovery should be the main priority, he argued this is in fact the time “to sharpen” the UK’s “green commitments,” adding that the UK must “make low carbon industry a cornerstone of the new economy.” He also summarized some of the key initiatives being undertaken by the current administration including the Energy Bill, the Green Investment Bank and the Local Sustainable Transport Fund. Clegg further highlighted that the government is working towards passing a “5p charge on throw-away plastic bags;” planting over one million trees “by the end of parliament;” and launching a “National Pollinator strategy next spring to protect the country’s bees and many other pollinating insects.”¹⁰³²

Regarding the UN climate change negotiations in Warsaw he emphasized that the UK would be pushing for an agreement to reduce the EU’s greenhouse gases by 50 per cent by 2030 — “the most ambitious target proposed by any member state.” He also noted that Britain is meeting its target of obtaining 15 per cent of its energy from renewable sources by 2020. The UK is currently the number one generator of offshore wind.¹⁰³³

In addition, Clegg welcomed the efforts of the Green Investment Bank which is now operating and which seeks to “to accelerate the UK’s transition to a green economy and to create an enduring Institution, operating independently of Government.”¹⁰³⁴ According to Clegg, 80 per cent of the 85,000 homes which have had a Green Deal assessment confirmed that they have or intend to install an energy saving measures. Clegg also asserted that he wants to give the Green Investment Bank “the power to borrow on the markets as early as possible in the next parliament — in order to support greater levels of investment.”¹⁰³⁵

The UK government has also introduced the Local Sustainable Transport Fund which seeks to support “low carbon transport schemes.” Over GBP 1 billion will be invested to promote alternative forms of transportation such as walking, biking or public transportation.¹⁰³⁶ It is also pushing for “ultra low emission vehicles” by 2040. The UK committed GBP 400 million from 2010 to 2015 to make vehicle affordable for consumers. An additional sum of GBP 500 million will be invested by 2020.¹⁰³⁷

Moreover, in a response from the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change to the Breathe Clean Air Group about the Barton Renewable Energy Plant, member of Parliament Edward Davey assured that “a biomass plant using primarily waste wood would need to go through an extremely rigorous process for pollution control.” The permit given to the plant would set limits to “on emissions to air, water, sewer, land and groundwater; disposal of ash; operating conditions such as temperature, oxygen and polluting gas concentrations; conditions on the fuel that can be burned;

¹⁰³² Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

¹⁰³³ Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

¹⁰³⁴ About Us, Green Investment Bank. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <http://www.greeninvestmentbank.com/who-we-are/default.html>

¹⁰³⁵ Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

¹⁰³⁶ Local Sustainable Transport Fund, Department of Transport (London) 2 July 2013. Access Date: 20 July 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-sustainable-transport-fund>

¹⁰³⁷ Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

monitoring and reporting requirements; and conditions to achieve control of noise emissions and energy efficiency.”¹⁰³⁸

Additionally, at the Conference of Parties (COP19) in Warsaw, Poland, the UK made a significant financial pledge towards emission reduction projects as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In conjunction with the United States, Norway and the World Bank, the UK launched the US\$280 million “BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes,” which aims to curve deforestation levels by partnering with developing countries. After Norway, the UK was the second largest contributor, pledging a total of US\$120 million.¹⁰³⁹ According to Edward Davey, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change “The UK’s key objective for the Warsaw climate change talks has been met. All countries have now agreed to start their homework to prepare for a global climate change deal in 2015.”¹⁰⁴⁰

Furthermore, on 18 December 2013, the Energy Act received Royal Assent. According to Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, it aims “to create the world’s first low carbon electricity market.” The Act creates provisions for decarbonization, puts in place measures to attract the GBP 110 billion of investment to replace current generating capacity and upgrade the grid by 2020, and to cope with a rising demand for electricity.¹⁰⁴¹

In addition, the UK is undertaking multilateral efforts to reduce greenhouse emissions. Under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) the UK is providing GBP 75 million to develop a wide range of projects such as renewable energy production, energy efficiency improvements and low carbon transport development in Chile, India, Nigeria and Turkey. Combined these initiatives are projected to save 7.3 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide.¹⁰⁴² Furthermore, the UK Secretary of State Edward Davey met with the Romanian Environment Minister, Rovana Plumb on 4 December 2013. The two countries are working “on deepening their bilateral working relations on national and EU energy, climate and low carbon policies in order to tackle climate change effectively while boosting jobs and growth.”¹⁰⁴³ In particular, they reaffirmed both countries commitment to reduce EU greenhouse emissions by 80 to 95 per cent on 1990 levels by 2050. They also acknowledged that promoting a “transition to a low carbon, green future” will contribute significantly to job creation and economic recovery.¹⁰⁴⁴

¹⁰³⁸ Response to Breathe Clean Air Group campaign about burning wood and biomass, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 29 July 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/response-to-breathe-clean-air-group-campaign-about-burning-wood-and-biomass>

¹⁰³⁹ Climate Change Negotiations in Warsaw Result in a Timeline for Agreement in 2015, Brookings (Washington) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/up-front/posts/2013/11/27-climate-change-warsaw-cop19-timeline-hultman#>

¹⁰⁴⁰ Outcomes of the COP19 international talks on climate change, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 24 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/outcomes-of-the-cop19-international-climate-change-talks>

¹⁰⁴¹ Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>

¹⁰⁴² Low carbon transition in Chile, India, Nigeria and Turkey, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 May 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/case-studies/how-the-international-climate-fund-icf-is-supporting-a-low-carbon-transition-in-chile-india-nigeria-and-turkey>

¹⁰⁴³ UK and Romania joint statement on Green Growth, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 4 December 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-romania-joint-statement-on-green-growth>

¹⁰⁴⁴ Joint Statement on Green Growth, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 4 December 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/263187/JOINT_STATEMENT_ON_GREEN_GROWTH.pdf

Moreover, the UK is working to developing advanced low-carbon fuels technologies, like converting yoghurt containers into diesel or turning household waste into jet fuel. According to Baroness Kramer Britain needs to cut its transport related emissions. “The government is looking at whether such innovative processes can help reduce carbon emissions and support the growth of a high-tech, highly-skilled industry.” Earlier in the year the UK government announced a GBP 25 million competition to develop a demonstration plant to produce advanced transport fuels.¹⁰⁴⁵

On 31 January 2014, the United Kingdom and French governments issued a joint declaration on nuclear energy and agreed to take climate change action. Both leaders reiterated that nuclear power has a key role to play “in a cost-effective low carbon transition.” Additionally, UK Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Edward Davey and French Energy Minister Phillipe Martin met to “discuss how the two countries can further work together to develop interconnectors, nuclear and renewable energy projects; secure an ambitious and early EU 2030 energy and climate package; and deliver a global climate deal at the Paris hosted UN climate conference in 2015.”¹⁰⁴⁶

On 4 February 2014, the UK government reported that the country “met its first carbon budget, which is the first step in fulfilling” their “commitment to cut Britain’s emissions by 80% to 2050.” Secretary of State Edward Davey stated that “Green investment has been booming in the UK, with renewable electricity generation doubling and £31bn of renewable energy investment announced since 2010. Now with the Energy Act 2013, we can look forward not just to hitting our renewable targets for 2020, but beating them.”¹⁰⁴⁷

Subsequently, on 24 February 2014, the UK announced a major deal with Shell that could create “enough clean energy to power half a million homes, and capture 1 million tonnes of CO₂ each year.” The Peterhead project will be “the first gas plant in the world to capture carbon dioxide on an industrial scale and pipe it under the sea where it can be stored safely,” which means it can generate clean energy. In the next two years the UK government will be investing around GBP 100 million from its GBP 1 billion CCS budget.¹⁰⁴⁸

On 23 April 2014 the United Kingdom unveiled eight major renewable electricity projects which will create around 8,500 green jobs. Once completed, the projects will generate around 14 per cent of the renewable electricity expected by 2020. This will be a major step in helping the UK meet its renewable energy targets as these will “reduce emissions by 10 MtCO₂ per year compared to fossil fuel power generation.” According to Energy and Climate Change Secretary Edward Davey, “These are the first investments from our reforms to build the world’s first low carbon electricity market —

¹⁰⁴⁵ New green fuels in the spotlight, Department of Transport (London) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-green-fuels-in-the-spotlight>

¹⁰⁴⁶ UK and France sign declaration on nuclear energy and agree cooperation on ambitious climate change action, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 January 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-france-sign-declaration-on-nuclear-energy-and-agree-cooperation-on-ambitious-climate-change-action>

¹⁰⁴⁷ Secretary of State comment on the UK meeting its first carbon budget, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 4 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/secretary-of-state-comment-on-the-uk-meeting-its-first-carbon-budget>

¹⁰⁴⁸ Carbon capture and storage - Deputy Prime Minister announces Clean Energy Deal, Deputy Prime Minister’s Office (London) 24 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/deputy-prime-minister-announces-clean-energy-deal>

reforms which will see competition and markets attract tens of billions of pounds of vital energy investment whilst reducing the costs of clean energy to consumers.”¹⁰⁴⁹

Moreover, on 29 April 2014 Deputy Prime Minister Robert Goodwill announced several key measures “to support the use and development of ultra low emission vehicles.” The package aims to provide long-term and comprehensive funding to support consumer incentives, provide necessary infrastructure and recognize the significance of other vehicles sectors including busses and taxis. Around GBP 500 million has been allocated for tis project.¹⁰⁵⁰ The UK government also announced that GBP 1 billion will be allocated to put Formula 1 technology into buses and diggers.¹⁰⁵¹

Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded a full score of +1 for taking concrete steps to support the Climate and the Clean Air Coalition.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to reduce short-lived climate pollutants through action with the United Nations Framework Convention on the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).

On 25 June 2013, United States President Barack Obama introduced the ‘Climate Action Plan’ to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses, as well as encourage adaptation to climate change. The president announced that the United States EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) will work to curtail carbon dioxide emissions under the Clean Air Act and will also provide guidelines for carbon dioxide emissions to reduce power plant emissions.¹⁰⁵²

Additionally, on 4 September 2013 the Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Finland, Republic of Iceland, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, and the United States of America released a joint statement on their commitment to accelerating the transition to low-carbon energy systems. The Nordic countries will join the U.S. to end public funding for coal-fired power plants. The U.S. agreed to join the Nordic members of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform to undertake peer reviews of domestic fossil fuel subsidies.¹⁰⁵³

¹⁰⁴⁹ Government unveils eight major new renewables projects, supporting 8,500 green jobs, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 23 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-unveils-eight-major-new-renewables-projects-supporting-8500-green-jobs>

¹⁰⁵⁰ Investing in ultra low emission vehicles in the UK 2015 to 2020, Department for Transport (London) 29 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/investing-in-ultra-low-emission-vehicles-in-the-uk-2015-to-2020>

¹⁰⁵¹ Vehicles of the future get £130 million investment, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (London) 23 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/vehicles-of-the-future-get-130-million-investment>.

¹⁰⁵² The President’s Climate Action Plan, Executive Office of the President (Washington DC) 25 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/image/president27sclimateactionplan.pdf>

¹⁰⁵³ Joint Statement by Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Finland, Republic of Iceland, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, and the United States of America, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 4 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/09/04/joint-statement-kingdom-denmark-republic-finland-republic-iceland-kingdo>

On 19 August 2013, President Barack Obama attempted to mitigate and adapt to climate change in the form of the Hurricane Sandy rebuilding strategy. The federal government is cooperating with state and local governments to create locally driven solution to decide how funds can be spent.¹⁰⁵⁴

Moreover, in 20 September 2013 the EPA proposed carbon pollution standards for new power plants to reduce carbon pollution. New, large natural gas-fired turbines need to meet a regulation of 1,000 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour. New, small natural gas-fired turbines would need to meet a limit of 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour. New coal-fired units would need to meet a limit of 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour.¹⁰⁵⁵

On 1 November 2013, President Obama signed an order to establish a Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience to advise the Administration on how the Federal Government can respond to the needs of communities as they are dealing with the impacts of extreme weather and other impacts of climate change.¹⁰⁵⁶

Furthermore, on 12 December 2013 the Department of Energy released USD 8 billion solicitations for advanced fossil energy projects as part of the president's Climate Action Plan. These funds will support innovative advanced fossil energy that do not release greenhouse gasses like carbon dioxide and methane.¹⁰⁵⁷

On 19 December 2013 President Obama's also pledged to end public funds for new coal plants that do not rely on carbon capture and sequestration technology (CCS). The only exception is for the world's poorest countries when there are no other options such as Kosovo's coal plant that has been supported by the U.S. government. The Environmental Protection Agency indicated that it did not pass the test.¹⁰⁵⁸ The EPA regulations have contributed to the closure of more than 300 coal units in 33 states of the United States.¹⁰⁵⁹

In order to fulfill the transparency initiative of the UNFCCC, on 1 January 2014, the United States Department of State submitted a Climate Action report on all actions and progress combating climate change.¹⁰⁶⁰

Furthermore, on 25 April 2014, the United States has voiced its support for Japan's new Strategic Energy Plan in a joint statement with Japan. In particular, the US applauded action which includes safe use of nuclear energy and further acceleration of renewable energy. The U.S. is working towards

¹⁰⁵⁴ Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force Releases Rebuilding Strategy, US Department of Housing and Urban Development (Washington DC) 19 August 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2013/HUDNo.13-125

¹⁰⁵⁵ EPA Proposes Carbon Pollution Standards for New Power Plants, The US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington DC) 20 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013.

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/da9640577ceacd9f85257be006cb2b6!OpenDocument>

¹⁰⁵⁶ FACT SHEET: Executive Order on Climate Preparedness, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 1 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/11/01/fact-sheet-executive-order-climate-preparedness>

¹⁰⁵⁷ Department of Energy Releases \$8 Billion Solicitation for Advanced Fossil Energy Projects, US Department of Loan Programs Office (Washington DC) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013.

<https://lpo.energy.gov/department-of-energy-releases-8-billion-solicitation-for-advanced-fossil-energy-projects/>

¹⁰⁵⁸ Kosovo Coal Plant Fails President Obama's Climate Plan Test, Huffington Post (Washington DC) 25 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/justin-guay/kosovo-coal-plant-fails-p_b_4339052.html

¹⁰⁵⁹ EPA Preparing to Unleash a Deluge of New Regulations, Daily Caller (Washington DC) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://dailycaller.com/2013/11/27/epa-preparing-to-unleash-a-deluge-of-new-regulations/>

¹⁰⁶⁰ 2014 U.S. Climate Action Report to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC). Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/rpts/car6/>

decisions taken at the UNFCCC conference to promote an agreement in Paris in December 2015 in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁰⁶¹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of the UNFCCC and its four focuses and taking significant action with the CCAC to reduce SLCPs.

Analyst: Farina Mendelson

European Union +1

The EU has fulfilled its climate change commitment. The EU has taken significant legislative and funding action towards addressing the mandate of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).

On 23 November 2013, the EU attended and helped to successfully meet their climate change objectives at the UN climate conference in Warsaw. The resulting agreement sets out a timeplan for countries to “accelerate efforts to deepen emissions cuts over the rest of this decade.”¹⁰⁶² Ending on 25 October 2013, the annual Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol saw the EU voice its belief that the Montreal Protocol is the best solution to ending the emissions of HCFCs. The parties present also discussed the cost and benefits of adapting technologies away from HCFCs.¹⁰⁶³ On 19 November 2013, the EU further announced that one fifth of its budget — EUR 180 billion — will be directed towards climate change.¹⁰⁶⁴

Announced on 30 April 2014, the EU’s commitment has culminated in the provisioning of EUR 282.6 million for a total of 225 environment and climate projects by the EU and represent a total investment of EUR 589.3 million. These new projects fall under the umbrella of the LIFE+ program and fall under the subcategories of nature and biodiversity, environmental policy and governance, and information and communication.¹⁰⁶⁵

The EU has also taken significant action by assisting countries and local metropolises in building their capacity to respond to climate change. On 1 December 2013, and 5 December 2013 respectively, the EU commits USD 10 million to Tanzania,¹⁰⁶⁶ and EUR 4 million to aid Maldives for the purpose of helping these two recipient countries build a capacity to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.¹⁰⁶⁷ Moreover, the European Commission and the European External Action Service

¹⁰⁶¹ U.S.-Japan Joint Statement: The United States and Japan: Shaping the Future of the Asia-Pacific and Beyond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/04/25/us-japan-joint-statement-united-states-and-japan-shaping-future-asia-pac>

¹⁰⁶² Warsaw climate change conference, European Commission on Climate Action (Brussels) 23 November 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0086_en.htm

¹⁰⁶³ 25th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, European Commission (Bangkok) 25 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013.

¹⁰⁶⁴ One-fifth of total EU budget to be spent on climate action, European Commissions (Brussels) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013111901_en.htm

¹⁰⁶⁵ Environment and Climate: European Commission proves €282.6 million for 225 new environment and climate projects, European Commission (Brussels) 30 April 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-486_en.htm

¹⁰⁶⁶ Tanzania: EU Gives Tanzania U.S. \$10 Million, AllAfrica.com (Kampala) 1 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201312021083.html>

¹⁰⁶⁷ EU approves 4 million euro in climate change aid to Maldives, Global Post (Xinhua) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/xinhua-news-agency/131205/eu-approves-4-million-euro-climate-change-aid-maldives>

hosted a roundtable discussion about building international capacity to deal with climate change with Latin American and Caribbean countries.¹⁰⁶⁸

On 25 April 2014, the EU partnered with Kiribati to help combat infectious diseases being exacerbated by climate change, particularly dengue fever, as part of its USD 17 million Global Climate Change Alliance Pacific Small Islands States project.¹⁰⁶⁹

Domestically, the European Commission has partnered with large cities in Europe through a new program called Mayors Adapt in order to locally source ideas for dealing with extreme climate phenomena. Since cities represent large clusters of infrastructure and citizenry, the need to take preventative action is considered self evident as Climate Action Commissioner Connie Hedegaard and Director-General for Climate Action Jos Delbeke were joined by the Mayor of Naples, Italy; Hasselt, Belgium, and a councillor from Manchester, England.¹⁰⁷⁰

In terms of economic instruments, the EU has further refined its emissions trading systems by continuing to monitor and act on ongoing emissions concerns from aircraft,¹⁰⁷¹ by adding the flexibility to select member states free carbon allocations for industries of their choosing,¹⁰⁷² and by continuing to work on the trading of carbon emissions credits via auction.¹⁰⁷³

Reported on 21 April 2014, the EU has extended the scope of their emissions trading instruments to begin to incorporate Chinese emissions trading. EU Climate Commissioner Connie Hedegaard states, “we [The EU] have started a cooperation project with the Chinese authorities on emissions trading this year and it is a very good example of how we can work together on climate change”¹⁰⁷⁴ Speaking at her 24 April 2014 visit to Beijing, China, Connie Hedegaard says “it is very encouraging to see that many policies in China have been focussed on environmental issues.”¹⁰⁷⁵

Moreover, as concerns the CCAC and its mandate to address the emissions of Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs), the EU is planning strict air quality laws, is investing in emerging low carbon technologies, and is legally pursuing noncompliant countries with regards to its emissions laws. The EU has outlined a new set of air quality laws. The stated target of these laws is to reduce the level of pollutants by 20 per cent by 2030.¹⁰⁷⁶

¹⁰⁶⁸ Engaging with Latin American and the Caribbean on Climate Change, European Commission (Brussels) 17 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0085_en.htm

¹⁰⁶⁹ EU and Kiribati partner to combat climate change diseases. Radio New Zealand (Wellington) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014. <http://www.radionz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/242560/eu-and-kiribati-partner-to-combat-climate-change-diseases>

¹⁰⁷⁰ Commission joins forces with European cities to promote urban adaptation to climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 19 March 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2014031901_en.htm

¹⁰⁷¹ Stakeholder meeting on Aviation ETS Small Emitters, European Commission (Brussels) 30 July 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0082_en.htm

¹⁰⁷² Commission gives green light for first set of Member States to allocate allowances for calendar year 2013, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013.

¹⁰⁷³ EU Climate Change Committee meets on 8 January to decide on back-loading details, European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013121901_en.htm

¹⁰⁷⁴ EU Wants To Strengthen Cooperation With China On Climate Change, Live Trading News (New York) 21 April 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014 <http://www.livetradingnews.com/eu-wants-to-strengthen-cooperation-with-china-on-climate-change-45502.htm#.U20B0FfihSR>

¹⁰⁷⁵ EU, China Strengthen cooperation in climate change. People's Daily Online English Edition (Beijing) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014. <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/98649/8610045.html>

¹⁰⁷⁶ EU plans air quality laws to tackle ‘invisible killer’, BBC News (London) 18 December 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-25431608>

Methods through which the EU is attempting to reach its goal of cleaner air include the 22 October 2013 workshop report on technologies that emit little to no carbon.¹⁰⁷⁷

On 22 November 2013, the EU also took legal action against Austria, Cyprus, Hungary, Ireland, Sweden, and Slovenia so as to ensure that all EU members follow carbon dioxide emissions and storage protocols set out as EU guidelines.¹⁰⁷⁸ Moreover, the EU has brought legal action against Poland for its failure to comply with the EU wide ban on fluorinated greenhouse gas¹⁰⁷⁹

Therefore, the EU has received a score of +1 for taking significant steps to meet its CCAC climate change commitments.

Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

¹⁰⁷⁷ Workshop to report on emerging low carbon technology, European Commission (Brussels) 22 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0083_en.htm

¹⁰⁷⁸ Commission asks six Member States to transpose CCS Directive, closes cases against 10 others, European Commission (Brussels) 21 November 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013112102_en.htm

¹⁰⁷⁹ Climate Change: Commission refers Poland to Court for failure to comply with EU laws on fluorinated greenhouse gases, European Commission (Brussels) 16 April 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014.

14. Climate Change: Climate Finance [150]

Commitment:

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

G8 Leaders Declaration on Climate Change

Assessment:

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

Background:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commitment Features:

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

Scoring Guidelines:

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

Lead Analyst: Christine Jacob

Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment on climate change.

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

Analyst: Sangeethai Sivan

France: 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Sohyeoun Joung

Germany: +1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Stephanie Lim

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to climate change.

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

Analyst: Stephanie Lim

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to climate change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Rija Rasoul

Russia: -1

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe

United States: 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Sohyeoun Joung

European Union: +1

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Riya Rasoul

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Development: Country-Led Reforms [157]

Commitment:

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

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

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

Background:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commitment Features:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scoring Guidelines:

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

Lead Analyst: Sarah Burton

Canada: -1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Sarah Burton

France: +1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Annie Rose Webb

Germany: 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Artur Pereira

Italy: 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Artur Pereira

Japan: 0

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

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

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

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

¹¹⁶⁵ Italy-Egypt: Bonino-Fahmy meeting, regional crises and transition, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140203_itegbonfahmtran.htm.

¹¹⁶⁶ Yemen: “We’re working for stabilisation”, says Pistelli, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140211_Pistelli_Yemen.htm.

¹¹⁶⁷ Yemen: “We’re working for stabilisation”, says Pistelli, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140211_Pistelli_Yemen.htm.

¹¹⁶⁸ Libya: Italy’s strong support for the country’s democratic transition and stabilisation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140212_libimpitastab.htm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹¹⁷² Ex-Ante Evaluation, Japan International Cooperation Agency 21 June 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/oda_loan/economic_cooperation/c8h0vm000001rdjt-att/tunisia_130621_01.pdf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Kai-Yuan Chen

Russia: 0

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Arnold Yung

United States: +1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Kai-Yuan Chen

European Union: 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Anthony Marchese

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

16. Terrorism: Countering Violent Extremism [183]

“We are also dedicated to enhancing cooperation to tackle the escalating risks of recruitment and radicalisation, including through providing support to vulnerable communities, and building capacity to counter violent extremism.”

2013 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

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

Background:

In 2011 the G8 decided to suspend the activities of its Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG). The CTAG was established in 2003 to “prioritise and speed the delivery of counterterrorism training and assistance to countries with the will, but not the skill, to combat terror.”¹²²⁰ However the CTAG failed to meet its own expectations and the decision to suspend the CTAG came once leaders decided that the G8 was not able to provide counterterrorism capacity-building assistance without help from donors and partners who have more to offer.¹²²¹ The Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) was founded by the United States and Turkey and included all G8 members, twenty one additional countries and the European Union.¹²²²

The GCTF was launched on 22 September 2011 with the mission “to reduce the vulnerability of people everywhere to terrorism by effectively preventing, combating, and prosecuting terrorist acts and countering incitement and recruitment to terrorism.”¹²²³ The GCTF is founded on principles that condemn all acts of terrorism. The GCTF recognises that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any political, ethnic or religious group and recognises the importance of achieving peaceful solutions. The GCTF also acknowledges that all counterterrorism measures must be consistent with international law, including the United Nations Charter, international human rights and humanitarian law. With these principles in mind, the GCTF aims to be a civilian operated multilateral counterterrorism platform where policy makers and representatives from different

¹²²⁰ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²¹ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²² The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²³ Political Declaration, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 22 September 2011. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/13878/Political+Declaration.pdf>.

regions may meet to compare notes and experiences as well as develop solutions to counter-terrorist challenges within the wider UN strategy and framework.¹²²⁴

The Hedayah Centre was established on 14 December 2012 and is the first ever International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE). Although it was launched by and works closely with the GCFT, the Hedayah Centre operates independently. The mission of the Hedayah Centre is “to be the premier global institution for expertise and experience in training, dialogue, and research to counter violent extremism in all its forms.”¹²²⁵

Commitment Features:

This commitment’s primary emphasis is to provide support to counter recruitment and radicalisation. It pledges a commitment of support for both the GCTF and the Hedayah Centre. The GCTF aims to work with other multilateral bodies to support and implement the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy. The GCTF also aims to establish an international institution of justice and rule of law in North Africa to create regional stability.¹²²⁶

The Hedayah Centre aims to counter violent extremism through their priorities of: (1) education, (2) de-radicalising prisoners, (3) preventing prisons from becoming recruiting grounds, (4) rehabilitating former prisoners and terrorists, (5) engaging with communities and law enforcement, and (6) cultural diplomacy.¹²²⁷

Compliance is therefore based on a combination of these factors.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member provides no support to either the GCTF or the Hedayah Centre AND does not take other actions to address the issues of radicalisation and recruitment.
0	Member provides support for either the GCTF or Hedayah Centre OR takes other actions to address the issues of radicalisation and recruitment.
+1	Member provides support to the GCTF or Hedayah Centre AND takes other actions to address the issues of radicalisation and recruitment.

Lead Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to reducing radicalization and terrorist recruitment. Canada also continues to be a significant advocate of the Hedayah Centre.

On 28 June 2013, Canada announced its developments in research regarding CVE practices and policies during the GCTF Countering Violence Extremism (CVE) Working Group Plenary Meeting. These developments were intended to “assist community-level organizations in measuring performance to allow them to show impact of local interventions.”¹²²⁸ Canada also stated its

¹²²⁴ Political Declaration, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 22 September 2011. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/13878/Political+Declaration.pdf>.

¹²²⁵ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayah Centre (Abu Dhabi) Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

¹²²⁶ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²⁷ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayah Centre (Abu Dhabi) Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

¹²²⁸ Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

enthusiasm for co-hosting a workshop with the Hedayah Centre in which they will present this compendium of best practices.

During an address to the GCTF in New York on 27 September 2013, Deepak Obhrai, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird, restated Canada's condemnation of recent terrorist attacks in Kenya.¹²²⁹ Furthermore, Obhrai also expressed Canada's role as the co-chair of the Sahel Region Capacity Building working group on Counterterrorism Capacity Building for another two years.¹²³⁰ Obhrai also disclosed that Canada will fund a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) project in an effort to implement counterterrorism legal frameworks in the Sahel region.¹²³¹ Obhrai also asserted the importance of global cooperation in efforts of successful global terrorism.¹²³²

In addition to financial support, Canada has also provided much moral support towards counterterrorist initiatives. During a high-level meeting regarding the role of education in countering violent extremism hosted by the Hedayah Centre on 25 September 2013, Canadian Minister of State Lynne Yelich stated that "Empowering young people—the members of society who are the most susceptible to violent extremist ideology—and finding ways of nurturing resilience to violent extremist propaganda, is a critical issue for the Government of Canada."¹²³³ Canada continues to show strong support to certain Hedayah Centre priorities, such as deradicalisation and education.¹²³⁴ However, as of this G8 term, Canada has not financially supported the Hedayah Centre.

On 27-28 March 2014, Canada hosted an international symposium on measuring the effectiveness of current CVE (counter violent-extremism) efforts through the GCTF.¹²³⁵ The primary objective of this symposium was to evaluate past experiences, identify good practises and use these to formulate continued effective programming in the future.

On 11 April 2014, Andrew Bennett, Canada's Ambassador for Freedom of Religion, announced two projects in Pakistan that will be funded by the Religious Freedom Fund. In the context of many religious extremist attacks in Pakistan, Bennett is "concerned by repeated incidents of religiously

¹²²⁹ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³⁰ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³¹ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³² Minister Baird to Visit Algeria, Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2013/09/14b.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³³ Minister of State Yelich Delivers Remarks on the Role of Education in Countering Violent Extremism, Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (New York City) 25 September 2013. Access Date: 11 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/state-etat/photos/2013/09/27b.aspx?lang=eng>

¹²³⁴ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayah Centre (Abu Dhabi) Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

¹²³⁵ Symposium on Measuring The Effectiveness of Countering Violent Extremism Programming, Global Center on Cooperative Security (Ottawa) 28 April 2014. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.globalcenter.org/events/symposium-on-measuring-the-effectiveness-of-countering-violent-extremism-programming/>

motivated violence in Pakistan...and will continue to work with its allies to help the people of Pakistan address the challenges they face and to encourage freedom throughout the region.”¹²³⁶

Thus, Canada has been awarded +1 for its continued investment in the development of counterterrorist initiatives in vulnerable areas in Africa. It has also showed a strong presence in both the GCTF, of which it continues to be a strong co-founder of the Sahel Region working group, and the Hedayah Centre.

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

France: +1

France has complied with its counter-terrorism commitment to take action to address the issues of radicalization and terrorist recruitment in North Africa. On top of publicly declaring its continued support for the GCTF and Hedayah Centre, France has devised a new national strategy to prevent radicalization.¹²³⁷

On 28 June 2013 in the CGTF Plenary Meeting, France detailed its emerging national strategy for preventing radicalization through “a multi-sectoral approach involving various governments, institutions and societies.”¹²³⁸ At the CGTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting on 27 September 2013 in New York, France reiterated its continued support for the organization. In October 2013, France agreed to become part of the Denmark-sponsored action agenda for community engagement on counterterrorism and collaborating with other multilateral bodies such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.¹²³⁹

On 22 April 2014, France revealed a new series of antiterrorism legislations aiming to counter recruitment and radicalisation particularly among French Muslims. The measures include stepping up website surveillance targeting militant activities, withdrawing passports, and encouraging parents to notify authorities if their children are suspected to be involved in terrorist activities.¹²⁴⁰

Therefore, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued collaboration with other governments and institutions in radicalization prevention and active efforts to counter terrorism.

Analyst: Maria Layarda

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to enhance co-operation to counter violent extremism and provide support to vulnerable communities.

From 18 to the 19 April 2013, Germany participated in a GCTF workshop on countering violent extremism in West Africa and the Sahel. The workshop highlighted the importance of strengthening

¹²³⁶ Canada Announces Support for Religious Freedom in Pakistan, Government of Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (Ottawa) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 21 April 2014.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/orf-blr/news-communiqués/2014/04/11a.aspx?lang=eng>

¹²³⁷ Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²³⁸ Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²³⁹ Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf.

¹²⁴⁰ France Plans to Counter Syrian Terrorist Threat, Langley Intelligence Group Network (Washington) 23 April 2014. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.lignet.com/InBriefs/France-Plans-to-Counter-Syrian-Terrorist-Threat>.

local law enforcement and improving citizens' experience with the state in order to promote stability.¹²⁴¹ The importance of active participation in civil society and strengthening of local civil groups was also emphasised as part of maintaining stability, and education and opportunities for youth were identified as two areas that must be strengthened in order to prevent increasing numbers of violent extremists.¹²⁴²

From 8-9 January 2014 Germany participated in a GCTF meeting of the Criminal Justice Sector and Rule of Law Working Group hosted by the US consulate in Frankfurt.¹²⁴³ The purpose of the meeting was to develop a working set of practises for effective counterterrorism in the criminal justice sector. These practises will integrate input from the GCTF, the UN and other experts and will then be endorsed and implemented by the GCTF.¹²⁴⁴

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its participation in international workshops and its support of addressing and countering the issues of violent extremism.

Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its counterterrorism commitment to address the issues of terrorism in North Africa. Italy actively plays a role in countering violent extremism through research and education and the provision of financial assistance to Libya to improve the country's security and stability.

At the CGTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting on 27 September 2013, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Lapo Pistelli said that Italy would continue to support the counter-terrorism efforts of the CGTF and the Hedayah Centre.¹²⁴⁵ Lapo Pistelli also mentioned that the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC), an Italian not-for-profit-foundation sponsored by the Italian Government, wished to partner with the Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law. The ISISC has been a major contributor to the development of more effective criminal justice systems worldwide. The institution is currently hosting various educational seminars on Shari'a Laws for NATO military and civilian officers who are to be deployed in various post-conflict Islamic countries in North Africa. Another program that it is conducting includes the Technical Assistance Program in Support for Bahrain which aims to train Bahraini judges and public prosecutors.¹²⁴⁶

According to EU Border Assistance Mission, Italy has spent at least EUR 250 million to sponsor various security projects in Libya which are organized by Italy's defense and interior ministers. Italy is

¹²⁴¹ Co-Chair Summary, Global Counterterrorism Forum workshop on countering violent extremism in West Africa and the Sahel, Global Counterterrorism Forum (Ouagadougou) 18-19 April 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013 <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10299/44331/Co-Chairs+Summary-English>.

¹²⁴² Co-Chair Summary, Global Counterterrorism Forum workshop on countering violent extremism in West Africa and the Sahel (Ouagadougou) 18-19 April 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013 <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10299/44331/Co-Chairs+Summary-English>.

¹²⁴³ Criminal Justice Sector and Rule of Law Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum, (Frankfurt) 8-9 January 2014. Access Date: 4 May 2014. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10291/84528/14Feb11_Updated+FINAL+Summary_Experts+Meeting+on+Intel+in+CJ+Investigations_Frankfurt+8-9+Jan+2014.pdf.

¹²⁴⁴ Criminal Justice Sector and Rule of Law Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum, (Frankfurt) 8-9 January 2014. Access Date: 4 May 2014. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10291/84528/14Feb11_Updated+FINAL+Summary_Experts+Meeting+on+Intel+in+CJ+Investigations_Frankfurt+8-9+Jan+2014.pdf.

¹²⁴⁵ Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf

¹²⁴⁶ International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences. Access Date: 20 December 2013 <http://www.isisc.org>

responsible in the training of 60 Libyan border guard officers and 65 infantrymen in Italy, 280 Libya military police in Tripoli and 150 more civilian police. Italy and Great Britain jointly trained the Libya Army.¹²⁴⁷ Finally, in its effort to help Libya to strengthen its borders to halt the flow of Islamist militants into the country, Italy has agreed to provide technical assistance to build a satellite surveillance system.¹²⁴⁸

Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for actively engaging in counter-terrorism support through research and education, and in promoting security and stability in Libya.

Analyst: Maria Layarda

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to combat radicalisation and terrorist recruitment nor has it shown any significant support of the GCTF.

In its National Security Strategy released on 17 December 2013 Japan announced that it would promote international counterterrorism efforts within the international community.¹²⁴⁹ The strategy also stated that Japan would aim to provide assistance to developing countries under threat of terrorism but do not have sufficient capacity for their own counterterrorism initiatives.¹²⁵⁰

On 1-3 June 2013 Japan hosted the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in Yokohama, Japan. In the Yokohama Statement released at the end of the conference, Japan acknowledged that peace and stability are essential for growth and development.¹²⁵¹ To this end Japan committed to strengthening Africa's capacity to protect its people by supporting African initiatives.¹²⁵² Additionally, they committed to breaking the cycles of conflict by addressing the root causes of instability in the region, as well as working with international bodies to promote peacekeeping and reformation necessary to achieve these goals.¹²⁵³

On 24 April 2014 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and US President Barak Obama met to discuss ongoing US-Japan regional and global cooperation.¹²⁵⁴ During this meeting Japan affirmed its commitment to maintaining and improving strong bilateral policy on key regional and global issues

¹²⁴⁷ Insight: Libya's training honeypot, Defence Web 17 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=33068:insight-libyas-training-honeypot&catid=49:National%20Security&Itemid=115

¹²⁴⁸ Libya seeks Italian help for satellite system for borders, Reuters (Tripoli) 26 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/26/us-libya-security-idUSBRE9APOU920131126>

¹²⁴⁹ National Security Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/documents/2013/_icsFiles/afildfile/2013/12/17/NSS.pdf.

¹²⁵⁰ National Security Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/documents/2013/_icsFiles/afildfile/2013/12/17/NSS.pdf.

¹²⁵¹ Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html.

¹²⁵² Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html.

¹²⁵³ Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html.

¹²⁵⁴ US – Japan Global and Regional Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 03 May 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/us/page24e_000046.html.

such as counterterrorism and reaffirmed their commitment to promoting peace, stability and security.¹²⁵⁵

While Japan has taken counterterrorism initiatives as part of bilateral and multilateral partnerships, Japan has not contributed to the GCTF or the Hedayah Centre nor has it shown any solid commitment towards addressing the issues of radicalisation and terrorist recruitment. It therefore receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on terrorism.

Russia is one of 30 founding members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).¹²⁵⁶

Special Representative of the President Alexander Zmeevsky participated in the GCTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting on 27 September 2013. Mr. Zmeevsky emphasized “Russia’s desire to continue cooperating with partners within the framework of this Forum to find effective solutions.”¹²⁵⁷

At the meeting Russia, among other countries, supported an implementation plan for the Madrid Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism Immediately after the Attack and in Criminal Proceedings focused on implementation. GCTF participants discussed plans to establish a Global Fund for Community Engagement and Resilience to “support local, grassroots efforts to counter violent extremism in all of its forms and manifestations,”¹²⁵⁸ which will be independent of but associated with the GCTF. Mr. Zmeevsky indicated Russia’s interest in the Fund, while noting that “the initiative will need more discussion at the expert level.”¹²⁵⁹ He also noted that GCTF recommendations and other materials should not be automatically recognized by the United Nations as universal norms without implementation of required procedures and broad discussion. However they should be used for further development in different international formats, including the UN.¹²⁶⁰

On 3-4 March 2014, in the framework of its G8 Presidency Russia held the international conference on Countering Radicalization Conducive to Terrorism in Moscow. The conference participants, including “senior officials, experts, competent scientific and public figures, journalists, heads of educational institutions, traditional leaders of religious communities, as well as ... leading members of the antiterrorist structures of the international organizations” discussed the ways of “countering

¹²⁵⁵ US – Japan Joint Statement: Shaping the Future of Asia-Pacific and Beyond, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 03 May 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/us/page24e_000045.html.

¹²⁵⁶ GCTF Members and Key Partners, Global Counterterrorism Forum. <http://www.thegctf.org/web/guest/members-and-partners>.

¹²⁵⁷ Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting Co-Chairs’ Summary, Global Counterterrorism Forum 27 September 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf.

¹²⁵⁸ Co-chairs’ Fact Sheet: Creating a Global Fund For Community Engagement and Resilience, Global Counterterrorism Forum 27 September 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/72297/13Sep19_Co-Chairs+Fact+Sheet+on+Global+Fund+for+Community+Engagement+and+Resilience.pdf.

¹²⁵⁹ Fourth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee Co-Chairs’ Summary, 26 September 2013. Global Counterterrorism Forum. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/72405/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Coord+Committee.pdf.

¹²⁶⁰ Speech of Special Representative of the President A. Zmeevsky at the GCTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 27 September 2013. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rkonfl.nsf/8850205d7c032570432569e000362cb1/44257b100055db8444257bf30066dd07>.

the dissemination of terrorist and extremist ideology and the radicalization of public and political sentiment.”¹²⁶¹

Russia has taken actions to support the GCTF and organized a special conference on the issues of radicalisation and terrorism in the framework of its G8 Presidency. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to take action to address the issues of terrorism, violent extremism and instability in regions of North Africa and Somalia.

The UK supports regional leadership from Economic Community of West African States and the African Union and EU training to help rebuild the Malian army.¹²⁶² More specifically, the UK offered up to 40 personnel for the EU training mission to Mali and up to 200 personnel in support of the African-led support mission.¹²⁶³

On 27 and 28 June 2013, the United Kingdom co-chaired the Countering Violent Extremism working group plenary meeting,¹²⁶⁴ which was attended by extremism-focused working groups such as the Hedayah Centre and the GCTF.¹²⁶⁵ Besides helping with organization between working groups, the meeting also discussed topics such as the sources of radicalisation and the importance of youth education as a means of combating the early development of extremism.¹²⁶⁶ The UK also promoted its support for the expansion of the Hedayah Centre.¹²⁶⁷

On 3-4 of March 2014 the UK attended a workshop for the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism Working Group. The workshop was designed to “develop a plan of action for designing and implementing effective, rule of law-based COP [Community Oriented Policing] programs as a tool for CVE.”¹²⁶⁸ At the workshop the UK listed a few of the challenges that they had noted with police

¹²⁶¹ An international conference on Countering Radicalization Conducive to Terrorism was held in Moscow, Official Website of Russia's G8 Presidency 6 March 2014. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20140306/983262762.html>.

¹²⁶² British aircraft supports African mission to Mali, Ministry of Defence (Mali) 14 February 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-aircraft-supports-african-mission-to-mali>.

¹²⁶³ British aircraft supports African mission to Mali, Ministry of Defence (Mali) 14 February 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-aircraft-supports-african-mission-to-mali>.

¹²⁶⁴ Working Groups, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/web/guest/countering-violent-extremism>.

¹²⁶⁵ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²⁶⁶ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²⁶⁷ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²⁶⁸ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum (Doha) 3-4 March 2014. Access Date 2 May 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/93228/Meeting+Summary+-+Workshop+on+COP+as+a+Tool+for+CVE+-+Doha+3-4+March+2014.pdf>.

officers related to Community Oriented Policing with the intention of learning from these challenges to design a stronger programme.¹²⁶⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its support for law enforcement capacity building in African countries as well as its support for deradicalisation projects and work with local law enforcement.

Analyst: Navmeet Jassal

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment towards counterterrorism. It continues to maintain a strong presence as co-chair of the Coordinating Committee of the GCTF, supporting many of their new initiatives both financially and executively. Additionally, the United States provided contributions to the counterterrorism discourse such as the notion of local-level capacity building. The United States also continues to execute their counterterrorism strategies in certain regions of Africa.

On 27 September 2013, during the fourth Plenary GCTF meeting, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry reiterated the U.S.'s strong continued commitment to counterterrorism and discussed matters such as providing counterterrorist narratives, targeting risk factors in vulnerable areas such as Mali and Yemen by "providing more economic opportunities for marginalized youth at risk of recruitment,"¹²⁷⁰ and continued global cooperation. In his speech, Kerry also announced that the U.S. will be donating an additional USD 30 million towards these efforts. Lastly, Kerry mentioned that the GCTF will be starting a global fund for grassroots counterterrorism organizations.¹²⁷¹ The U.S. asserted that successful counterterrorism efforts need to "address local drivers of radicalisation to violence and recruitment. To be effective, CVE efforts need to be driven by local needs, informed by local knowledge, responsive to the immediate concerns of local communities."¹²⁷²

The U.S. has acknowledged the idea that "the war of narratives has become more even important than the war of navies, napalm, and knives."¹²⁷³ As a result, the United States continues to support organizations such as the Hedayah Centre as they provide counterterrorist narratives and de-radicalised education at local levels.

On 28 June 2013, at a GCTF CVE Working Group Plenary Meeting the US emphasized the usefulness of building capacity in areas such as civic education and life skills for ensuring greater counterterrorism success.¹²⁷⁴ On 3-4 March 2014 during a GCTF CVE Workshop the United States underlined the importance of community-level engagement and "promote[d] multi-sectoral and

¹²⁶⁹ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum (Doha) 3-4 March 2014. Access Date 2 May 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/93228/Meeting+Summary+-+Workshop+on+COP+as+a+Tool+for+CVE+-+Doha+3-4+March+2014.pdf>.

¹²⁷⁰ Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial, US Department of State (New York City) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2013/09/214877.htm>.

¹²⁷¹ Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial, US Department of State (New York City) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2013/09/214877.htm>.

¹²⁷² Fourth Ministerial Plenary 27 September 2013, New York Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Creating a Global Fund for Community Engagement and Resilience, US Department of State (Washington) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214853.htm>.

¹²⁷³ Terrorist, Regime, and Western Media: The War of Ideas in the Disinformation Age, US Department of State (Washington) 11 December 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/r/csc/releases/218606.htm>.

¹²⁷⁴ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

interagency participation.”¹²⁷⁵ Alongside the UK and Turkey the US also stressed the importance of the Hedayah Centre in ensuring success in this regard and have been working to secure additional staffing at the centre.

At the 2014 GCTF meeting on 2 April 2014, United States Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism Tina S. Kaidanow declared that the US will “remain deeply committed to this Forum and to ensuring it builds on its early success.”¹²⁷⁶ She also mentioned the accomplishments of the Hedayah Centre and other international counterterrorism institutions over the last year.¹²⁷⁷ Additionally, she announced that the Forum will be launching a new initiative against foreign terrorist fighters.¹²⁷⁸

The US has renewed its support for a number of countries in the Middle East and Northwest Africa including Iraq, stating that they “will continue to work with all Iraqi leaders to promote political progress and isolate violent extremist networks.”¹²⁷⁹ During the 2014 Gulf of Aden Regional Counterterrorism Forum, United States Ambassador to Djibouti, Geeta Pasi, agreed to “continue to use our military, intelligence, and law enforcement assets to go after terrorist groups that threaten our collective security.”¹²⁸⁰ The United States government also urged to increase strengthen local capacity “local CVE efforts [are] all the more important.”¹²⁸¹

Therefore, the United States have been awarded a +1 for their contributions to counterterrorism as they continue to combat radicalization and terrorist recruitment in certain areas of Africa, as well as strengthen the counterterrorism capacity of counterterrorism institutions such as the Hedayah Centre

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to provide support and taken action to address the issues of terrorism, violent extremism and radicalisation. Much of the European Union’s activity towards combating terrorist radicalisation and recruitment comes in the form of the EU-wide Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) set up by the European Commission in 2011.¹²⁸²

¹²⁷⁵ Workshop to Develop a Plan of Action for Community-Oriented Policing (COP) as a Tool for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), Global Counterterrorism Forum (Doha) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/93228/Meeting+Summary+-+Workshop+on+COP+as+a+Tool+for+CVE+-+Doha+3-4+March+2014.pdf>

¹²⁷⁶ Opening Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Fifth Coordinating Committee Meeting, US Department of State (Rabat) 2 April 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/224564.htm>.

¹²⁷⁷ Opening Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Fifth Coordinating Committee Meeting, US Department of State (Rabat) 2 April 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/224564.htm>.

¹²⁷⁸ Joint Statement on the Contributions of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) to Enhancing Nuclear Security, US Department of State (Washington) 20 March 2013. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2014/03/223761.htm>.

¹²⁷⁹ U.S. Condemns Attacks and Pledges to Support Iraq in the Fight Against ISIL, US Department of State (Washington) 22 December 2013. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/219062.htm>.

¹²⁸⁰ Keynote Address: 2014 Gulf of Aden Regional Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Djibouti) 3 February 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/221194.htm>.

¹²⁸¹ Keynote Address: 2014 Gulf of Aden Regional Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Djibouti) 3 February 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/221194.htm>.

¹²⁸² Radicalization Awareness Network, European Commission (Brussels) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/index_en.htm.

On 25 June 2013, the Steering Committee of the RAN met in Brussels to discuss the preparation of the EU Programme to Prevent Radicalisation into Violent Extremism and Terrorism.¹²⁸³ The meeting also produced a call for methods to prevent EU citizens from becoming fighters in Syria.¹²⁸⁴

On the 23 and 24 September 2013, the RAN co-chaired a Belgian conference on the prevention of radicalisation. RAN France also held its first meeting on 10 October 2013.¹²⁸⁵

In October 2013, the RAN continued development on the RAN Collection of Promising Practices meant to identify methods to combat radicalisation. The RAN has identified youth education, dialogue and counter-narratives as being particularly important, among other tactics.¹²⁸⁶

On 15 January 2014 the RAN adopted a communication called “Preventing radicalisation to terrorism and violent extremism: Strengthening the EU’s response” in conjunction with the previously established programme.¹²⁸⁷ The document identified ten areas which member states are called to reinforce their actions to prevent any kind of extremism that leads to violence.¹²⁸⁸

The European Union has taken action towards addressing the issues of terrorism and radicalisation. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Navmeet Jassal

¹²⁸³ RAN Update 8, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁴ RAN Update 8, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁵ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁶ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁷ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/docs/ran_update_11_en.pdf.

¹²⁸⁸ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/docs/ran_update_11_en.pdf.

17. Regional Security: Deauville Partnership [186]

Commitment:

“And we will support the transition of Arab Spring countries across North Africa through the Deauville Partnership working for open economies and inclusive growth.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

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

Background:

The Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition was established at the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit, in response to the events of the Arab Spring across the Middle East and North Africa.

The Partnership was designed to assist reform in Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Libya and Morocco.¹²⁸⁹

The Partnership is comprised of the G8 members, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Jordan, and Egypt as well as international financial institutions and organizations that have pledged to provide support to the five countries in transition.¹²⁹⁰

Countries and International Institutions which participate in the Deauville Partnership:

¹²⁸⁹ Deauville Partnership With Arab Countries in Transition, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 18-19 May 2012. Access Date: 4 December 2012. <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/ecosum/2012g8/deauville/>.

¹²⁹⁰ Deauville Partnership With Arab Countries in Transition, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 18-19 May 2012. Access Date: 4 December 2012. <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/ecosum/2012g8/deauville/>.

States	International Financial Institutions and Organizations	Other International Organizations
<i>Countries funded/ supported:</i> Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen <i>G8 members:</i> Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, European Union <i>Regional partners:</i> Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates	African Development Bank, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Monetary Fund, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, World Bank	Arab League, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and various United Nations organizations

The Partnership focuses on two pillars: the first is a political element aimed at supporting democratic transition and reform. The second is an economic framework for fostering stability and growth in the transitioning countries.

At the Camp David Summit, the G8 released a fact-sheet declaring their maintained commitment to the Deauville Partnership and articulating four priority areas in which efforts would be focused: stabilization, job creation, participation/governance, and integration.¹²⁹¹

At the Lough Erne Summit of June 2013, the summit communiqué expressed renewed commitment to the economic element of the Partnership.

Commitment Features:

This commitment has two elements: working for “open economies” and “inclusive growth.”

The Camp David Fact Sheet on G8 Action on the Deauville Partnership outlines specific measures which members should undertake in order to achieve the Partnership’s goals. Two of the priorities it lists — job creation and integration — correspond to the open-economies and inclusive-growth elements of the commitment reaffirmed at Lough Erne.

The integration priority outlines strategies to open up transition countries’ economies to trade and investment. This includes encouraging or coordinating initiatives with international or regional financial institutions to promote increased trade, coordinating bilateral and regional trade initiatives, facilitating commercial ties with crucial industries in transition countries, and providing technical assistance.¹²⁹²

The job creation priority outlines strategies to allow transition economies to benefit all citizens through job creation and investment. Members can facilitate the creation of a new Transition Fund and a special fund of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for investment in the transition countries, with a focus on improving worker’s skills.¹²⁹³

¹²⁹¹ Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Research Group, 19 May 2012. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

¹²⁹² Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre 19 May 2012. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

¹²⁹³ Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Research Group 19 May 2012. Access Date: 4 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

To achieve full compliance, members must directly facilitate or coordinate either an initiative to promote increased trade or commercial ties, provide technical assistance, or facilitate the creation of new special funds for investment in transition countries.

A member can achieve partial compliance by encouraging or endorsing such initiatives, rather than directly coordinating them. A score of non-compliance indicates that a member has neither encouraged nor coordinated.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not encourage new initiatives to promote trade, investment, NOR provides technical assistance to transition countries.
0	Member encourages new initiatives to promote trade or investment in transition countries, OR provides technical assistance to transition countries.
+1	Member encourages initiatives to promote trade or investment in transition countries, AND provides technical assistance to transition countries.

Lead Analyst: Emily Johnson

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ‘open economies’ and ‘inclusive growth’ for the Deauville Partnership for countries in transition.

On 10 October 2013, Canada’s Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Minister’s Meeting in Washington DC.¹²⁹⁴ The meeting included affirmations of commitment to the Partnership, and allocated fund from the MENA transition fund to projects in the transition countries.¹²⁹⁵

On 18 December 2013, Canada launched a CAD 5 million program to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), job creation, and exports in Morocco.¹²⁹⁶ The Export Development for Employment Creation program aims to boost the competitiveness of small businesses, readying them to take advantage of trade openness.¹²⁹⁷

For its support of SMEs in Morocco and its participation in Deauville meetings, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Misha Boutilier and Emily Johnson

¹²⁹⁴ Chair’s Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister’s Meeting (Washington, D.C.) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹²⁹⁵ Chair’s Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister’s Meeting (Washington, D.C.) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹²⁹⁶ Boosting SME Competitiveness and Job Creation in Morocco, International Trade Center (Rabat) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. <http://www.intracen.org/news/Boosting-SME-competitiveness-and-job-creation-in-Morocco/>.

¹²⁹⁷ Boosting SME Competitiveness and Job Creation in Morocco, International Trade Center (Rabat) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2014. <http://www.intracen.org/news/Boosting-SME-competitiveness-and-job-creation-in-Morocco/>.

France: +1

On 5 July 2013, French President François Hollande announced that France will provide EUR 500 million in loans and grants to Tunisia.¹²⁹⁸ Additionally, France will convert EUR 60 million of Tunisian debt into investments, in agricultural development, vocational training, and other projects.¹²⁹⁹

On 10 October 2013, French Finance Minister Pierre Moscovici attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers Meeting in Washington DC.¹³⁰⁰ The meeting affirmed commitment to the Partnership, and reviewed progress made in 2013.¹³⁰¹

From 26-28 October 2013, France's representatives attended the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) in Marrakech, Morocco — the initiative to support asset recovery efforts by Arab Countries in Transition.¹³⁰² The French Asset Recovery Action Plan outlines the French Government's actions in returning stolen assets and a plan to provide specialized training for transition countries in financial investigation techniques and asset recovery.¹³⁰³

On 24 March 2014, French Ambassador to Egypt Nicolas Galey and Director of Operations at the French Agency for Development Jean-Marc Gravellini signed a development agreement with the Egyptian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Under the agreement, France will provide EUR80 million to the state-owned Egyptian Social Development Fund to develop small and micro Egyptian enterprises.

Due to France's actions to provide Tunisia with loans and grants necessary to stimulate job creation, France is awarded a +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Misha Boutilier

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to facilitate or coordinate initiatives to promote trade or investment in transition countries in accordance with the Deauville Partnership.

¹²⁹⁸ Tunisie: François Holland annonce 500 millions d'euros de prêts et dons, Le Parisien (Paris) 5 July 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.leparisien.fr/international/tunisie-François-hollande-annonce-500-millions-d-euros-de-prets-et-dons-05-07-2013-2957457.php>.

¹²⁹⁹ Tunisie: François Holland annonce 500 millions d'euros de prêts et dons, Le Parisien (Paris) 5 July 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2014. <http://www.leparisien.fr/international/tunisie-François-hollande-annonce-500-millions-d-euros-de-prets-et-dons-05-07-2013-2957457.php>.

¹³⁰⁰ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting (Washington, D.C.) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹³⁰¹ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting (Washington, D.C.) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹³⁰² Arab Forum on Asset Recovery 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

¹³⁰³ France Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, World Bank(Washington D.C) Access Date: 3 January 2014. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/french_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map-final.pdf.

On 16 September 2013, Germany, along with other parties involved in the Deauville Partnership, sent a delegation to the G8 Deauville Partnership Investment in London.¹³⁰⁴

On 25 September 2013, the Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Minister's Meeting in New York.^{1305,1306}

On 10 October 2013, Germany's Finance Minister attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers Meeting in Washington.¹³⁰⁷ The meeting affirmed commitment to the Partnership, and reviewed progress made in 2013.¹³⁰⁸

On 26-28 October 2013, Germany's representatives attended the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) in Marrakech, Morocco — the initiative to support asset recovery efforts by Arab Countries in Transition.¹³⁰⁹ The German Asset Recovery Action Plan outlines the German Government's actions in returning stolen assets and providing specialized training for transition countries in financial investigation techniques and asset recovery.¹³¹⁰

Germany delivered several pledges of funding and other supportive measures to foster job creation and offer access to finances for transition countries during 2011. It has not pledged further funds, debt swaps, or loan agreements since the Lough Erne Summit.

¹³⁰⁴ G8 Deauville Partnership Investment Conference, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 13 September 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-investment-conference>.

¹³⁰⁵ G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Minister Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 September 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000023.html.

¹³⁰⁵ Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition, Working for peace and long-term stability in the Middle East and North Africa, United Kingdom Government (London) 12 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/working-for-peace-and-long-term-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/supporting-pages/deauville-partnership>.¹³⁰⁵ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers_Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹³⁰⁵ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers_Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹³⁰⁵ Arab Forum on Asset Recovery 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

¹³⁰⁶ Guide for German Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, World Bank/UNODC (Washington, D.C.) Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/asset-recovery-in-german-law-english.pdf>.

¹³⁰⁷ Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition, Working for peace and long-term stability in the Middle East and North Africa, (London) 12 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/working-for-peace-and-long-term-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/supporting-pages/deauville-partnership> Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers_Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf

¹³⁰⁸ Donors and Partners, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/donors-and-partners>

¹³⁰⁹ The Deauville Partnership Progress Report 2013 (London) 8 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf

¹³¹⁰ Guide for German Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, World Bank/UNODC (Washington, D.C.) Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/asset-recovery-in-german-law-english.pdf>.

For attending Deauville Partnership meetings and encouraging the Partnership's work, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Liam Moloney

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the economic goals of the Deauville Partnership.

Italian representatives attended the G8 Deauville Partnership Investment Conference on 16 September 2013 in London to discuss both barriers to investment and the role of transition countries.¹³¹¹

On 10 October 2013, Italy's Finance Minister attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting in Washington, D.C.¹³¹² The meeting affirmed commitment to the Partnership and reviewed progress made in 2013.

Italy attended the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery in Morocco from 26-28 October 2013.¹³¹³ Italy's Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map was published at this event in which Italy highlighted its goals to promote legal and institutional reforms as well as strengthen frameworks to manage recovered funds.¹³¹⁴

In November 2013, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade of Egypt announced that Italy had provided a grant of USD 66 million to develop grain storage silos in Giza and developing bakeries in Sheikh Zayed.¹³¹⁵

Italy has encouraged initiatives in transition countries and provided technical support. Thus, Italy is awarded a compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Ifath Fatima

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment, through the Deauville Partnership, to support the transition of Arab Spring countries. Japan has encouraged initiatives to promote investment and inclusive growth, but has not provided direct assistance or coordinated initiatives.

On 25 September 2013, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Funio Kishida attended the G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Minister Meeting in New York.¹³¹⁶ At this meeting, Japan, along with other

¹³¹¹ G8 Deauville Partnership Investment Conference, United Kingdom Government (London) 16 September 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-investment-conference>.

¹³¹² Arab Forum on Asset Recovery 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 26-28 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

¹³¹³ Italy Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 27 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf.

¹³¹⁴ Italy Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 27 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf.

¹³¹⁵ Italy provides \$66 million grant to develop supply sector in Egypt, Daily News Egypt (Cairo) 23 November 2013. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/23/italy-provides-66m-grant-to-develop-supply-sector-in-egypt/>.

¹³¹⁶ G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Minister Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 September 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000023.html.

participants, noted the importance of promoting greater investment in the region, providing support to SMEs, and encouraging women's participation in economies. Japan, as well as other participants confirmed their participation in maintaining the Deauville Partnership.¹³¹⁷

On 10 October 2013, Japan's Finance Minister attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers Meeting in Washington DC.¹³¹⁸ The meeting affirmed commitment to the Partnership, and reviewed progress made in 2013.¹³¹⁹

From 26-28 October 2013, Japan attended the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) in Marrakech, Morocco — an initiative to support asset recovery efforts by Arab Countries in Transition.¹³²⁰

On its Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013 published at the AFAR, Japan noted its plan to work with the UNODC, through Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, to provide training to prosecutors, judges and financial analysts to Tunisia.¹³²¹

On 6 December 2013, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Japanese official development assistance (ODA) loan agreement with the government of the Kingdom of Morocco in Rabat to provide up to JPY8.899 billion for the Basic Education Sector Support Project. The objective of the project is to correct disparities in Morocco's basic educational sector by providing assistance for the policy and system reform and improvement with respect to access, quality and governance, as well as support for the construction of educational facilities. These are all priority issues for the Government of Morocco and will contribute to the country's social development and economic stability.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency, along with the Brookings Institution in Washington, held a seminar in Washington on 11 February 2014 to discuss inclusive growth in the post-Arab spring countries, and to present findings of both research institutions on how to support the development of employment opportunities after the Arab Spring. On 25 February 2014, JICA, the Brookings Institution and the Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University also hosted the seminar "Towards Achieving Inclusive Growth in Egypt." For its role in encouraging initiatives to promote growth and stability, Japan has received a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Julianna Yang

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on the Deauville Partnership.

¹³¹⁷ G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Minister Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 September 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000023.html.

¹³¹⁸ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹³¹⁹ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹³²⁰ Arab Forum on Asset Recovery 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

¹³²¹ Japan Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 27 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/japans_asset_recovery_roadmap_2013-final.pdf.

According to the Russian Government decision of 22 November 2012, Russia allocated USD 3 million to the creation of sustainable school meals systems in the Deauville Partnership countries in 2013.¹³²² The project provides for supplies of up to 7764 tonnes of Russian food and development of a program for national school meals system modernization in 2012-2014. It will be implemented on the basis of the World Food Programme's regional bureau for Commonwealth of Independent States members, Eastern Europe, Asia, Middle East and North Africa and country offices in Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco.¹³²³

Russia has provided technical assistance to transition countries, but no facts of encouraging new initiatives to promote trade or investment in transition countries has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the goals of the Deauville Partnership.

The UK held the presidency of the G8 for 2013, and therefore acted as chair of the Deauville Partnership.¹³²⁴

In June 2013, the UK began a mentoring initiative called FORSA to assist the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) within the Arab Countries in Transition.¹³²⁵ Through the EUR 70 million Arab Partnership Economic Facility (APEF), the UK is providing direct support for job creation in transition countries.¹³²⁶

At the Arab Women's Conference hosted by the UK in London on 25-26 June 2013, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced an initial UK fund of EUR 4 billion towards building women's economic participation.¹³²⁷

On 16 September 2013, as part of the UK's Presidency, Britain hosted the Deauville Partnership Investment Conference to discuss barriers that exist in investment. The event provided networking opportunities between potential investors and members of the Partnership. Through the European

¹³²² Government Resolution № 2153-p of 22 November 2012, Government of Russia 22 November 2012. <http://government.ru/docs/5911>.

¹³²³ Materials for the Russian Government Meeting, Government of Russia 14 November 2012. <http://government.ru/announcements/6111>.

¹³²⁴ Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition, Working for peace and long-term stability in the Middle East and North Africa, United Kingdom Government (London) 12 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/working-for-peace-and-long-term-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/supporting-pages/deauville-partnership>.

¹³²⁵ G8 Deauville Partnership: SME Mentoring Scheme, United Kingdom Government (London) 3 September 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-sme-mentoring-scheme>.

¹³²⁶ Progress Report 2013: The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, United Kingdom Government (London) 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

¹³²⁷ G8 Deauville Partnership: Women's Economic Participation, United Kingdom Government (London) 2 September 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-womens-economic-participation>.

Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the UK will contribute EUR 5 million to technical assistance to enterprises.¹³²⁸

The UK organized three sessions of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery in Qatar, Egypt, London, and co-organized one with Morocco in Marrakech on 26-28 October 2013. The UK's Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map was published at this event in which the UK stated its intent to provide assistance on legal and institutional reform to any countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region that requests it.¹³²⁹

On 29 April, 2014, the UK co-chaired a meeting, Friends of Yemen, with Saudi Arabia and Yemen to support Yemen through its political transition as it moves towards a constitutional referendum and elections. Priorities of this meeting include ensuring that donors work closely with the Yemeni Executive Bureau so that money pledged is used effectively.

The MENA Transition Fund's objective is to improve lives within transition countries by providing grants for technical cooperation to which the UK contributed USD 50 million.¹³³⁰

The United Kingdom directly facilitated initiatives to provide access to finance for SMEs, facilitated funds for investment in transition countries, and provided technical support. Thus, the UK is awarded +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Ifath Fatima

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to working towards open economies and inclusive growth of Arab Spring countries in transition by providing technical assistance and finances.

The United States has continued to play an active role in the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR), an initiative to support asset recovery efforts by Arab Countries in Transition.¹³³¹

The U.S. sent a ministerial-level delegation to the Second Meeting of AFAR from 26-28 October 2013 in Marrakech, Morocco.¹³³² The delegation took an active role in planning and delivering special sessions and providing expert trainers at the forum. Furthermore, the United States provided funding to the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) in its support of the AFAR.¹³³³

¹³²⁸ G8 Deauville Partnership Investment Conference, United Kingdom Government (London) 13 September 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-investment-conference>.

¹³²⁹ Asset Recovery and the G8 Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, United Kingdom Government (London) 8 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/asset-recovery-and-the-g8-deauville-partnership-with-arab-countries-in-transition>.

¹³³⁰ United Kingdom Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 27 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/uk_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map-final.pdf.

¹³³¹ Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition—Governance Pillar: Action Plan on Asset Recovery, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 21 May 2012. Access Date: 1 Jan 2013. <http://www.state.gov/j/in/rls/190483.htm>.

¹³³² Address by Attorney General Eric Holder at the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, U.S. Department of Justice (Washington, D.C.) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/ag/speeches/2013/ag-speech-131028.html>.

¹³³³ U.S. AFAR Action Plan Implementation Road Map, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 27 October 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/us_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map-final.pdf.

At the same Forum, the U.S. stated in its AFAR Action Plan Implementation Road Map that it has already delivered courses on asset recovery to the Deauville Partnership Countries of Egypt and Yemen in 2013 and plan to deliver more courses to Libya and Tunisia in early 2014.¹³³⁴

On 28 October 2013 at the AFAR, Attorney General Eric Holder of the United States Department of Justice stated that he has instructed the Justice Department to appoint attorneys to work exclusively with Deauville transition countries and their regional partners to provide technical legal assistance on asset recovery.¹³³⁵

On 31 October 2013, the U.S. Department of State announced that the United States guaranteed a USD 1.25 billion sovereign bond issuance by the Kingdom of Jordan.¹³³⁶ The guarantee provides access to finance that improves Jordan's macroeconomic stability, and facilitates job training and job creations for Jordanians.¹³³⁷

On 22 November 2013, The White House issued a joint statement by the United States and Morocco, where President Obama and His Majesty King Mohammed VI pledged to advance their shared priorities of a secure stable and prosperous Maghreb, Africa, and Middle East. The statement indicated support for democratic and economic reforms, economic and security cooperation, and education and cultural cooperation etc.

On 20 December 2013, the United States Agency for International Development issued the Morocco Development Cooperation Strategy 2013-2017, reaffirming United States' continued collaboration with Morocco on political, economic, security, education and human rights issues.

On 4 April 2014 during the second session of the United States-Morocco Strategic Dialogue, Foreign Minister Dr. Saaheddine Mezouar and Secretary of State John Kerry reiterated the two countries' strong strategic partnership to advance the shared priorities of a stable, democratic, and prosperous Maghreb, Africa, and Middle East set out in November by President Obama and His Majesty King Mohammed VI.

On 04 April 2014, President Obama announced a USD500 million in loan to help Tunisia revive their economy. The loan guarantee will allow Tunisia to get financing in the international capital markets at favourable rates.

On 29 April 2014, the United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration announced its plan to organize an Executive-led Infrastructure Business Development Mission to Morocco, Egypt, and Jordan from 3-11 December 2014. The purpose of this mission is to introduce U.S. firms and trade associations to Morocco, Egypt, and Jordan's expanding markets and to assist U.S. companies to pursue export opportunities in these markets.

The United States has been given a score of +1 for providing fund and direct technical assistance to the Deauville Countries and continuing promotion of inclusive growth and open economies.

Analyst: Julianna Yang

¹³³⁴ U.S. AFAR Action Plan Implementation Road, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) Map 27 October 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/us_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map-final.pdf.

¹³³⁵ Address by Attorney General Eric Holder at the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, U.S. Department of Justice (Washington, D.C.) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/ag/speeches/2013/ag-speech-131028.html>.

¹³³⁶ Government of Jordan Issues \$1.25 Billion Bond with U.S. Guarantee, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/10/216115.htm>.

¹³³⁷ Government of Jordan Issues \$1.25 Billion Bond with U.S. Guarantee, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/10/216115.htm>.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote open economies and inclusive growth in Deauville Partnership transition countries.

On 24 June 2013, the European Union and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) announced the official launch of support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Egypt.¹³³⁸ The EU provided EUR 2.4 million to the EBRD's Small Business Support initiative, which supports provides business advice to Egyptian enterprises. This effort is aimed at bolstering the private sector and job creation.¹³³⁹

Other measures in which the E.U. has participated, such as grants to financial infrastructure and SMEs through the European Neighborhood Partnership Instrument, were initiated in years previous to the Lough Erne Summit.¹³⁴⁰

For its direct support of SMEs in transition countries, the EU is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Emily Johnson

¹³³⁸ European Union and EBRD Officially Launch a Facility for Advisory Support to SMEs in Egypt, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 24 June 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013.
<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2013/130624a.shtml>.

¹³³⁹ European Union and EBRD Officially Launch a Facility for Advisory Support to SMEs in Egypt, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 24 June 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013.
<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2013/130624a.shtml>.

¹³⁴⁰ The Deauville Partnership Progress Report 2013, United Kingdom Government (London) 8 October 2013. Access Date: 1 January 2013.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

18. Regional Security: Syria [198]

Commitment:

“[We are determined to work together to] support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.”

2013 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score	+0.78		

Background:

At the time of the 2013 G8 Summit in Lough Erne the crisis in Syria had reached critical levels. Over 93,000 people had died, with another 4.2 million internally displaced and 1.6 million refugees.¹³⁴¹ The G8 acknowledged the significant humanitarian role neighboring countries undertook by bearing the brunt of Syrian refugees. The G8 noted in particular the significant economic and security pressures Lebanon and Jordan were facing as a result of the conflict. The G8 reaffirmed their determination to “work together to stop the bloodshed and loss of life in Syria and to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.”¹³⁴²

On 7 June 2013, the UN requested USD5.2 billion towards the conflict. In response, the G8 stated their resolve to make “exceptional contributions commensurate with the scale of the problem.”¹³⁴³ The G8 leaders confirmed additional contributions of approximately USD1.5 billion towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria and its regional neighbors, while calling upon other countries to make similar commitments.

The G8 leaders expressed their deep concern at the growing threats of terrorism, extremism, and the increasingly sectarian nature of the conflict in Syria. They stated the importance of Syria belonging to “all Syrians, including its minorities and all religious groups.”¹³⁴⁴ They called on the Syrian authorities and opposition at the Geneva Conference to commit to expelling from Syria all organizations and individuals affiliated with al Qaeda. The G8 leaders pledged their support towards “UN planning for Syria’s transition, recovery, and reconstruction needs, in particular by maintaining continuity of state

¹³⁴¹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴³ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁴ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

institutions during transition and helping to ensure that the security forces are effective, accountable and able to deal with the threat of terrorism and extremism.”¹³⁴⁵

The G8 condemned any use of chemical weapons in Syria and called on all parties to the conflict to allow access to the UN investigating team, in order to conduct an objective investigation into reports of the use of chemical weapons.¹³⁴⁶ They entreated the UN team to make their report and deliver it to the UN Security Council for assessment. The G8 leaders pledged their determination to hold accountable those found responsible for the use of chemical weapons. Furthermore, they emphasized the need for the secure and safe storage of all chemical weapons in Syria, pending their destruction under international verification.¹³⁴⁷ The G8 strongly condemned all human rights violations and abuses in Syria, committed by any party. They called on all sides to respect international humanitarian and human rights laws, noting the particular responsibility of the Syrian authorities in this regard.¹³⁴⁸

Commitment Features:

The G8 reasserted their commitment to achieve a political solution to the crisis based on “a vision for a united, inclusive and democratic Syria.”¹³⁴⁹ They strongly endorsed the decision to hold the Geneva Conference on Syria as soon as possible in order to implement the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012. This communiqué underlines the first steps that must occur to achieve peace politically, beginning with agreement on a transitional governing body with full executive powers.¹³⁵⁰

The Geneva Communiqué states that public services must be preserved or restored and governmental institutions must perform according to professional and human rights standards.¹³⁵¹ As of 25 November 2013, the date of the Geneva Conference has been set for 22 January 2014. The goal of the conference is to “achieve a political solution to the conflict through a comprehensive agreement between the Government and the opposition for the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué.”¹³⁵²

The G8 highlighted the need for both sides at the Conference to engage seriously and constructively, while being fully representative of the Syrian people and committed to the achievement of stability and reconciliation. The G8 pledged to engage actively with the parties in order to achieve successful outcomes.¹³⁵³

¹³⁴⁵ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁶ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁷ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁵⁰ Action Group for Syria Final Communiqué, United Nations (New York) 30 June 2012. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.un.org/News/dh/infocus/Syria/FinalCommuniqueActionGroupforSyria.pdf>.

¹³⁵¹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁵² Geneva conference on Syria set for January, UN chief announces, UN News Centre (New York) 25 November 2013. Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=46575>.

¹³⁵³ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G8 member does not make any additional individual commitments to contribute towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria.
0	G8 member commits to additional efforts to improve the humanitarian situation in Syria but does not take concrete action.
+1	G8 member takes concrete action towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Syria, either through political actions or financial disbursement.

Lead Analyst: Derakhshan Qurban-Ali

Canada: +1

Canada has committed itself to supporting the Syrian people to establish peace and security through political means and economic support. Canada has called on the need to respect religious and ethnic minorities within Syria, strongly condemning the use of chemical weapons and has both supported and been involved in the Geneva Peace process.

On 16 September 2014, Foreign Minister John Baird acknowledged the report released by a team of UN inspectors on 21 August 2013 on the use of chemical weapons within Syria. The Canadian government condemned the Syrian government, demanding that they put themselves in full compliance with the international community through the US-led framework and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.¹³⁵⁴

On 3 October 2013, International Development Minister Christian Paradis stated “Canada supports the United Nations Security Council’s presidential statement, issued yesterday, which urges Syria to grant immediate access to humanitarian agencies seeking to deliver lifesaving assistance to those affected by the ongoing crisis.”¹³⁵⁵ The Canadian government called for all actors in the Syrian conflict to allow humanitarian aid organizations safe and unhindered access.

On 24 December 2013, the Canadian government condemned air strikes inflicted by the Syrian regime on Aleppo and restated calls for a Syrian-led political transition.¹³⁵⁶

On 17 January 2014, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird released a statement announcing that he would attend the Geneva II talks in Montreux, Switzerland, on 22 January 2014. Minister Baird noted, “Canada’s position on Syria has been clear and consistent: the only way to end the crisis in Syria is through a Syrian-led political transition. The Syrian people must believe that they have a place in a new, free, democratic and pluralistic Syria.”¹³⁵⁷ Baird reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to the Geneva peace process and called on both sides of the conflict to carry out meaningful negotiations towards a transition to democracy

¹³⁵⁴ Baird Comments on UN Chemical Weapons Report, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2013. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2013/09/16a.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹³⁵⁵ Canada Supports UN Security Council statement and calls for immediate humanitarian access to Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 3 October 2013. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/FRA-10314456-P86?OpenDocument>.

¹³⁵⁶ Baird Condemns appalling attack after Syrian troops kill three children in aerial assault, National Post (Toronto) 24 December 2013. Date of Access: 30 April, 2014. <http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/12/24/baird-condemns-appalling-attack-after-syrian-troops-kill-three-children-in-aerial-assault/>.

¹³⁵⁷ Baird to attend Geneva II Talks on Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2014/01/17a.aspx?lang=eng>.

On 22 January 2014, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird made an address at the Geneva II talks in Montreux, Switzerland. In this address, Minister Baird called on all Syrians to commit themselves in implementing the Geneva I communique which included the creation of a transitional governing authority.¹³⁵⁸ Moreover, the Minister placed importance on the fact that the future of Syria and the challenge of reconciliation and rebuilding must be determined by Syrians themselves.

On 23 January 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada would provide continued support for education to help Jordan cope with the influx of child refugees from Syria. The announcement was made in Amman, Jordan, during the Prime Minister's first official visit to the Middle East. Recognizing that the school system in Jordan is under increased pressure to deliver basic education services due to an influx of Syrian child refugees, the Canadian government provided continued support of CAD4.7 million for Jordan's Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy initiative.¹³⁵⁹ Additionally, the Canadian government extended the Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada's School and Directorate Improvement project to 2016, bringing the total approved value of the project to CAD23.8 million.

On 23 January 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced up to CAD105 million to assist Jordan with development and security challenges due to the Syrian conflict, and the influx of hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees. The sum of CAD100 million in development assistance provided over five years is designed to promote economic development and deliver basic services to Syrian refugees. The remaining CAD5 million, delivered over five years, is designed to support Jordan's work to mitigate the threat posed by Syrian weapons and materials of mass destruction, through the provision of equipment, infrastructure, technology and training.¹³⁶⁰

On 24 January 2014, during his first official visit to the Middle East, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced at Za'atari Refugee Camp, additional humanitarian support for those affected by the conflict in Syria. This support of CAD150 million is to be disbursed in 2014 for the purpose of humanitarian needs in Syria and its surrounding countries. Of this sum, CAD100 million is earmarked for ensuring the basic needs of refugees such as food, shelter, clean water and sanitation, healthcare and education. The remaining CAD50 million would be allocated into education and children protection projects that support the "No Lost Generation" campaign run by UNICEF.¹³⁶¹

On 24 January 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canadian support to the international effort to rid Syria of its chemical weapons. The announcement was made at the Za'atari

¹³⁵⁸ Address by Minister Baird at Geneva II talks on Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2014/01/22a.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹³⁵⁹ Support for Education in Jordan, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/23/support-education-jordan>.

¹³⁶⁰ Canada to provide Development and Security assistance in Jordan to address the Syrian Crisis, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/23/canada-provide-development-and-security-assistance-jordan-address-syrian-crisis#sthash.grT9HDvN.dpuf>.

¹³⁶¹ Support for Syrian Crisis, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 24 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/24/support-syrian-crisis>.

Refugee Camp in Jordan.¹³⁶² The government donated CAD10 million to the OPCW Syria Trust Fund intended for financing the destruction of the Syrian chemical stockpile.¹³⁶³

On 14 March 2014, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird and the Honourable Christian Paradis, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie marked the third anniversary of the ongoing crisis in Syria. The Canadian government reaffirmed its support for a political solution for the conflict, calling for a democratic and pluralistic Syria and promising continued support in the form of humanitarian aid.¹³⁶⁴

On 25 March 2014, Andrew Bennett, Canada's Ambassador for Religious Freedom expressed concern with attacks by al Qaeda affiliated armed groups on the ancient Armenian town of Kessab. Ambassador Bennett noted, "The continued attacks against Christians, including Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Christians and Armenian Catholics, in Syria are unacceptable."¹³⁶⁵ On behalf of the Canadian government, Ambassador Bennett reemphasized that Canada stood by the Syrian people in their goal for a pluralistic, democratic Syria.

Canada has earned full compliance of +1 in reaffirming their commitment towards a political solution regarding the Syrian conflict. The Canadian government has provided official support for the Geneva peace process in Geneva II, support for the chemical weapons removal effort and humanitarian aid to alleviate the conditions of Syrian refugees.

Analyst: John Yoon

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment in providing humanitarian aid, as well as striving towards a political solution to end the Syrian conflict.

France has made humanitarian aid a key priority. In response to the conflict, France has thus far provided EUR 100 million in total aid.¹³⁶⁶ In addition, France has financially contributed to the United Nations Refugee Agency to provide clothes, blankets, food, and other essentials to Syrian

¹³⁶² PM announces additional support for the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 24 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/24/pm-announces-additional-support-destruction-chemical-weapons-syria#sthash.lI9TOYmM.dpuf>.

¹³⁶³ Canada contributes CAD\$10 million to Syria Trust Fund, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 24 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.opcw.org/news/article/canada-contributes-cad-10-million-to-syria-trust-fund/>.

¹³⁶⁴ Canada Marks Third Anniversary of Syrian Crisis, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 14 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2014/03/14a.aspx>.

¹³⁶⁵ Canada Concerned by Attacks on Armenian Town in Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 25 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/orf-blr/news-communiques/2014/03/25a.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹³⁶⁶ Distribution by the French Embassy of School Equipment to Syrian Refugee Children in Alexandria (December 19, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/distribution-by-the-french-embassy>

children in Alexandria.¹³⁶⁷ It has extended its hospitality to Syrian refugees by providing 3000 visas since the start of the conflict.¹³⁶⁸

France has also made notable contributions towards the process in achieving a political solution to the crisis. On 5 August 2013, France encouraged the finalization of the second Geneva Conference and urged the creation of a transitional authority to improve security and stability in the region.¹³⁶⁹

On 5 November 2013, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius welcomed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the interim government of the Syrian National Coalition to France.¹³⁷⁰ The discussion focused on increasing donor funding and setting up basic services to reconstruct liberated zones, highlighting France's commitment to provide a political platform in the peace process.¹³⁷¹

On 12 November 2013, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius further echoed France's support when he welcomed the participation of the Syrian National Coalition at the upcoming Geneva Peace Conference.¹³⁷² He reiterated France's support in delivering aid through "non-lethal material" such as technical and communications assistance.¹³⁷³

In response to the latest bombardments of Aleppo in Syria on 20 December 2013, France has once again called for humanitarian access as outlined by the United Nations Security Council Declaration of 2 October 2013.¹³⁷⁴ It stressed that "only a political solution will allow the conflict to come to an end" and that the second Geneva Conference should pave the way for such a result.¹³⁷⁵

During the Geneva II Conference France encouraged that the only viable solution was political and that despite disagreements and differences in viewpoints between Bashar al-Assad's representatives, Chinese officials, Indian officials and France, the achievement of dialogue and discussion was

¹³⁶⁷ Distribution by the French Embassy of School Equipment to Syrian Refugee Children in Alexandria (December 19, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

¹³⁶⁸ Syria — Refugees (Q&A — Excerpt from the Daily Press Briefing — October 17, 2013) The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 17 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/distribution-by-the-french-embassy>

¹³⁶⁹ Syria — Bashar al-Assad's speech (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — August 5, 2013) The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 August 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-bashar-al-assad-s-speech-q-a>

¹³⁷⁰ Meeting between Laurent Fabius and Ahmed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Syrian National Coalition (December 5, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/meeting-between-laurent-fabius-and-18793>

¹³⁷¹ Meeting between Laurent Fabius and Ahmed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Syrian National Coalition (December 5, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/meeting-between-laurent-fabius-and-18793>

¹³⁷² Syria (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — July 23, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 July 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-q-a-excerpt-from-the-daily-18491>

¹³⁷³ Syria (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — July 23, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 July 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-q-a-excerpt-from-the-daily-18491>

¹³⁷⁴ Syrie — Bombardements d'Alep (20 Décembre 2013), Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères 20 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/syrie/la-france-et-la-syrie/evenements-4439/article/syrie-bombardements-d-alep-20-12>

¹³⁷⁵ Syrie — Bombardements d'Alep (20 Décembre 2013), Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères 20 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/syrie/la-france-et-la-syrie/evenements-4439/article/syrie-bombardements-d-alep-20-12>

important in the peace process.¹³⁷⁶ France currently maintains that a tangible political transition can be achieved by supporting the opposition group, the Syrian National Coalition.¹³⁷⁷

On 15 March 2014, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius released an official statement expressing France's sympathies with Syrian victims, as well as "unconditional, immediate humanitarian assistance."¹³⁷⁸ In line with the United Nations, France has remained firmly opposed to the re-election of Bashar al-Assad post-conflict, but has stressed the importance of a political transition.¹³⁷⁹ With respect to the 10 million Syrians in need of emergency assistance in Yarmouk, France has committed to take full responsibility once the UN Secretary-General presents his report at the end of March.¹³⁸⁰ Regarding the latest announcement of the Syrian President Bashar al-Assad presenting himself as a candidate for the latest elections France has termed it a "parody" and reiterated its wishes for a transitional government with full executive powers.¹³⁸¹

Given France's consistent role in advocating for a political solution to the crisis and providing increasing amounts of humanitarian aid, it has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance to its commitment.

Analyst: Araf Khaled

Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

At the Lough Erne Summit, Chancellor Merkel announced a EUR 200 million increase in its aid for displaced Syrians.¹³⁸²

On 2 September 2013, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs along with the United Arab Emirates, the Syrian National Coalition and the KfW (Reconstruction Loan Corporation) signed a Framework for Agreement for the Syria Recovery Trust Fund. Both Germany and the United Arab Emirates made initial contributions of EUR 10 million to the fund. The money is to be used towards alleviating the immediate suffering of the population affected by the civil war. The money will also be used to ensure resources for reconstruction at the end of the conflict. Along with the United Arab Emirates, Germany is co-chairing the Working Group on Economic Recovery and Development of

¹³⁷⁶ Geneva II conference – Stakeout by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 22 January 2014. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-geneva-ii-conference>.

¹³⁷⁷ Geneva II conference – Stakeout by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 22 January 2014. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-geneva-ii-conference>.

¹³⁷⁸ Syria – Statement by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 15 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-statement-by-laurent-fabius>.

¹³⁷⁹ Syria – Statement by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 15 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-statement-by-laurent-fabius>.

¹³⁸⁰ Syria – Humanitarian situation in Yarmouk, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 19 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-humanitarian-situation-in>.

¹³⁸¹ Syria – Elections, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 28 April 2014, Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-elections-q-a-excerpt-from>

¹³⁸² Germany: spectator or player on Syria crisis. Deutsche Welle, 11 September 2013. Access Date: 16 April 2013. <http://www.dw.de/germany-spectator-or-player-on-syria-crisis/a-17081589>

the Group of Friends of Syria.¹³⁸³ On 15 January 2014, Germany announced an additional EUR80 million in humanitarian aid for the people of Syria.

Germany also contributed significant funds towards the Geneva Peace Conference. On 26 November 2013, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Guido Westerwelle issued a statement pledging EUR 2 million to the United Nations to support the Geneva peace process and the work of the UN Special Representative for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi.¹³⁸⁴

On 6 December 2013, the German Government announced its intention to offer shelter to an additional 5000 Syrian refugees. This brings the total number of refugees entering the country through the program to 10 000.¹³⁸⁵

The German government also made clear that it expects a political solution to the conflict and it will not tolerate the use of chemical weapons by any party.¹³⁸⁶¹³⁸⁷ In response to a request from the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the German government has agreed to support the destruction of residuals from the neutralisation of chemical warfare agents from Syria.¹³⁸⁸

On 9 April 2014 the German Parliament agreed to provide the necessary protection for chemical weapons from Syria to be destroyed at sea in a special facility in the small town of Mubster in Lower Saxony.¹³⁸⁹ Therefore, Germany has complied with its commitment and received a score of +1 for support of the Syrian people in search of a political solution to the conflict.

Analyst: Kevin Parra Duque

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people in establishing peace and stability through political means. Italy has reaffirmed the G8's consensus on finding a political solution to the Syrian Crisis through a second Geneva Conference, provided technical support in dismantling the Syrian chemical weapons arsenal, and has provided some humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees and war victims.

¹³⁸³ Federal Foreign Minister Westerwelle: concrete assistance to support the Syrian opposition, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 September 2013. Access Date: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130902-BM_SYR.html.

¹³⁸⁴ Germany to make available 2 million euros for the Geneva peace process on Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 November 2013. Access Date: December 20, 2013. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/131126-Genf-SYR.html>.

¹³⁸⁵ Germany to take in 5,000 further refugees from Syria, Deutsche Welle, 6 December 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://www.dw.de/germany-to-take-in-5000-further-refugees-from-syria/a-17276224>

¹³⁸⁶ Foreign Minister Westerwelle calls Russian Foreign Minister to discuss Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 24 August 2013. Date of Access: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130824-BM-AM_RUS.html.

¹³⁸⁷ Syria: Westerwelle has telephone conversation with China's Foreign Minister, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 29 August 2013. Date of Access: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130829-Telefonat_CHN_AM.html.

¹³⁸⁸ Germany's contribution to the OPCW-UN mission in Syria. Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 January 2014. Date of access: March 20, 2014 http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2014/140109_BM_von_der_Leyen.html.

¹³⁸⁹ Foreign Minister Steinmeier welcomes mandate for destruction of Syrian chemical weapons. Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 April, 2014. Date of access: May 15, 2014 http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2014/140409_syr_Chemiewaffen.html.

On 25 September 2013, Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta, in a meeting at the United Nations with Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino, reconfirmed the accord that Syria requires a political solution arrived at through the second Geneva Conference. Letta also stated, “We are convinced of the necessity for the UN to implement the rules banning chemical weapons.”¹³⁹⁰ To this end, Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino expressed Italy’s willingness to provide technical support with international inspectors in dismantling the Syrian chemical weapons arsenal, following the Security Council’s draft UN resolution on Syrian chemical weapons.¹³⁹¹

On 16 December 2013, at the EU Foreign Affairs Council, the Foreign Minister announced the decision by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC) to transfer the Syrian weapons stock to an Italian port in late January 2014, for later disposal.¹³⁹²

On 3 February 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome hosted a UN Contact Group, where Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino participated in the creation and approval of 11 interventions with the objective of ensuring access to the besieged communities, the demilitarisation of schools and hospitals and raising new aid funds.

On 24 September 2013, in an interview for an Italian newspaper Foreign Minister Emma Bonino cited Italy’s role in the Syrian crisis as an initial proponent for a UN inspection for Syrian chemical weapons, a Security Council resolution based on this inspection, and application of the Geneva Protocol on chemical weapons.¹³⁹³ On 12 November 2013, in an interview, the Minister of Foreign Affairs also cites her personal discussions with her Iranian counterpart, who in turn exerted pressure on Syria in allowing UN chemical weapons inspectors into Syria.¹³⁹⁴

The Italian government, through various initiatives, has contributed approximately EUR77.7 million in humanitarian aid thus far. EUR20.7 million have been spent directly in humanitarian interventions in Syria and to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq in 2013. Among such interventions are the construction of refugee camps, emergency aid in water and sanitation, and the co-ordination of humanitarian protection and psycho-social assistance. EUR33.8 million have been pledged by the Italian government for the year 2014, making it the world’s ninth greatest donor, and third largest in the European Union, after Great Britain and Germany. A further EUR19 million have been granted to the Jordanian, Turkish, Iraqi and Lebanese governments for the provision of food, healthcare, education, technical assistance and psycho-social assistance to Syrian refugees.

The Italian government has also taken various initiatives in supporting the Lebanese government and armed forces as Lebanon hosts an increasing and destabilizing amount of Syrian refugees. On 19

¹³⁹⁰ Syria — Bonino sees Brahimi, goal a political solution, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 September 2013.

Access Date: 29 December 2013

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/09/20130925_Binino_Brahimi.htm

¹³⁹¹ Syria: Bonino, Italy willing to work with inspectors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/09/20130927_sirbonispett.htm

¹³⁹² EU: Foreign Affairs Council — Syrian chemical weapons to pass through Italian port, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 December 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/12/20131216_Consiglio_Affari_Esteri_ransito_armi_chimiche_Siria.htm

¹³⁹³ Bonino: “There’s a new feeling in the air at the UN. We need to explore the signals from Iran” (Corriere della Sera), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 24 September 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2013/09/20130924_Bonino_Onu_atmosfera_nuova.htm

¹³⁹⁴ Bonino: «Those phone calls to Iran to halt a raid on Syria» (Corriere della Sera), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 November 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2013/11/20131112_BoninoIranSiria.htm

March 2014 Minister of Foreign Affairs Federica Mogherini, with her Lebanese counterpart, Gebran Bassil, arranged an international conference to be held in Rome, in early summer, to establish a support plan for the Lebanese armed forces. The Italian Development Cooperation is also involved in over 60 programmes in a wide range of sectors including healthcare and local development of vulnerable areas in Lebanon.

Thus, for its official support of the Geneva II conference and for UN and Security Council initiatives regarding the Syrian crises, its support for a cease-fire at the Geneva II conference, its special participation and assistance addressing the chemical weapons aspect of the crisis, its humanitarian efforts in restoring wellbeing and stability for Syrian refugees and war victims, and its assistance in maintaining Lebanon's stability, Italy has been awarded score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Gianluca Canaletti

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

On 14 September 2013, U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov announced that they agreed on a framework toward complete destruction of chemical weapons in Syria, which include calling for the Syrian government to submit within one week a listing of its chemical weapons stockpiles and to allow access to international inspectors.¹³⁹⁵ Minister of Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida states that Japan welcomes this agreement.¹³⁹⁶ Japan calls for sincere response by the Syrian government based on the agreement and will monitor its actions. Japan also continues to support and will make necessary contributions to efforts by relevant countries and organizations so that chemical weapons are never used again.¹³⁹⁷

On 26 September 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida attended the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People.¹³⁹⁸ Kishida stated that Japan would provide the greatest possible cooperation and contribution to the destruction of chemical weapons, would actively participate in and contribute to the international efforts toward the improvement and normalization of the situation in Syria, including dialogues with the opposition groups, and would continue humanitarian aid as Japan has committed to a total of approximately USD 280 million (which includes additional USD 60 million announced today) including cross-border assistance.¹³⁹⁹

¹³⁹⁵ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹³⁹⁶ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹³⁹⁷ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹³⁹⁸ Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000017.html.

¹³⁹⁹ Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000017.html.

On 28 September 2013, the United Nations Security Council adopted unanimously the resolution 2118 regarding the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria.¹⁴⁰⁰ The Government of Japan has called for the adoption of a strong resolution, which reinforces the decision of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and welcomes the adoption of the resolution.¹⁴⁰¹ Japan intends to provide assistance to refugees and neighboring countries, as Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced new humanitarian assistance equivalent to USD60 million in his general statement in the United Nations General Assembly.¹⁴⁰²

On 10 December 2013, in response to a request from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Government of Japan, concerned about the serious humanitarian situation facing Syrian refugees in the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Turkey, made a cabinet decision to provide 800 tents, 10,000 jerry cans, 10,000 blankets, and 10,000 sleeping mats (purchase price: approximately 136 million yen) as contribution in kind in accordance with the International Peace Cooperation Law.¹⁴⁰³ These goods will be used for the relief activities conducted by IOM in Iraq and Turkey.¹⁴⁰⁴

On 13 December 2013, Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Motohide Yoshikawa asked for cooperation from U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki Moon so that Japan could participate in an upcoming international conference aimed at ending the civil war in Syria.¹⁴⁰⁵ Ban expressed gratitude for the humanitarian aid Japan has extended to Syria.¹⁴⁰⁶

On 22 January 2014, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida who attended the Geneva II, held a meeting with the High Representative of the Union for Foreign and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission Catherine Ashton. Kishida said that cessation of violence, promotion of political dialogue and improvement in appalling humanitarian situations are imminent challenges. Ashton expressed her gratitude and respect to Japan for significant assistance to people of Syria and neighboring countries and welcomed Japan's efforts with strong commitment on this matter.

On 25 February 2014, an exchange of letters between the Government of Japan and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) concerning a contribution to the destruction of chemical weapons of the Syrian Arab Republic took place in The Hague, Netherlands.¹⁴⁰⁷ In line with the decisions by the OPCW and the UN Security Council Resolution

¹⁴⁰⁰ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹⁴⁰¹ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹⁴⁰² Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹⁴⁰³ Contribution in Kind for the Syrian Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000130.html.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Contribution in Kind for the Syrian Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000130.html.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Japan asks for role in helping end Syria war, The Japan News (New York) 15 December 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0000872011>.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Japan asks for role in helping end Syria war, The Japan News (New York) 15 December 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0000872011>.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Exchange of Letters with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on a Contribution toward the Destruction of Chemical Weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000208.html.

2118, an international effort is currently underway toward the destruction of chemical weapons of the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁴⁰⁸

On 28 February 2014, The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) welcomed a US\$88.3 million contribution from the Government of Japan.¹⁴⁰⁹ A large part of the donation will support conflict-affected people in the Middle East, especially in Syria, as well as refugees in neighboring countries.¹⁴¹⁰ Japan's aid will be used to distribute food and vouchers to more than seven million Syrians.¹⁴¹¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance to its commitment by supporting the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Analyst: Jiwon Chun

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on Syria.

During the compliance period Russia has played an important role in supporting the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Russian efforts helped to avoid an external military interference into Syria. Russia as the G20 Chair in 2013 organized discussion of Syrian crisis at the St. Petersburg G20 Summit on 5 September 2013, where the members could exchange their opinions.¹⁴¹²

Cooperation between Russia and the United States allowed “to achieve breakthrough decisions to establish international control over Syrian chemical weapons for the purposes of its further elimination.” Russia supported and helped to convene the Geneva II international conference, “which is envisaged to launch interSyrian talks.”¹⁴¹³

On 19 November 2013, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs said that Russia had allocated USD 10 million to Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan.¹⁴¹⁴

On 30 December 2013, Russia delivered 37 tonnes of humanitarian aid to Syria. The shipment included food, tents, blankets and other emergency supplies.¹⁴¹⁵

¹⁴⁰⁸ Exchange of Letters with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on a Contribution toward the Destruction of Chemical Weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000208.html.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Major Donation From Japan Helps Feed Millions Of Hungry People In 26 Countries, Reuters (Yokohama) 28 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.trust.org/item/20140228175839-7ja3i/>.

¹⁴¹⁰ Major Donation From Japan Helps Feed Millions Of Hungry People In 26 Countries, Reuters (Yokohama) 28 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.trust.org/item/20140228175839-7ja3i/>.

¹⁴¹¹ Major Donation From Japan Helps Feed Millions Of Hungry People In 26 Countries, Reuters (Yokohama) 28 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.trust.org/item/20140228175839-7ja3i/>.

¹⁴¹² Vladimir Putin's news conference following the G20 Summit, Russian G20 Presidency 6 September 2013 <http://en.g20russia.ru/news/20130906/782816253.html>.

¹⁴¹³ Main foreign policy events of 2013, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. 26 December 2013. http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/2ac5d35e0b29e8b944257c5b001ee309.

¹⁴¹⁴ Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Lavrov's Interview, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 19 November 2013. http://www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D821781F3B625C7844257C28002D3DB7.

¹⁴¹⁵ On Humanitarian Aid Supplies to Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 31 December 2013. http://www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/8635DA51BE6A818E44257C52002D4268.

Russia has taken actions to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means and contributed towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria and its regional neighbors. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has complied with its commitment to provide support for the Syrian people to the extent that it has provided many organizations with significant funding to aid civilians living in Syria, in addition to funding for Syrian refugees living in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, as a member of the UN Security Council, the UK has participated in political discussions in an attempt to achieve peace and stability in Syria.

The UK has allocated GBP249 million in funding to various agencies to assist the people of Syria and its neighbouring regions¹⁴¹⁶ and is currently finalizing GBP 58.5 million in allocations to partner organizations.¹⁴¹⁷ Among the organizations to which the UK has already allocated money are UNICEF, to which the UK has given GBP 67.3 million;¹⁴¹⁸ the UN World Food Programme, to which the UK has given GBP 161 million;¹⁴¹⁹ and the UN Refugee Agency, to which the UK has given GBP 61.6 million.¹⁴²⁰ These are just a few of the organizations the UK has provided funding to in order to assist the people of Syria during this time of crisis.¹⁴²¹

Through these programs, the UK has been able to provide food for 210,000 people per month in Syria;¹⁴²² food for 150,000 refugees per month in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq;¹⁴²³ funding for the supply of blankets, mattresses, and other relief items to over 300,000 people affected by violence

¹⁴¹⁶ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴¹⁷ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴¹⁸ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴¹⁹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁰ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²¹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²² UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²³ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

in Syria;¹⁴²⁴ and assistance with water purification and water infrastructure reparations that have benefitted 1,400,000 people Syrian people.¹⁴²⁵

Additionally, the UK has provided support to UNICEF's effort to provide psychosocial assistance programs and protection for 1500 Syrian children,¹⁴²⁶ funding for the education of 1000 refugee children in Syria,¹⁴²⁷ as well as providing funding for 700 children to take language lessons to help them overcome language barriers that prevent them from attending school.¹⁴²⁸

The UK is providing reproductive health services for almost 6000 women in Jordan.¹⁴²⁹ The UK is also support to UNICEF's effort to provide psychological support to over 15,000 children in Syria.¹⁴³⁰ The UK is also providing clinical care for psychological harm for 12,000 Syrian men, women, and children currently living in Jordan.¹⁴³¹

In terms of political action, the UK has participated in the Geneva Conference discussions as a member of the UN Security Council.¹⁴³² These discussions, in which the UK took central part, were aimed at creating peace in Syria and ending unnecessary civilian deaths.¹⁴³³ UK Foreign Secretary William Hague made a statement on 22 January 2014 at the Geneva Conference. He declared, "I call

¹⁴²⁴ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁵ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁶ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁷ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁸ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴³⁰ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴³¹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴³² UK Pledges Redoubled Efforts to End the Syrian Conflict and Alleviate Humanitarian Suffering, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 14 March 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-redoubled-efforts-to-end-the-syrian-conflict-and-alleviate-humanitarian-suffering>.

¹⁴³³ UK Pledges Redoubled Efforts to End the Syrian Conflict and Alleviate Humanitarian Suffering, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 14 March 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-redoubled-efforts-to-end-the-syrian-conflict-and-alleviate-humanitarian-suffering>.

on [the Syrian government] to commit themselves to the aim of a mutually agreed settlement; and to stop actions on the ground which undermine the negotiations.”¹⁴³⁴

On 14 March 2014, Foreign Secretary William Hague and International Development Secretary Justine Greening issued a joint statement in which they noted that the Security Council “sent a clear message to Assad that he must end the...use of barrel bombs which have caused the death of thousands of innocent Syrians”¹⁴³⁵ in the Geneva Convention discussions.

Therefore, the UK has taken significant steps in attempting to provide Syrian civilians and refugees with stability through financial aid by allocating notable funding to various humanitarian organizations. Additionally, the UK has made significant attempts to achieve peaceful negotiations with the Syrian government through its participation in the Geneva Conference as a member of the UN Security Council. Although no concrete resolutions have been found, the UK has made significant efforts to create stability and peace for the Syrian people through political means, as well as through monetary aid, resulting in a score of +1 for full compliance with their commitment to do so.

Analyst: Margot Whittington

United States: +1

The United States is in full compliance with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Since the 2013 39th G8 Summit in Lough Erne, the political and humanitarian crises in Syria has been a high priority in the United States’ foreign policy. To commemorate Eid al-Fitr, United States President Barack Obama announced, on 7 August 2013, the contribution of more than USD195 million in additional humanitarian assistance to provide food, medical care, and relief supplies for civilians affected by the civil war in Syria.¹⁴³⁶ Of this USD195 million, USD155 million is used “to increase food assistance, expand life-saving emergency medical capacity, and provide additional hygiene kits, clothing, and household supplies in Syria.”¹⁴³⁷ The other USD41 million provides “food vouchers, in-kind food distribution, and ready-to-eat meals for about 245,000 refugees in nearby host communities in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt.”¹⁴³⁸

¹⁴³⁴ Address by Foreign Secretary William Hague at the United Nations Geneva Conference on Syria, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 22 January 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreign-secretary-statement-to-geneva-conference-on-syria>

¹⁴³⁵ UK Pledges Redoubled Efforts to End the Syrian Conflict and Alleviate Humanitarian Suffering, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 14 March 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-redoubled-efforts-to-end-the-syrian-conflict-and-alleviate-humanitarian-suffering>.

¹⁴³⁶ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 August 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

¹⁴³⁷ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 August 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

¹⁴³⁸ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 August 2013. Access Date 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

Following the allegation of chemical weapons usage in Syria on 21 August 2013, the Office of the Press Secretary immediately released a statement condemning the use of chemical weapons and “formally [requested] that the United Nations urgently investigate this new allegation.”¹⁴³⁹

On 7 September 2013, the Office of the Spokesperson in Washington, D.C. published a fact sheet “U.S. Government Assistance to Syria” noting its contributions of over USD1 billion in aid, international diplomatic support, humanitarian assistance, assistance in providing USD250 million for “non-lethal transition assistance for the Syrian opposition” (this includes funding for equipment and supplies to the Syrian opposition), and encouragement of additional support through the U.S. Department of Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control inviting U.S. persons to apply for specific licenses to participate in certain economic activities in Syria.¹⁴⁴⁰

On 14 September 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin and United States President Barack Obama agreed to the Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons that led to the decision of the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the joint commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States to ensure the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons “in the soonest and safest manner.”

On 24 September 2013, United States President Barack Obama pledged another USD339 million to humanitarian aid for those affected in Syria, bringing the total of US aid to Syria since the conflict began to nearly USD1.4 billion.¹⁴⁴¹

At the Third ministerial Meeting for the U.S.-GCC Strategic Cooperation Forum in New York, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel condemned the chemical weapons attack of 21 August 2013, denounced the “alarming pattern of escalating violence and killing of civilians by the Syrian regime,” reaffirmed their support of the Syrian Opposition Coalition, and affirmed their commitment to continuing diplomatic and humanitarian efforts “to alleviate the suffering of the Syrian people.”

On 25 November 2013 U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry asserted in a press statement that a solution to the Syrian conflict would not be produced from a military effort. Instead, it was proposed that the Geneva conference on 22 January 2014 would be conducive to implementing the Geneva Communiqué, and the formation of a transitional government; two critical steps in ending the suffering of the Syrian people and establishing peace. It was also mentioned that the United States would work jointly with the United Nations on determining which countries would attend the conference and the agenda at the conference.

On 22 January 2014, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry issued another press statement after the Geneva conference. In this press statement it was clarified that the United States has contributed more than any other nation in supporting refugees through finding shelter and housing in neighbouring countries, Lebanon, and Jordan. The United States is also committed to promoting local ceasefires and issuing humanitarian aid in areas devastated by conflict.

¹⁴³⁹ Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Josh Earnest on Allegations of Chemical Weapons Use in Syria, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 21 August 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/08/21/statement-principal-deputy-press-secretary-josh-earnest-allegations-chem>.

¹⁴⁴⁰ U.S. Government Assistance to Syria, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/213927.htm>.

¹⁴⁴¹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 24 September 2013. Access Date: 8 September 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214593.htm>.

On 8 May 2014, the U.S State Department announced the sanctioning of six Syrian officials and Russia's Tempbank, which has been funding the Syrian Government. The United States pledged a further USD27 Million towards non-lethal aid supplies to Syria's main moderate opposition group, led by President Ahmad al-Jarba.

The United States has both provided funding and tangible diplomatic support (with the cooperation of the Russian Federation to remove chemical weapons in Syria) for the peaceful political transition in Syria. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jay Thakore

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means. The EU has provided monetary backing to the Syrian crisis but has not fully committed to helping displaced peoples.

On 24 September 2013, the EU signed an agreement with UNICEF, which dedicated EUR 34.2 million¹⁴⁴² to Syrian children affected by the crisis. On 10 September 2013, the EU foreign affairs chief Catherine Ashton announced European support behind Russia's proposal to diplomatically remove Syria of their chemical weapons.

On 4 December 2013, the EU released the European Surveillance System plan to create safe Mediterranean passageways for refugees in response to the October shipwreck that resulted in 350 deaths. The UNHCR reported that the EU member states contradicted their commitment by placing barriers to entry for incoming refugees and returning migrants who had already entered. A large number of refugees who pass through Europe's borders are Syrian peoples.

The EU and its member states have provided EUR2 billion¹⁴⁴³ in financial aid since the start of the Syrian crisis. The EU has been the largest monetary sponsor of humanitarian aid and has given approximately USD 3.6 billion in humanitarian aid since January 2014 for Syria's 9.3 million in need. Ten of 28 members states have accepted 12,000 migrants¹⁴⁴⁴ altogether, with Sweden becoming the first member state to offer permanent resident status to Syrian refugees.

EU members have shown inconsistency in supporting Syrian refugees. Thus far, Sweden has been the only member to offer Syrian refugees permanent residence status in their country. The Swedish Migration Board estimates that the nation will dedicate 250 per cent more in funds from last year towards asylum seekers, an increase of approximately USD295 million.

On 22 April 2014, the EU released a statement condemning Syria's plans to hold presidential elections this coming June, urging Syrian leaders to return to the Geneva communiqué 2012 discussions. There was no further recorded action plan following this statement.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its partial commitment to politically support the Syrian people in establishing peace and stability. The EU has been provided significant support financially, but has not fully complied with the goal of supporting stability.

Analyst: Leah Bae

¹⁴⁴² Additional US\$45 million contribution to Syria's children, as EU becomes largest donor to UNICEF appeal, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.unicef.org/media/media_70472.html

¹⁴⁴³ U.N. heads, EU call for humanitarian ceasefire in Syria, Reuters (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/18/us-syria-crisis-aid-idUSBRE9BH0S620131218>

¹⁴⁴⁴ EU failing Syria refugees, says Amnesty International report, BBC News (London) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-25345923>