

2004 Sea Island Interim Compliance Results January 2005

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Preface

Each year since 1996, the G8 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G8 member countries in meeting the commitments issued at each leaders' summit. Since 2002, the group has published an interim report, timed to assess progress at the transition between one country's year as host and the next. These reports, which monitor each country's efforts on a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G8 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable meaningful analysis of this unique and informal institution. The draft is available at the G8 Information Centre at www.g8.utoronto.ca.

The G8 Research Group is an independent organization based at the University of Toronto. Founded in 1987, it is an international network of scholars, professionals and students interested in the activities of the G8. The group oversees the G8 Information Centre, which publishes, free of charge, analysis and research on the G8 as well as makes available official documents issued by the G8.

The work of the G8 Research Group would not be possible without the dedication of many people around the world. In particular, this report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts directed by Dr. Ella Kokotsis, Director of Analytical Research, and Anthony Prakash Navaneelan.

The G8 Research Group encourages responses to this report. Any comments or questions should be directed to g8@utoronto.ca. Indeed, we are grateful to the many individuals from many communities who responded to our invitation to comment on an earlier draft of this report. Responsibility for its contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G8 Research Group.

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Introduction

The University of Toronto's G8 Research Group has completed its third annual Interim Compliance Report. This report is based on the results from June 2004 to January 2005 of G8 members' compliance with their priority commitments at the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit, which took place on June 8–10, 2004. This six-month period allows for the assessment of compliance with the summit's priority commitments at about the time when the summit hosting responsibility changed on January 1, 2005, from the United States to the United Kingdom.

A summary of the interim compliance scores is available in Table A, with an individual analytical assessment by country and issue area below. Table B provides an updated set of compliance scores based on the inclusion of an additional priority commitment made by the G7 Finance Ministers statement of January 7, 2005, regarding tsunami relief efforts. For the purpose of this interim report, however, compliance with the tsunami commitment is offered for informational purposes only and does not factor into the overall interim compliance scores. Although the final compliance report — which will be published just prior to the 2005 Gleneagles Summit — will provide a more detailed and comprehensive assessment of the 2004 Sea Island scores, this report offers some preliminary observations based on the interim results.

This report spans a record 18 priority issue areas, including two priority commitments apiece from the issue areas of the Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) Initiative, Trade and Infectious Diseases. Each commitment is surveyed across all G8 countries plus the European Union. Only two “not applicable” (n/a) scores appear; one in relation to a trade commitment directed at the World Trade Organization (WTO) and a second in response to Asian Tsunami Assistance. In the first instance, Russia does not belong to the WTO and as such, its score is exempt from the overall average. In the second instance, Russia receives an n/a as the commitment on the tsunami was reached at the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting, where Russia is not a member.

The interim results reveal that from the period following Sea Island until January 2005, G8 members (plus the EU) have complied with their priority commitments across the 18 major priority commitments 40% of the time (see Table A). This average is based on a scale whereby 100% equals perfect compliance and –100% means that the member governments are either non-compliant or are, in fact, doing the opposite of what they committed to.¹

The Overall Interim Compliance Score

This overall interim score of 40% for the Sea Island Summit of 2004 falls in the mid range between the interim score of 47% from Evian in 2003 and the interim score of 25% from Kananaskis in 2002.

¹ A complete methodological explanation is available from the University of Toronto G8 Information Centre at www.g8.utoronto.ca/g7/evaluations/methodology/g7c2.htm.

Compliance by Country

Similar to both the Kananaskis and Evian interim results, the highest complying members across the 18 priority issue areas post–Sea Island are Canada and the United Kingdom, with a score tied at 50%. Joining the ranks of the compliance leaders this year are Germany and the EU, also scoring 50%. These results confirm trends found in earlier compliance reports suggesting that the countries next in the hosting rotation (in this case, the UK) are consistently among the highest to comply with commitments reached the year before. In second place is the United States, with a score of 44%. A second-place score for the U.S. places it in the same position as the period post–Evian. France and Italy are tied for third place at 39%, moving Italy up from its last-place finish at Evian and Kananaskis. Japan drops to second last with a score of 33%, while Russia falls to last place with an overall interim compliance score of 0. None of the G8 members score compliance results in the negative range.

The Compliance Gap by Country

Although compliance scores during the interim period vary by country, the study also finds that the compliance gap between member states for Sea Island falls in the mid range between the Evian and the Kananaskis results. The interim Kananaskis compliance report indicated a compliance gap between the G8 of 77% (with Canada at 77% and Italy at 0). The compliance gap between the highest and lowest complying members for the Evian results was only 25% (58% for Canada and 33% for Italy). For Sea Island, however, the compliance gap increases once again to 50%, with Canada, Germany and the UK all scoring 50% and Russia revealing an interim compliance score of 0.

Compliance by Issue Area

These interim results also indicate that compliance during this period varied considerably by issue area. Commitments focused on democracy assistance through the Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative as well as those on trade and debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) score perfect compliance results across all G8 countries and the EU. Compliance scores are also high in the areas of energy (89%), support for the Iraqi elections, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and regional security, each at 78%. Commitments on food security and peacebuilding in Africa both score above average at 67% and 44% respectively. Below average scores are revealed for world economy and infectious diseases/HIV/AIDS (each at 33%), as well as trade and technical assistance (22%) and transport security (11%). The environment, transnational crime and infectious diseases (polio) each score 0, while issues concerning terrorist financing score –0.11. Furthermore, the area of financing development reveals the worst compliance score with a –1.0, indicating that the G8 and the EU have not taken any concrete measures to fulfill their priority commitments in this issue area since Sea Island.

These findings reveal some striking differences with the interim results from Evian and Kananaskis where political security issues (primarily terrorism) yielded the highest compliance by the member states across both years. By contrast, terrorist financing has fallen within the negative range while debt relief has moved from the middle range in previous years to secure top marks post–Sea Island. The most interesting development, however, has been on the trade front, where trade initiatives — traditionally the lowest across the G8 — have risen to the top spot.

Issues of the environment and global health continue to fall in the middle range, consistent with previous years.

Interim and Final Compliance Scores Compared

Although a comprehensive assessment cannot be made until the final compliance scores are in, to date, these interim Sea Island scores compare somewhat favourably with the overall compliance scores for Cologne 1999 (39%), Denver 1997 (27%) and Lyon 1996 (36%). Since 1996, only Evian 2003 (51%), Genoa 2001 (49.5%) Okinawa 2000 (81.4%) and Birmingham 1998 (45%) have yielded higher overall compliance scores.

Special Considerations

In evaluating the results of this report, the following considerations should be kept in mind.

- Compliance has been assessed against a selected set of priority commitments, rather than all commitments the last summit produced. The priority commitments selected were not randomly chosen but identified to produce a representative subset of the total according to such dimensions as issue areas, ambition, specified time for completion, instruments used and, more generally, the degree of precision, obligation and delegation of each.
- In addition to the specific commitments assessed here, summits have value in establishing new principles in normative directions, in creating and highlighting issue areas and agenda items, and in altering the publicly allowable discourse used. Furthermore, some of the most important decisions reached and consensus forged at summits may be done entirely in private and not encoded in the public communiqué record.
- Some commitments inherently take longer to be complied with than the time available between one summit and the next.
- In some cases, it may be wise not to comply with a summit commitment, if global conditions have dramatically changed since the commitment was made or if new knowledge has become available about how a particular problem can best be solved.
- As each of the member countries has its own constitutional, legal and institutional processes for undertaking action at the national level, each is free to act in particular cases on a distinctive national time scale. Of particular importance here is the annual cycle for the creation of budgets, legislative approval and the appropriation of funds.
- Commitments encoded in the G8 communiqué may also be encoded precisely or partially in communiqués from other international forums, the decisions of other international organizations, or even national statements such as the State of the Union Address in the U.S., the Queen's Speech in the UK and the Speech from the Throne in Canada. Without detailed process-tracing, it cannot be assumed that compliant behaviour on the part of countries is fully caused by the single fact of a previous G8 commitment.

- Compliance here is assessed against the precise, particular commitments made by the G8, rather than what some might regard as necessary or appropriate action to solve the problem being addressed.
- With compliance assessed on a three-point scale, judgements inevitably arise about whether particular actions warrant the specific numerical value assigned. As individual members can sometimes take different actions to comply with the same commitment, no standardized cross-national evaluative criterion can always be used. Comments regarding the judgements in each case, detailed in the extensive accompanying notes, are welcome (see below).
- Because the evaluative scale used in this compliance report runs from –100 percent to +100 percent, it should be assumed that any score in the positive range represents at least some compliance with the specific commitments made by the G8. It is not known if commitments in other international forums or at the national level on occasions such as the State of the Union Address, Queen’s Speech or Speech from the Throne, etc., are complied with to a greater or lesser degree than the commitments made by the G8.
- It may be that commitments containing high degrees of precision, obligation and delegation, with short specified timetables for implementation, may induce governments to act simply to meet the specified commitment rather than in ways best designed to address core and underlying problems over a longer term.
- In some cases, full compliance by all members of the G8 with a commitment is contingent on co-operative behaviour on the part of other actors.

Further Research and Reports

The information contained within this interim report provides G8 member countries and other stakeholders with an early indication of their compliance results to date, thereby setting the foundation for future action prior to the Gleneagles Sea Island Summit on July 8–10, 2005. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance with the interim results of the 2004 Sea Island commitments. As always, comments are welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to <g8@utoronto.ca>. A complete assessment of the compliance scores will be made available in the final report and posted on this web site by mid-June — approximately two weeks prior to the Gleneagles Summit, on June 6–8, 2005, in Scotland.

Table A: 2004 Sea Island Interim Compliance Scores*

	CDA	FRA	GER	ITA	JAP	RUS	UK	US	EU	Individual Issue Average
BMENA (A) Democracy Assistance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BMENA (B) Iraqi Elections	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.78
World Economy	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.33
Trade (A) Doha	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1	1	1	1.00
Trade (B) Technical Assistance	1	0	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0.22
Energy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.89
Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
WMD	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0.78
Terrorist Financing	0	1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	0	0	-0.11
Transnational Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Transport Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.11
Debt Relief / HIPC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Financing Development	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1.00
Infectious Diseases HIV/AIDS	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0.33
Infectious Diseases Polio	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	-1	1	0.0
Peace Building in Africa	1	0	1	1	-1	0	1	1	0	0.44
Famine and Food Security in Africa	1	1	1	0	1	-1	1	1	1	0.67
Regional Security Darfur	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0.78
Individual Country Average	0.50	0.39	0.50	0.39	0.33	0.00	0.50	0.44	0.50	
Overall Country Average	0.40									
Overall Issue Average	0.40									
Overall Interim Compliance Average	0.40									
2003 Evian Interim Compliance Score	0.47									
2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Score	0.25									

*The average score by issue area is the average of all countries' compliance scores for that issue. The average score by country is the average of all issue area compliance scores for a given country. The overall compliance average is an average of the overall issue average and overall country average. Where information on a country's compliance score for a given issue area was not available, the symbol "N/A" appears in the respective column and no compliance score is awarded. Countries were excluded from the averages if the symbol "N/A" appears in the respective column.

Table B: 2004 Sea Island Interim Compliance Scores, with reference to the Indian Ocean Tsunami*

	CDA	FRA	GER	ITA	JAP	RUS	UK	US	EU	Individual Issue Average
BMENA (A) Democracy Assistance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BMENA (B) Iraqi Elections	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.78
World Economy	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.33
Trade (A) Doha	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1	1	1	1.00
Trade (B) Technical Assistance	1	0	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0.22
Energy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.89
Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
WMD	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0.78
Terrorist Financing	0	1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	0	0	-0.11
Transnational Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Transport Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.11
Debt Relief / HIPC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Financing Development	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1.00
Infectious Diseases HIV/AIDS	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0.33
Infectious Diseases Polio	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	-1	1	0.00
Peace Building in Africa	1	0	1	1	-1	0	1	1	0	0.44
Fame and Food Security in Africa	1	1	1	0	1	-1	1	1	1	0.67
Regional Security Darfur	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0.78
Asian Tsunami Assistance	0	0	1	0	1	n/a**	0	1	1	0.50
Individual Country Average	0.47	0.37	0.53	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.53	
Overall Country Average	0.40									
Overall Issue Average	0.40									
Overall Interim Compliance Average	0.40									
2003 Evian Interim Compliance Score	0.47									
2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Score	0.25									

*The average score by issue area is the average of all countries' compliance scores for that issue. The average score by country is the average of all issue area compliance scores for a given country. The overall compliance average is an average of the overall issue average and overall country average. Where information on a country's compliance score for a given issue area was not available, the symbol "N/A" appears in the respective column and no compliance score is awarded. Countries were excluded from the averages if the symbol "N/A" appears in the respective column.

**Russia's score for compliance with its Asian Tsunami Assistance commitment was omitted since this commitment was made at the G7 Finance Ministers' Meeting to which Russia is not a member. Nevertheless, Russia's compliance performance is reviewed in the Appendix to this report as is all other G8 member-states' compliance activities in this issue-area. Russia received a score of -1, however, this is not reflected in the calculations in this table.

Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative: Democracy Assistance Dialogue

Commitment

“Establish with willing partners in the region a Democracy Assistance Dialogue that will, under the auspices of the Forum for the Future, bring together in a collaborative and transparent environment willing governments, civil society groups and other organizations from the G8, EU and others, and countries in the region to:

- Coordinate and share information and lessons learned on democracy programs in the region, taking into account the importance of local ownership and each country’s particular circumstances;
- Work to enhance existing democracy programs or initiate new programs;
- Provide opportunities for participants to develop joint activities, including twinning projects;
- Promote and strengthen democratic institutions and processes, as well as capacity-building;
- Foster exchanges with civil society groups and other organizations working on programs in the region.”

G8 Plan of Support for Reform²

Background

The Greater Middle East Initiative, unveiled by the United States at the 2004 Sea Island Summit in June, was motivated by the U.S led desire to stem the threats of political instability, economic stagnation and terrorism in the Greater Middle East. The plan is based upon earlier initiatives aimed at democratization in the region, including the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), a program that has been heavily funded by the US since 2002. The MEPI aims to promote entrepreneurship, political change, educational reform and women’s rights in the Middle East. The Forum for the Future was set out by the G8 and states of the Broader Middle East and North Africa Region (BMENA) during the Sea Island Summit in June 2004 as the centrepiece initiative of the “Partnership for Progress and Common Future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa.” The purpose of the Forum is to promote and develop political, economic, and social reform in the BMENA. The Forum members, including the G8, the states of the BMENA, and civil society and business stakeholders, seek to promote, through an open and transparent dialogue, a common agenda that “advances the universal values of human dignity, democracy, economic opportunity, and social justice.”³ Among the component initiatives of the Forum for the Future is the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD). The DAD focuses primarily on providing electoral assistance, improving the role of women, and advancing relations between the region’s governments and civil society through programs supporting democratization and public participation. A round of preparatory meetings for the Forum for the Future took place in

² *G8 Plan of Support for Reform*, 2004 Sea Island Summit Official Website (Sea Island) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.g8usa.gov/d_060904b.htm].

³ *Middle East: Documents and Texts from the Washington File*, Embassy of the United States: London, U.K. Website (London) 1 December 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.usembassy.org.uk/midest567.html].

New York on September 23-24, and in Washington DC on October 1, 2004. They were attended by over twenty G8 and BMENA foreign and finance ministers and various civil society groups. The first official Forum for the Future was convened on December 11, 2004, in Rabat, Morocco. It was attended by almost all of the countries of the BMENA, the Arab League, the European Commission, and the G8.⁴ In Rabat, significant progress was made with respect to the DAD, which included an agreement to a future meeting devoted exclusively to the DAD in 2005.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall: +1.00			

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to establishing the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD). This has mainly been achieved through Canada's participation in the preparatory meetings for the Forum for the Future held in New York on September 23-24, 2004 and Washington, D.C. on October 1, 2004, and its participation in the Forum for the Future proper held in Rabat, Morocco on December 11, 2004.

With respect to post-Sea Island democracy assistance initiatives, Canada has established the Middle East Good Governance Fund (MEGGF): "...to respond to needs related to democratic development and good governance in the region. The MEGGF will follow a knowledge-based approach to development which aims to: create knowledge around good governance issues in the Middle East (analysis of what works, what does not and why); share the knowledge and multiply it (share experiences and perspectives, develop joint agendas and create networks); and, develop capacity to generate knowledge that can inform policy-makers and engage them in processes of evidence-based decision-making on policy-formulation and development."⁵ Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Pettigrew, stated during his address at the Sharm el-Sheikh Ministerial

⁴ *Fact Sheet: Forum for the Future*, Embassy of the United States: London, U.K. Website (London) 1 December 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.usembassy.org.uk/midest567.html].

⁵ *Iraq Projects*, Canadian International Development Agency Website (Ottawa) 3 December 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/webcountry.nsf/VLUDocEn/Iraq-Projects]

Meeting on Iraq on November 23, 2004 that Canada would allocate \$5 million dollars for the MEGGF.⁶

2. France: +1

France has complied with its commitment to establishing the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD). This has mainly been achieved through France's participation in the preparatory meetings for the Forum for the Future held in New York on September 23-24, 2004 and Washington, D.C. on October 1, 2004, and its participation in the inaugural Forum for the Future meeting held in Rabat, Morocco on December 11, 2004.

At the New York preparatory meeting, France along with its G8 counterparts, "recalled and reaffirmed the commitments made by the G8 countries at Sea Island which build on the G8 countries' already strong bilateral and collective engagement with the region."⁷ France also attended the G8/BMENA Finance Ministers' Meeting in Washington, D.C., on October 1, 2004. At this meeting, which focused on international trade and funding, the G8 and BMENA finance and economics ministers agreed to participate in the Forum for the Future in Rabat, Morocco.⁸

At the inaugural meeting of the Forum for the Future in Rabat, France was represented by Foreign Minister Michel Barnier. Barnier endorsed the Chair's Summary including "the proposal put forward by Turkey, Yemen, and Italy for a Democracy Assistance Dialogue."⁹ The attending ministers agreed to meet again in 2005 and welcomed the offer by Egypt to host a meeting of foreign ministers and members of the League of Arab States in Cairo on March 4, 2005.¹⁰

3. Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to establishing the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD). This has mainly been achieved through Germany's participation in the preparatory meetings for the Forum for the Future held in New York on September 23-24, 2004 and Washington, D.C. on October 1, 2004, and its participation in the Forum for the Future proper held in Rabat, Morocco on December 11, 2004.

Germany attended the preparatory meeting for the Forum for the Future on September 24, 2004 in New York City, the G8/Broader Middle East and North Africa Finance Ministers' Meeting on October 1, 2004 in Washington D.C. and the first Forum for the Future in Rabat, Morocco on

⁶ *Statement by the Hon. Pierre Pettigrew Minister of Foreign Affairs Canada at the Sharm El-sheikh Ministerial Meeting On Iraq*, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Ottawa) 12 September 2004. Date of Access: 15 December 2004

[www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/middle_east/iraq_sharm-el-sheikh-en.asp].

⁷ *Chair's Summary*, G8 Information Centre Website (Toronto) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 15, 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/forumforfuture_041211.htm]

⁸ *G8/Broader Middle East and North Africa Finance Ministers' Meeting U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow*, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 1 October 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005

[www.g8.gc.ca/meet_tres_sec_snow-en.asp]

⁹ *Chair's Summary*, G8 Information Centre Website (Toronto) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 15, 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/forumforfuture_041211.htm]

¹⁰ *Chair's Summary*, G8 Information Centre Website (Toronto) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 15, 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/forumforfuture_041211.htm]

December 11, 2004. In Rabat, Germany along with its G8 counterparts, states of the BMENA, and civil society groups agreed to a meeting devoted to the DAD scheduled for 2005.

In an interview with Al Arabia Dubai, Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, stated the significance of the Greater Middle East Initiative, to which the Forum of the Future and the DAD are a part of, emphasizing true partnership and the importance of economic development and inter-regional trade.¹¹ Fischer also outlined European Union regional cooperation efforts with the Arab world through the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (also known as the Barcelona Process), and the Gulf Cooperation Council.¹² In the Chair's Summary of the Forum for the Future in Rabat, participants of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership were commended for their efforts in fostering democracy in the Middle East.

4. Italy: +1

Italy has demonstrated a high level of compliance with regard to the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD), a main component of the Forum for the Future. This has been achieved primarily through Italy's co-leadership of the DAD and shared responsibility for its implementation.

The meetings of the Forum for the Future and the DAD have marked significant progress and reaffirmed the commitment of the participating states towards substantive action. Turkey, Yemen and Italy share leadership of this dialogue and responsibility for the implementation of its objectives as determined at their first meeting. This initial meeting took place between the foreign ministers of the three states on November 25 and resulted in the approval of a working document entitled "*Organisers' Conclusions*."¹³ This document identifies priority areas in the democratization initiative; namely, a work program for 2005 that emphasizes government and civil society relations, participation of women in political life, and the implementation of efficient and transparent electoral procedures.¹⁴ This document also serves to reaffirm the commitment to "promote and strengthen democratic institutions and processes," and to "work to enhance existing democracy programs or initiate new programs."¹⁵

Italian Foreign Minister Gianfranco Fini has reiterated the commitment of the DAD to achieve democratization upon a foundation of "reciprocal respect between the G8 group and its regional partners."¹⁶ Italy has confirmed its intention to work towards full implementation of the

¹¹ Interview given by Federal Foreign Minister Fischer to the television channel Al Arabia, Dubai, 21.06.2004, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 June 2004. Date of Access: 9 January 2005 [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=5858]

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Information Paper*, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Website (Rome) 25 November 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1504&mod=1&min=1]

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *G8 Plan of Support for Reform*, The White House Website (Washington, D.C.) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2005. [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/06/20040609-29.html]

¹⁶ *Information Paper*, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Website (Rome), 25 November 2004. Date of Access: January 1, 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1504&mod=1&min=1]

commitment set out as the DAD through the presentation of the DAD at the Forum for the Future and the concrete proposals contained within.¹⁷

5. Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to establishing the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD). This has been achieved mainly through Japan's participation in the preparatory meetings for the Forum for the Future held in New York on September 23-24, 2004 and Washington, D.C. on October 1, 2004, and its participation in the Forum for the Future (FTFF) proper held in Rabat, Morocco on December 11, 2004.

In the Chair's Summary of the FTFF, Japan was commended for its efforts in promoting the spirit of the Forum, and therewith democracy assistance initiatives, through its bilateral relations, e.g. the Japan-Arab Dialogue, with states in the BMENA.¹⁸ The Japan-Arab Dialogue which convened in March 2004 focused on "Cultural Dialogue, Socio-economic Development in the Arab World, and how to help with the Reconstruction of Iraq."¹⁹ Japan plans to convene another Japan-Arab Dialogue to be hosted by Saudi Arabia in the near future.

With respect to post-Sea Island democracy assistance initiatives, the Forum "welcomed and expressed its support for a workshop on vocational training to be co-hosted by Japan and Jordan in 2005 with a view to sharing good practices and experiences in the field of vocational training particularly for young people, in [the] BMENA region."²⁰ To date, Japan continues to support free democratic elections, security, humanitarian aid, and reconstruction for the consolidation of peace in Afghanistan and the Palestinian Territories. Most notably, Japan pledged USD\$1.06 million to facilitate electoral processes in the Palestinian Territories on December 28, 2004.²¹

6. Russia: +1

The Russian Federation has demonstrated an acceptable level of compliance with respect to its Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD) commitment. Russia has achieved this level of compliance mainly through its participation in Forum for the Future meetings.

Among the component initiatives of the Forum for the Future is the DAD. The DAD focuses primarily on providing electoral assistance, improving the role of women, and advancing relations between the region's governments and civil society through programs supporting democratization and public participation.

¹⁷ *Chair Summary*, Ministry of Communications Website (Rabat) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 4, 2005 [www.mincom.gov.ma/english/Chair%20Summary.htm].

¹⁸ *Chair's Summary*, G8 Information Centre Website (Toronto) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 15, 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/forumforfuture_041211.htm]

¹⁹ *Japan-Arab Dialogue Second Session: 3-4 March 2004 Alexandria, Egypt*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Website (Tokyo) 4 March 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/forum/meet0403.html].

²⁰ *Chair's Summary*, G8 Information Centre Website (Toronto) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 15, 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/forumforfuture_041211.htm]

²¹ *Dispatch of a Japanese Delegation to the International Observation Mission for the Election of the Ra'ees of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Website (Tokyo) 28 December 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/12/1228-2.html].

Russia was represented at the preparatory meetings for the Forum of the Future in New York on September 24, 2004 at which foreign ministers and representatives of twenty-four governments recalled and reaffirmed the commitments made by the G8 countries at Sea Island which build on the G8 countries' already strong bilateral and collective engagement with the region. Russia also attended the G8/BMENA Finance Ministers' Meeting in Washington, D.C. on October 1, 2004. At this meeting, which focused on international trade and funding, the G8 and BMENA finance and economics ministers agreed to participate in the Forum for the Future at Rabat, Morocco.²²

The Russian Federation was represented at the inaugural meeting of the Forum for the Future in Rabat by Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Saltanov and Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin who endorsed the Chair's Summary.²³ The attending ministers agreed to meet again in 2005 and welcomed the offer by Egypt to host a meeting of foreign ministers of G8 member states and members of the League of Arab states in Cairo later in 2005.²⁴

7. United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to establishing the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD). This has mainly been achieved through the UK's participation in the preparatory meetings for the Forum for the Future held in New York on September 23-24, 2004 and Washington, D.C. on October 1, 2004, and its participation in the Forum for the Future proper held in Rabat, Morocco on December 11, 2004.

Among the component initiatives of the Forum for the Future is the DAD. The DAD focuses primarily on providing electoral assistance, improving the role of women, and advancing relations between the region's governments and civil society through programs supporting democratization and public participation. Ministers agreed to move forward with the initiatives outlined in Rabat, and agreed to meet again later this year in Bahrain.

In anticipation of Britain's chairmanship of the G8 in 2005, Prime Minister Tony Blair's government launched the official website for the up-coming 2005 G8 Summit to be held in Perthshire, Scotland on December 10, 2004. Through a press release on the website, Prime Minister Blair has reiterated his commitment to reform in the Middle East: "Our 2005 presidency will build on the progress made during the last year by continuing implementation of the plan of support-assisting countries to address the underlying barriers to economic growth and human

²² *G8/Broader Middle East and North Africa Finance Ministers' Meeting U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow*, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 1 October 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005
[www.g8.gc.ca/meet_tres_sec_snow-en.asp]

²³ *Press Release: Broader Middle East and North Africa Forum for the Future To Be Held*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Website (Moscow) 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005
[www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/b53c166e477b2427c3256f6300416f02?OpenDocument]

²⁴ *Chair's Summary*, G8 Information Centre Website (Toronto) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 15, 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/forumforfuture_041211.htm]

development, including issues of governance, the rule of law, education, the position of women and attracting domestic and foreign investment.”²⁵

8. United States: +1

The United States’ leadership role in establishing the Democracy Assistance Dialogue through the Forum for the Future since the Sea Island Summit signifies full compliance. This has been achieved by organizing and taking part in the preparatory meetings for the Forum for the Future and the inaugural meeting of the Forum in Rabat.

On 24 September 2004 Secretary of State Colin Powell met with foreign ministers from the Middle East, North Africa and G8 member states for the preparatory meeting of the Forum for the Future in New York. US Secretary of the Treasury John Snow hosted the G8 and BMENA Finance Ministers’ meeting on October 1, 2004 to further prepare for the inaugural meeting of the Forum for the Future.²⁶ The meeting stressed economic freedom through market-orientated economic reforms based on local ownership and peace and security for private sector investment led growth.

On 11 December 2004, the United States and Morocco chaired the first ever Forum for the Future in Rabat, Morocco. In his opening statement, Powell stressed the need political and economic reform: “We also see that countries with active political participation by all people tend to enjoy greater investment, economic growth and educational excellence.”²⁷ The US along with its G8 counterparts, states of the BMENA, and civil society groups agreed to a meeting devoted to the DAD later in 2005.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has demonstrated an acceptable level of compliance with regard to the Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD), a component of the Forum for the Future initiative presented at the Sea Island Summit in June 2004. The purpose of the Forum is to promote and develop political, economic, and social reform in the BMENA. The Forum members, including not only the G8 and states of the BMENA, but civil society stakeholders as well, seek to promote, through an open and transparent dialogue, a common agenda that “advances the universal values of human dignity, democracy, economic opportunity, and social justice.”²⁸ The DAD focuses primarily on providing electoral assistance, improving the role of women, and advancing relations between the region’s governments and civil society through programs supporting democratization and public participation. The EU has demonstrated compliance through its participation in the Forum for the Future, held on December 11, 2004 in Rabat,

²⁵ *Supporting Reform in the Middle East*, G8 Gleneagles Website (London) Date of Access: January 8 2005 [www.g8.gov.uk/].

²⁶ *G8/Broader Middle East and North Africa Finance Ministers' Meeting U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow*, Canada’s G8 Website (Ottawa) 1 October 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.g8.gc.ca/meet_tres_sec_snow-en.asp]

²⁷ *Intervention at the Opening Plenary of the Forum For the Future*, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 9 January 2005 [www.state.gov/secretary/rm/39675.htm]

²⁸ *Middle East: Documents and Texts from the Washington File*, Embassy of the United States: London, U.K. Website (London) 1 December 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.usembassy.org.uk/midest567.html].

Morocco. European Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs, Joaquin Almunia and EU High Representative for CFSP all attended.

EU compliance is further evidenced in a speech given by Javier Solana, EU High Representative for CFSP, at the inaugural session of the Forum for the Future in Rabat. Solana reaffirmed the collaborative nature of the commitment by stating that it would serve as a “vehicle for listening to the needs of the region,” and that reform must “originate in the countries concerned.”²⁹ He emphasized the work of the EU in establishing a Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East that seeks to “inspire its relations with the region, including with countries with whom it has not traditionally enjoyed very developed relations.”³⁰ The European Union has indicated that it plans to use the framework established by the Forum for the Future and the DAD to better adapt its instruments of partnership and cooperation, such as the Strategic Partnership, a possible renewal of the Barcelona Process and an intensification of links with the region through the European Neighbourhood Policy.³¹ This would indicate that although the EU seems to prefer its own instruments of reform aimed at the Middle East, it is receptive to the initiatives laid out in the DAD.³²

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Laura Hodgins, Kofi Kusi-Achampong

²⁹ *EUHR Solana’s Speech at the ‘Forum for the Future,’* European Union at the United Nations Website (New York) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: January 1, 2005 [europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_4147_en.htm]

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Forum for the Future*, EuropaWorld Website (Cowbridge), 10 December 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.europaworld.org/week204/forum101204.htm].

³² Marina Ottaway and Amr Hamzaway, *Political Reform in the Middle East: Can the United States and Europe Work Together?* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Website (Washington, D.C.) December 2004. Date of Access: 28 December 2004 [www.carnegieendowment.org/files/MarinaOutlookFinalDec04.pdf]

Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative: Iraqi Elections

Commitment

“We pledge to provide support and assistance for the electoral process leading to national elections for the Transitional National Authority [of Iraq] no later than January 31, 2005.”

*Partnership for Progress and a Common Future
with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa*

Background

The G8’s Sea Island commitment to providing assistance and support for the Iraqi national elections does not come from a specific document pertaining to Iraq. Rather, it is a component of a larger initiative, strongly pushed by the United States at the 2004 Summit, to promote democratic and economic development across the Broader Middle East and North Africa (a region which spans from Morocco to Pakistan). The issue of Iraq is highly contentious amongst the G8, with four G8 member-states (US, UK, Japan and Italy) currently stationing troops in the country, while the other four maintain their strong political stances against the invasion and boast a strong domestic aversion to any kind of deployment of national troops in the occupation zone. In this context, elections can be viewed as a politically ‘safe’ issue for the G8 to endorse and is a principle supported by all member-states. The elections scheduled for 30 January will elect a Transitional National Assembly which will then be commissioned to draft a national constitution by 15 August 2005. This constitution will then be approved through national referendum by 15 October 2005, paving the way for national elections of a permanent, fully-empowered government by 15 December 2005 — an event which may satisfy some US benchmarks for the withdrawal of US forces.³³

Assessment

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

³³ “Q&A: Iraqi Elections” *BBC World News* (London) 18 January 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/3971635.stm].

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has exhibited a notably high level of compliance with its 2004 Sea Island commitment to provide assistance and support to the national elections in Iraq by January 2005. Canada compliance activities been centered primarily in monetary contributions and most significantly, in providing technical and personnel assistance in monitoring the verifying the vote. This represents a stark policy reassessment by current Prime Minister Paul Martin since his predecessor Jean Chrétien decided Canada would not participate in the invasion of Iraq in March 2003. This policy angered decision-makers in Washington DC and put considerable strain on the US-Canada relationship which is now beginning to thaw.

On 26 August 2004, Canada announced a pledge of CAD20-million to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Trust for Iraq. These funds were a part of a larger commitment of CAD100-million to the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI), made in October 2003 and will be financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (Canada's total aid pledged to the reconstruction of Iraq totals more than CAD300-million). CIDA stated that the pledge to the UNDP Trust for Iraq will be dedicated to providing "infrastructure and equipment for the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, voter registration, and registration and voting abroad."³⁴ In addition, Minister for International Cooperation Aileen Carroll stated that "Canada is pleased with the UN's leadership in helping Iraq during these important elections...[and that] Strengthening the democratic process is an area where Canada is making a significant contribution."³⁵

At a multilateral level, Canada attended the NATO Istanbul summit of 28-29 June 2004 where one of the primary agenda-items was the issue of Iraqi national elections and the need for an adequate security environment in which to stage them. All NATO member states, including Canada, endorsed a *Statement on Iraq* in which Canada agreed to "offer full cooperation to the new sovereign Interim Government as it seeks to strengthen internal security and prepare the way to national elections in 2005."³⁶ An initial NATO commitment of 60 personnel, which is to be bolstered to 300 in January,³⁷ was aimed specifically at helping to train Iraqi security forces

³⁴ *Press Release: Canadian Support for Iraqi Electoral Process*, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 August 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/BDA1895AAA36DAB485256EFC004A3583?OpenDocument].

³⁵ *Press Release: Canadian Support for Iraqi Electoral Process*, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 August 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/BDA1895AAA36DAB485256EFC004A3583?OpenDocument].

³⁶ *Statement on Iraq: Issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Istanbul on 28 June 2004*. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 28 June 2004 Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-098e.htm].

³⁷ *Name changes as Iraq mission grows*. North Atlantic Treaty Organization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 16 December 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.nato.int/shape/news/2004/12/i041216.htm].

ahead of the looming election — however, Canada is not known to have committed any troops to this project.³⁸

Canada also attended the Sharm el-Sheikh Conference on Iraq on 23 November 2004 which brought together G8 governments, China, EU, UN, Middle Eastern governments and the Interim Government of Iraq to discuss Iraqi reconstruction and elections. Ottawa was represented by Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew and endorsed the Conference's final statement that affirmed "the 'leading role'" of the UN in helping Iraq prepare for elections and build consensus to write a new constitution."³⁹ At Sharm el-Sheikh Pettigrew stated that "the upcoming elections will be a milestone in Iraq's political transition. The security and organizational demands are great. We must each do our part in contributing to a credible vote."⁴⁰ He also reaffirmed Canada's monetary commitment to the United Nations Development Group Trust for Iraq.

Canada most significant contribution to the electoral process in Iraq has come in the form of coordinating multilateral technical and personnel assistance for monitoring the fairness of national poll. On 19-20 December 2004, Elections Canada, an independent agency created by Canadian Parliament, hosted the Iraq Election Monitoring Forum in Ottawa. The forum was attended by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, the UN, and national elections boards from Canada, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mexico, Panama and Albania. Overall the forum was intended to devise strategies for determining benchmarks for fairness and openness in the upcoming Iraqi elections and ways to measure them. At its conclusion, the forum agreed to create the International Missions for Iraqi Elections (IMIE) to be composed of Elections Canada, 7 other national elections boards (including Yemen) and the Association of Central and Eastern European Election Officials (ACEEEO).⁴¹ The IMIE is mandated to monitor the Iraqi election and make assessment of the openness and fairness of its conduct and outcome — a process that will not involve election monitors on the ground but rather will be conducted from regional centres in Amman, Jordan and in Canada. Elections Canada will operate the Secretariat of the organizations as well as co-chair it with Yemen.⁴²

Lastly, Canada has agreed to be one of the 14 countries selected by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq to host overseas polling stations during the January 30 elections. Such polls will allow Iraqi-born nationals living in Canada, as well as second-generation Iraqi-Canadians to vote in the national election — an initiative that may result in upwards of 25,000 votes in the Iraqi election being cast in Canada. Five polling stations will be set up in total — three in

³⁸ Keith B. Richburg. "NATO to Dispatch Additional Military Trainers to Iraq." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.) 23 September 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A43088-2004Sep22.html].

³⁹ "World leaders back Iraqi election" *BBC News — UK Edition* (London) November 23, 2004, Date of Access: December 28, 2004 [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4035625.stm].

⁴⁰ *Statement By The Hon. Pierre Pettigrew Minister Of Foreign Affairs Of Canada At The Sharm El-Sheikh Ministerial Meeting On Iraq*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ottawa) 23 November 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/middle_east/iraq_sharm-el-sheikh-en.asp].

⁴¹ *Press Releases and Media Advisories: Establishment Of An International Mission For Iraqi Elections*, Elections Canada (Ottawa) 20 December 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.elections.ca/content.asp?section=med&document=dec2004b&dir=pre&lang=e&textonly=false].

⁴² "Foreign Team Will Watch Vote in Iraq from Jordan," *New York Times* (New York) 23 December 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.globalpolicy.org/security/issues/iraq/election/2004/1223safeteam.htm].

Toronto, one in Ottawa, and one in Calgary.⁴³ It is estimated that overseas polling will add another 1 million voters to the electoral registers.⁴⁴

2. France: 0

France, since the Sea Island Summit, has made a noted effort towards compliance with its commitment of providing support for elections in Iraq on or before 31 January 2005. France has acted through international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU) to provide some financial and other support for the organization of elections. It has signed, along with other G8 members, further international commitments pledging support the Iraqi electoral process. Its Minister of Foreign Affairs and its President have reiterated continued support for the commitment. At the same time, it must be noted that France has not, independent of any international organization, provided any assistance or material aid, in the form of funds, personnel or materiel, directed explicitly at supporting the elections currently scheduled for 30 January 2005.

At the NATO Istanbul summit of 28-29 June 2004, one of the primary discussions was the subject of Iraq and providing security for elections in Iraq. Indeed, all NATO member states, including France, signed, among other things, a Statement on Iraq in which France agreed to “offer full cooperation to the new sovereign Interim Government as it seeks to strengthen internal security and prepare the way to national elections in 2005.”⁴⁵ An initial NATO commitment of 60 personnel, which is to be bolstered to 300 in January,⁴⁶ was aimed specifically at helping to train Iraqi security forces ahead of the looming election.⁴⁷ Notably absent, however, were French personnel, because of a decision by France to not put French troops on Iraqi soil.⁴⁸ This decision largely continues to stem from its opposition to the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003,⁴⁹ yet it must be noted that Germany, another country that opposed the war, has been training Iraqi security forces. French Foreign Minister Michel Barnier did,

⁴³ “Iraqi Canadians register for overseas vote,” *Globe and Mail* (Toronto) 16 January 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2005 [www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20050116.wiraq-canada0116/BNStory/National/?query=overseas+vote].

⁴⁴ “1 Million overseas Iraqis may vote,” *CBS News* (New York) 12 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/01/12/iraq/main666352.shtml].

⁴⁵ *Statement on Iraq: Issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Istanbul on 28 June 2004*. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 28 June 2004 Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-098e.htm].

⁴⁶ *Name changes as Iraq mission grows*. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 16 December 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.nato.int/shape/news/2004/12/i041216.htm].

⁴⁷ Keith B. Richburg. “NATO to Dispatch Additional Military Trainers to Iraq.” *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.) 23 September 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A43088-2004Sep22.html].

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

however, state that “France is willing to assist in training Iraqi security forces outside Iraq”⁵⁰ but it appears that the Multinational Force in Iraq has not accepted French offers of assistance.⁵¹

The EU, of which France is also a part, has committed significant specific election aid. On the eve of a European Council meeting with Interim Iraqi President Iyad Allawi, the European Commission outlined a €31.5 million package to support the “deployment of 3 European experts to Baghdad; to support the work of the Independent Election Commission through the UN Election Assistance Division” and a “[t]raining programme for up to 150 representatives from Iraqi domestic observer groups.”⁵² It must be noted, however, that French President Chirac did not attend that meeting with Allawi⁵³ and no similar, independent commitment has materialized from the French government. Indeed, Minister Barnier has reiterated that France is will act to aid the elections process “not on our own as French, but as Europeans, to contribute to ensuring the smooth organization of these [Iraqi] elections.”⁵⁴

France’s participation at the Sharm-el-Sheikh conference of 22-23 November, however, can be seen as its major international action in support of its Sea Island commitment. Some controversy swirled initially as the French government tried to have Iraqi political parties and other non-governmental groups participate in the summit,⁵⁵ this plan was initially strongly opposed by the United States, but France did finally agree to the strictly governmental format of the conference.⁵⁶ France, however, did manage to get language included in the conference’s final communiqué such that the Interim Iraqi Government is encouraged to invite “representatives of the Iraqi political spectrum and civil society” to work together in holding free and fair elections.⁵⁷ In signing this document, France also reiterated the role of the United Nations (UN) in helping to organize the elections, and also expressed support for the planned election date of 30 January 2005.⁵⁸ What must be taken as a sign of compliance with France’s commitment,

⁵⁰ *Statement by the Foreign Ministry Spokesperson*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 18 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45984].

⁵¹ Brian Knowlton, “France offered help on Iraq a year ago” *International Herald Tribune* (Neuilly Cedex, France) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.ihf.com/articles/2004/12/10/news/allies.html].

⁵² *Commission offers fresh support for the electoral process in Iraq*, European Commission (Brussels) 4 November 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/iraq/news/ip04_1340.htm].

⁵³ “Chirac ‘snubs’ Allawi at EU talks” *BBC News Online* (London) 5 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/3984879.stm].

⁵⁴ *Ministerial Conference on Iraq: Interview given by M. Michel Barnier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to ‘France 2’ and ‘TV5’*. Embassy of France in the United States (Washington D.C.) 24 November 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.info-france-usa.org/news/statmnts/2004/iraq_sharmelsheikh_tv5_france2_112304.asp].

⁵⁵ “Compromise text agreed for Iraq conference after French-US wrangling” *Agence France-Presse* (Cairo) 8 January 2005 [www.turkishpress.com/news.asp?id=33196].

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ *Final Communiqué of International Ministerial Meeting of the Neighboring Countries of Iraq, the G8 and China*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 23 November 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=46125].

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

French President Jacques Chirac⁵⁹ and Minister Barnier have both indicated on several occasions that the elections must take place, in spite of the inherent difficulties.⁶⁰

Additionally, Minister Barnier heralded the agreement between Iraq and the Paris Club of creditor nations, of which France is a member, to reduce Iraq's debt burden by up to 80% and immediately as of 1 January 2005 by 30%.⁶¹ One of the stated goals of this agreement, at least from the French perspective, has been the support of elections by giving Iraq "some breathing space to enable it to get its economy going again, and *encourage political reconstruction*"⁶² (emphasis added).

In addition, France has agreed to be one of the 14 countries selected by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq to host overseas polling stations during the January 30 elections. Such polls will allow Iraqi-born nationals living in France, as well as second-generation Iraqis with French citizenship to vote in the national election. It is estimated that overseas polling will add another 1 million voters to the electoral registers.⁶³

3. Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment towards supporting Iraqi elections by 31 January 2005. Much of this compliance has come in the form of support of multilateral efforts, including those of the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other G8 members, particularly at the Sharm-el-Sheikh conference. In addition, however, Germany, through funding of several German non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has implemented several innovative civilian programs on the ground in Iraq and in neighbouring countries to directly support the Iraqi elections scheduled for 30 January 2005.

Like all other NATO member states, one of Germany's first actions towards fulfilling its commitment to democracy made at the Sea Island Summit was the adoption of the Statement on Iraq at the Istanbul Summit on 29 June 2004. This statement committed NATO members, including Germany, to training Iraqi troops to "strengthen internal security and prepare the way to national elections in 2005."⁶⁴ Of prime concern for German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder was

⁵⁹ *Mr Jacques Chirac President of The French Republic at the International Institute For Strategic Studies*, Office of the President (Paris) 18 November 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005 [www.elysee.fr/cgi-bin/auracom/aurweb/search_ang/file?aur_file=discours/2004/0411UK12.html].

⁶⁰ *Ministerial Conference on Iraq: Interview given by M. Michel Barnier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to 'France 2' and 'TV5' Embassy of France in the United States (Washington D.C.)* 24 November 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.info-france-usa.org/news/statmnts/2004/iraq_sharmelsheikh_tv5_france2_112304.asp].

⁶¹ *The Paris Club and the Republic of Iraq agree on debt relief: Press Release*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 21 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=46046].

⁶² *Statement by the Foreign Ministry Spokesperson*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 22 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=46066].

⁶³ "1 Million overseas Iraqis may vote," *CBS News* (New York) 12 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/01/12/iraq/main666352.shtml].

⁶⁴ *Statement on Iraq: Issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Istanbul on 28 June 2004*. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 28 June 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-098e.htm].

“seeing the emergence of a stable and democratic Iraq.”⁶⁵ In spite of Schröder’s commitment to not send German troops to Iraq,⁶⁶ this signed pledge was followed up with a plan of training measures for Iraqi army forces ahead of the election.⁶⁷ For a period from mid-November to late December 2004, a team of 34 German personnel trained Iraqi soldiers in the United Arab Emirates “pursuant to decisions taken at the NATO summit.”⁶⁸

Thanks to its G8 member status, Germany was invited to join in the Sharm-el-Sheikh conference in late November 2005, which was also attended by G8 members, other Middle Eastern countries, China, the Interim Government of Iraq and several other national delegations.⁶⁹ German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer spoke at the summit and reiterated Germany’s commitment to elections by stating that Iraq “cannot [be] effectively stabilize[d] ... through military means alone; rather, political solutions are required” and that “[i]n this respect, the elections that are planned for January 2005 are of central importance.”⁷⁰ In the communiqué signed at the end of the summit, Germany further committed to the role that the United Nations (UN) is to play in organizing the elections and supporting a 30 January 2005 election date.⁷¹

Germany, as an EU member state, can also be said to have moved towards compliance through the efforts of that body. At its November meeting, the European Council, comprised of the European heads of state and government, including Chancellor Schröder, reaffirmed that “[t]he elections planned for January 2005 are an important step ... and the European Council noted the importance of the EU’s continued support for these.”⁷² The European Commission also announced on 4 November 2004 an election aid package of €31.5 million for Iraq that would see the sending of elections experts to Iraq, the establishment of a training program for Iraqi election observers and voter outreach programs aimed at women.⁷³

Beyond these EU commitments, including EU financial commitments, Germany has pledged monies to fund election support programs of its own. Most notably, the Federal Foreign Office

⁶⁵ *NATO Praises German Efforts*, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 1 July 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [www.bundesregierung.de/en/dokumente/-,10001.676641/Artikel/dokument.htm].

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ *German government approves joint support measures for Iraq*, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 5 October 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [www.bundesregierung.de/en/dokumente/-,10001.724367/Pressemitteilung/dokument.htm].

⁶⁸ *German armed forces begin training Iraqi military personnel*, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 17 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [www.bundesregierung.de/en/dokumente/-,10001.746438/Artikel/dokument.htm].

⁶⁹ Peter Biles, “Neighbours urged to help Iraq poll” *BBC News Online* (London) 22 November 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4034035.stm].

⁷⁰ *Speech by Federal Minister Fischer at the international conference on Iraq, Sharm el-Sheikh, 23 November 2004*. Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 23 November 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=6493].

⁷¹ *Final Communiqué of International Ministerial Meeting of the Neighboring Countries of Iraq, the G8 and China*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 23 November 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=46125].

⁷² *European Council Declaration on the Relation Between the EU and Iraq*, Presidency Conclusions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 5 November 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/gac/pres_concl/nov2004.pdf#iraqdeclaration].

⁷³ *Commission offers fresh support for the electoral process in Iraq*. European Commission (Brussels) 4 November 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/iraq/news/ip04_1340.htm].

has funded the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in a program that saw about 120 elections observers from “independent Iraqi organizations” trained in Amman, Jordan from September through mid-December.⁷⁴ Germany also committed €5 million for the protection of the UN mission in Iraq, which is to play a central role in the elections process,⁷⁵ €1 million of which is to go directly to the support of the January 2005 elections.⁷⁶ The latest German effort has been the funding and establishment of an Iraqi radio programme in December 2004 aimed at covering the 30 January election and raising awareness of the election among the population; it is to be broadcast on local Iraqi radio stations daily.⁷⁷ The German government provided a modest financial commitment of €150,000 euros to the Friedrich Ebert Foundation to fund this programme.⁷⁸

In addition, Germany has agreed to be one of the 14 countries selected by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq to host overseas polling stations during the January 30 elections. Such polls will allow Iraqi-born nationals living in Germany, as well as second-generation Iraqi-Germans to vote in the national election. It is estimated that overseas polling will add another 1 million voters to the electoral registers.⁷⁹

4. Italy: +1

Italy has registered a strong level of compliance with commitments made for assisting the Iraqi electoral process, focusing mainly on the issue of security, which United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, has declared is indispensable in holding “credible elections.”⁸⁰

Italy currently has 3,500 troops stationed in Iraq and intends to maintain this troop presence beyond the January 2005 elections, “until after the country has elected a new government and the new government is satisfied it no longer needs international forces to guarantee stability.”⁸¹ Security has emerged as a critical issue in the upcoming elections and the ability to create a safe and secure environment through troop deployment has been a major form of compliance for G8 countries like Italy, the US and the UK.

Italy’s main military operations in support of the election have been centered around aiding Iraq’s implementation of a policy of stabilization and local training in the Iraqi province of Dhi

⁷⁴ *German aid for the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq*, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 December 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/laenderinfos/info_irak/wiederaufbau_html].

⁷⁵ *IRAQ CRISIS: Weekly round-up Number 77 for 28 August — 3 September*, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (New York) 4 September 2004. Accessed 8 January 2005 [www.plusnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=43005&SelectWeekly=Weekly&WRegion=Middle_East].

⁷⁶ *German aid for the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq*, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 December 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/laenderinfos/info_irak/wiederaufbau_html].

⁷⁷ Sebastian Usher, “Radio station to help Iraqis decide” *BBC News Online* (London) 16 December 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4100183.stm].

⁷⁸ *Federal Foreign Office funds election radio programme in Iraq*, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 December 2004. Date of Access: 8 December 2004 [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=6621].

⁷⁹ “1 Million overseas Iraqis may vote,” *CBS News* (New York) 12 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/01/12/iraq/main666352.shtml].

⁸⁰ “Excerpts: Annan interview,” *BBC World News* (London) 16 September 2004. Date of Access 10 January 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/3661640.stm].

⁸¹ *Italy to keep Troops in Iraq, Fini Vows*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 6 December 2004. Date of Access 10 January 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=557].

Qar, where Rome's military contingent is deployed. The Italian contingent has offered a training course for a delegation of Iraqi government representatives from the province with the aim of supporting local institutions involved in bringing about a free and democratic Iraq, while, at the same time, increasing the security of that region.⁸²

Italy has, furthermore, shown unwavering support and enthusiasm for the prospect of an International Conference on Iraq, which was eventually convened on 24 November at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. In statements made on 1 October 2004, Franco Frattini, Italian Foreign Minister at the time, expressed much eagerness for attending the conference and vowed to unite parliament members in supporting a more prominent role by Italy in assisting the Iraqi political process and safeguarding national elections from terrorism.⁸³

The Italian delegation at the conference was led by then-Foreign Minister Gianfranco Fini. The minister joined representatives from the UN, G8, EU, China, Egypt, Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries in endorsing the full implementation of UN resolution 1546, which calls for supporting the temporary Iraqi government as well as national elections in the country by January 2005.⁸⁴ Fini also emphasized the necessity of broadening the political process to involve all civil society and religious groups.⁸⁵

Italy, as a member of the EU, is also affiliated with a package of aid provided to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq by the European Union at the Sharm el-Sheikh conference. The package, which amounts to over €30 million, is to be used "to support preparation of the elections by the Independent Electoral Commission, technical expertise, voter outreach particularly to women, media development and training of Iraqi election observers."⁸⁶

Further efforts by Fini in providing support for the Iraqi electoral process include his meeting with Iraqi Defence Minister Hazem Shaalan on 29 November 2004, where he stressed the need for increased security in Iraq.⁸⁷ Shaalan expressed much gratitude and appreciation to the minister for the Italian provision of training for Iraqi local police and the two ministers examined the Iraqi situation in relation to the possibility of holding national elections on 30 January 2005.⁸⁸

⁸² *Minister Frattini received a delegation of local government representatives from the Iraqi province of Dhi Qar*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 28 October 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. [www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=485].

⁸³ *Safeguarding the Iraqi elections together*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 1 October 2004. Date of Access 2 January 2005. [www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=427].

⁸⁴ *International Conference on Iraq*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=527].

⁸⁵ *International Conference on Iraq*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=527.

⁸⁶ *Sharm el Sheikh: The EU offers Iraq Support and Partnership*, European Commission External Relations Directorate General (Brussels) 22 November 2004. Date of Access 10 January 2005. europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/iraq/news/ip04_1388.htm.

⁸⁷ *Minister Fini meets with Iraqi Defence Minister Hazem Shaalan*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 29 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=540.

⁸⁸ *Minister Fini meets with Iraqi Defence Minister Hazem Shaalan*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 29 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=540].

Most significantly, Italy has been closely involved with the *Election Officers and Voter Education Training Programme* took place in Jordan, from 5th to 22nd December 2004. The aim of the program was to contribute directly to the democratisation process in Iraq through the training of the Iraqi officers involved at different levels and sectors in the electoral process. The programme was organised by the International Training Programme for Conflict Management of the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, at request of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq (IECI), with the collaboration of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), and was funded by the Italian Foreign Ministry (Direzione Generale per i Paesi del Mediterraneo e del Medio Oriente - DGMM - and Task Force Iraq). Overall the program trained 94 electoral officers selected by the IECI in the management, organization and execution of free and fair election. The ultimate goal of the program is to create a cascade training program in which these 94 officers will themselves train 6000 more Iraqi electoral officers and so on until a total of 160,000 trained electoral officers is achieved.⁸⁹

5. Japan: +1

Japan demonstrated a high level of compliance with their commitment to aid Iraq in the electoral process leading to national elections for the Transitional National Authority. Japan's contribution consisted mainly of monetary assistance to election preparations.

Japan hosted the Third Expanded Meeting of the Donor Committee of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq, in Tokyo on the 13th of October, 2004.⁹⁰ In response to appeals made by the Iraqi Independent Elections Commission and the UN at this meeting, several donors made announcements of contributions in support of the electoral process and other countries indicated they would announce contributions in the near future.⁹¹ Japan announced that it would contribute \$40 million (USD) of its overall contribution to supporting the elections in Iraq. The contribution is going to be made through the IRFFI (The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq) designed by the United Nations Development Group.⁹² Japan is currently one of the three largest donors to election preparations in Iraq along with the US and the EU.⁹³ They have also called on all countries to contribute towards the smooth running of the elections.

Japan also attended the Sharm el Sheikh international conference on Iraq on November 22, 2004 at which national elections were the main topic of discussion. Japan endorsed the conference's

⁸⁹ Private Consultation.

⁹⁰ *Press Release: Japan Hosted International Meeting for Reconstruction of Iraq* (10/13, Tokyo), Embassy of Japan to the United States (Washington D.C. / Tokyo) 15 October, 2004. Date of Access: 10 January, 2005 [www.us.emb-japan.go.jp/english/html/pressreleases/2004/041018.htm].

⁹¹ *Chair's Summary of the Expanded Meeting of the International Reconstruction Fund for Iraq*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 13 October, 2004. Date of Access: 11 January, 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/iraq/issue2003/irffi/summary.html].

⁹² *Press Release: Japan Hosted International Meeting for Reconstruction of Iraq* (10/13, Tokyo), Embassy of Japan to the United States (Washington D.C. / Tokyo) 15 October, 2004. Date of Access: 10 January, 2005 [www.us.emb-japan.go.jp/english/html/pressreleases/2004/041018.htm].

⁹³ *Fact Sheet: State Department Recaps Details of Iraqi Election*, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 05 January, 2005. Date of Access: 06 January, 2005 [islamabad.usembassy.gov/www05011401.html]

final statement which affirmed “the ‘leading role’” of the UN in helping Iraq prepare for elections and build consensus to write a new constitution”⁹⁴

Finally, in December, 2004, in order to facilitate the electoral process, Japan trained ten Iraqi election officials from the election board of the southern Iraqi province of Muthania and the board's supervisory body in Baghdad.⁹⁵ It should be noted that Tokyo has stationed approximately 500 troops from the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in Iraq. While in the case of the United States and the United Kingdom troop deployment has been considered evidence of compliance towards the above commitment, in the case of Japan the deployment of troops has been excluded. This is due to the fact that US and UK troops are operating in a combat role designed to bring security to Iraq which has been recognized by the UN and the international community as an essential prerequisite for the elections. Japanese troops, however, as operating in a strictly non-combat role with their activities limited to purifying water and rebuilding infrastructure in the Muthana region of southern Iraq.⁹⁶ As such, it would be too broad and inclusive to consider this direct compliance with the commitment in question.

6. Russia: 0

The Russian Federation has registered a moderate level of compliance throughout 2004 towards the Greater Middle East Initiative of guaranteeing democratic elections in Iraq by January 2005 proposed at the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit. The Russian Federation's support of United Nations action and its presence at the Sharm El Sheikh Conference in November suggest compliance, but the lack of faith that democratic elections will occur before the end of January 2005, as expressed consistently by President Vladimir Putin, reveals that the Russian Federation's commitment to ensuring democratic elections in Iraq is moderate at best.

The Russian Federation has, at times, voiced vocal support for a free and democratic Iraq and discussed the matter in depth during a bilateral meeting between Putin and Iraqi interim Prime Minister Iyad Allawi on 7 December 2004. In a speech addressed to Allawi, President Putin proclaimed that the Russian Federation is “prepared to support all your efforts directed towards political stabilisation in your country.”⁹⁷ However, the Russian Federation's commitment has been ultimately undermined President Putin's other comments made at the same time. President Putin has claimed on separate occasions that “I very much doubt whether it is possible to ensure [elections] will be democratic when the country is completely occupied by foreign troops;”⁹⁸ and

⁹⁴ “World leaders back Iraqi election” *BBC News — UK Edition* (London) November 23, 2004. Date of Access: December 28, 2004. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4035625.stm]

⁹⁵ “Iraq election officials to be trained in Japan,” *Japan Today*, 14 December, 2004. Date of Access: 07 January, 2005 [www.japantoday.com/e/?content=news&cat=9&id=321898]

⁹⁶ “Japan OKs plan to keep troops in Iraq,” *USA Today* (McLean, VA, US) 9 December 2004. Date of Access: 16 January 2005. [www.usatoday.com/news/world/iraq/2004-12-09-japan-troops_x.htm].

⁹⁷ *Start of a meeting of Russian President Vladimir Putin with the Prime Minister of the Interim government of Iraq, Iyad Allawi*, Moscow, the Kremlin, December 8, 2004, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), Accessed December 29, 2004, Available:

[www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/5EFEB6DD02014DEC3256F6400450CB8?OpenDocument]

⁹⁸ Vladimir Putin, Press conference Dec. 23, 2004 Accessed December 29, 2004, Available: [www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/4FB0F1F9C0D53683C3256F740024DEC4?OpenDocument]

that “I cannot imagine how elections can be organised when the country is completely occupied by foreign troops.”⁹⁹

In a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on 15 January, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov continued the Kremlin’s ambivalent stance. On one hand Ivanov “stressed that the elections to the interim national assembly scheduled for January 30 must become a necessary step toward the creation of a democratic state in Iraq.” Yet at the same time, the minister once again restated President Putin’s original concern that the presence of foreign troops and the lack of security seriously undermine the credibility and feasibility of such elections. Ivanov also warned that in terms of attacks by insurgents attempting to undermine the election process, “[i]n my opinion their number will significantly increase closer to the election day.”¹⁰⁰

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has registered a significantly high level of compliance in the first-half of the compliance year toward guaranteeing democratic elections in Iraq by January 2005 as committed at the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit. Its compliance has been focused in its significant troop contribution to the multinational force in Iraq, its work with the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and its consistent statements of support.

The UK has consistently contributed thousands troops to Iraq under the British Operation *Telic* — second in troop strength only to the United States.¹⁰¹ The British troops—which lead the multinational force in south eastern Iraq, including Basra—currently number roughly 8,500 and are expected to rise to over 9,000 during the January elections.¹⁰² British troops have worked directly to quell the insurgencies that threaten the elections and also to train Iraqi security forces, particularly in conjunction with the UN and NATO. This has been done as a member of the UN-mandated Multinational Force, which trains security forces and election officials.¹⁰³ Furthermore, the UK attended the NATO Summit in Istanbul on 28-29 June 2004 at which all members endorsed the *Statement on Iraq* pledging to “offer full cooperation to the new sovereign Interim Government as it seeks to strengthen internal security and prepare the way to national

⁹⁹ *Start of a meeting of Russian President Vladimir Putin with the Prime Minister of the Interim government of Iraq, Iyad Allawi*, Moscow, the Kremlin, December 8, 2004, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), Accessed December 29, 2004, Available:

[www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/5EFEB60DD02014DEC3256F6400450CB8?OpenDocument]

¹⁰⁰ *Ivanov: National Accord Is The Main Condition For Stabilization Of Situation In Iraq*. Novosti: Russian News and Information Agency (Moscow) 14 January 2005. Accessed: 16 January 2005, Available:

[en.rian.ru/rian/index.cfm?prd_id=160&msg_id=5307711&startrow=1&date=2005-01-14&do_alert=0]

¹⁰¹ Operation *Telic* — British Forces, Ministry of Defence (London) Accessed January 3, 2005 Available: www.operations.mod.uk/telic/forces.htm

The number of British forces in Iraq has hovered around 10,000 during the previous year.

¹⁰² “Britain to send extra troops to Iraq — report” Reuters UK (London) Accessed January 9, 2005 Available: www.reuters.co.uk/newsArticle.jhtml?type=topNews&storyID=650745

¹⁰³ Iraq — Security/Multinational Force- Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Accessed January 3, 2005 Available: www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page &cid=1007029394446

elections in 2005.”¹⁰⁴ An initial NATO commitment of 60 personnel, which is to be bolstered to 300 in January and no doubt include UK personnel,¹⁰⁵ was aimed specifically at helping to train Iraqi security forces ahead of the looming election.¹⁰⁶

For the UK government, the deployment of troops to impose security in Iraq is considered to be inseparable from, and necessary for, the goal of staging national election in January 2005. Secretary of State for Defence, Geoff Hoon, announced that the UK “share[s]... a common goal of creating a secure and stable Iraq,” and that “[t]he Government remains totally committed in its support of the Interim Iraqi Government and the need to hold free elections in January.”¹⁰⁷ Prime Minister Tony Blair has been equally supportive in his statements.¹⁰⁸ Indeed, Blair embedded the commitment in the Queen’s Speech that outlines the government’s legislative and policy agenda for the year, stating that “[m]y Government will continue to support the Government of Iraq to provide security and stability and ensure that elections can be held in January.”¹⁰⁹ The UK’s presence at the Sharm el-Sheikh conference in Egypt—where the attending nations affirmed “the ‘leading role’” of the UN in helping Iraq prepare for elections and build consensus to write a new constitution”¹¹⁰—also reinforces its commitment. The EU pledge of €31.5 million announced at this conference towards elections activities in Iraq can also be considered an indirect form of compliance as the UK lobbied hard for a strong EU contribution at Sharm el-Sheikh.¹¹¹

In addition, the United Kingdom has agreed to be one of the 14 countries selected by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq to host overseas polling stations during the January 30 elections. Such polls will allow Iraqi-born nationals living in the United Kingdom, as well as second-generation Iraqi-Britons to vote in the national election. It is estimated that overseas polling will add another 1 million voters to the electoral registers.¹¹²

¹⁰⁴ Statement on Iraq: Issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Istanbul on 28 June 2004. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 28 June 2004 Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-098e.htm].

¹⁰⁵ “Name changes as Iraq mission grows. North Atlantic Treaty Organization” North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 16 December 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.nato.int/shape/news/2004/12/i041216.htm].

¹⁰⁶ Keith B. Richburg. “NATO to Dispatch Additional Military Trainers to Iraq.” Washington Post (Washington D.C.) 23 September 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005 [www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A43088-2004Sep22.html].

¹⁰⁷ Ministerial Statement to the House of Commons by Secretary of State for Defence, Geoff Hoon, 21 October 2004, Ministry of Defence (London), Accessed January 3, 2005 Available: www.operations.mod.uk/telic/statement_sofs_21oct04.htm

¹⁰⁸ PM Press Conference, January 6, 2005, 10 Downing Street (London), Accessed January 7, 2005 Available: www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page6875.asp

¹⁰⁹ The Queen’s Speech 2004, 10 Downing Street (London), Accessed January 5, 2005, Available: www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page6654.asp

¹¹⁰ “World leaders back Iraqi election” BBC News — UK Edition, November 23, 2004, Accessed December 28, 2004 Available: news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4035625.stm

¹¹¹ Europa External Relations: Commission offers fresh support for the electoral process in Iraq, November 4, 2004. Date of Access: 10 January, 2005 [europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/iraq/news/ip04_1340.htm]

¹¹² “1 Million overseas Iraqis may vote,” *CBS News* (New York) 12 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/01/12/iraq/main666352.shtml].

8. United States: +1

The United States has shown a strong and persistent compliance with its commitment in assisting the Iraqi electoral process as pledged at the 2004 Sea Island Summit. The US' compliance activities have been mainly directed through its provision of extensive security in Iraq, which, as stated by UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, is an essential precondition to "credible elections" in Iraq, and through monetary and logistical support.¹¹³ Some world leaders, however, have criticized certain actions undertaken by the administration for alienating segments of the population and for thus rendering the outcome of the elections illegitimate.

The United States has played a significant role in economically supporting the conduct of the elections, pledging the largest amount of aid in the international community, over \$40 million, to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, which was established to supervise the January 30 elections and to ensure a fair and transparent process.¹¹⁴ The US also organized the Sharm el-Sheikh Conference on Iraq on 22 November 2004 which brought together the UN, G8 countries, EU, China, Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries and the Interim Government of Iraq to discuss Iraqi elections and reconstruction. At the conference additional funds were pledged by other countries to the Independent Electoral Commission, and the participants reaffirmed "the 'leading role'" of the UN in helping Iraq prepare for elections and build consensus to write a new constitution"¹¹⁵ Moreover, with a total of 150,000 troops currently present in Iraq, the United States has vowed to employ a strong military presence to create safe and secure conditions for the elections. In Baghdad alone, the US is planning to deploy more than 35,000 troops before and during the national elections, in order to enhance security in the city and to provide an environment conducive to the conduct of elections.¹¹⁶

One of the most important efforts made by the United States in providing support for the Iraqi electoral process has been proclaimed by the administration to be the elimination of safehavens for insurgents threatening the conduct of elections through the American military siege on the city of Fallujah. At a press briefing on 8 November 2004, U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld contended that a free and democratic Iraq would only be feasible if the possibilities for insurgency were eradicated.¹¹⁷ More than five Iraqi military brigades would work alongside U.S. counterparts, he explained, to perform the assault on the city and to oust the insurgency through a

¹¹³ "Excerpts: Annan interview," BBC World News (London) 16 September 2004. Date of Access 10 January 2005. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/3661640.stm.

¹¹⁴ State Department Recaps Details of Iraqi Election, U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 5 January 2005. Date of Access 10 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2005/Jan/05-313271.html.

¹¹⁵ "World leaders back Iraqi election" BBC News — UK Edition, November 23, 2004, Accessed December 28, 2004 Available: news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4035625.stm

¹¹⁶ Strong U.S. Military Presence Enhances Iraq Election Security, U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 6 January 2005. Date of Access 10 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/is/Archive/2005/Jan/06-841144.html.

¹¹⁷ Terrorist Safehavens Must Be Eliminated from Iraq, Rumsfeld Says, U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 8 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Nov/08-135159.html.

joint mission.¹¹⁸ In a November 19 report by the U.S. Defense Department, Army Lieutenant General Lance Smith expressed satisfaction with the Fallujah offense campaign, contending that it had severely disrupted insurgent operations and capabilities.¹¹⁹

The move, however, came despite warnings by the United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, that such an attack would not be favorable to procuring fair and free elections in Iraq. In a letter sent to the United States, Britain, and Iraq, Annan expressed fears that the assault would further alienate Iraqis and undermine elections in the country by reinforcing Iraqi perceptions of an enduring U.S. military occupation.¹²⁰ These concerns were later echoed by leaders from Arab and European countries, who met for a two-day conference at Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt, and who warned against U.S. actions in Iraq that alienated Sunnis in particular by removing them from the political process.¹²¹

Further attempts by the U.S. government in assisting the Iraqi electoral process include the request, on behalf of the White House, by White House Press Secretary Scott McClellan for a “constructive and helpful” role by Iraq’s neighboring countries in the upcoming national elections.¹²² McClellan urged Iran and Syria at a December 8 press briefing to adhere to the commitments they have made and to co-operate with the U.S. government in allowing for stability and security in Iraq in the months leading up to the country’s national elections.¹²³ The United States further demonstrated its support for Iraqi elections by vowing to provide security to U.N. election workers sent to Iraq to assist with the 30 January national parliamentary elections.¹²⁴

In addition, the United States has agreed to be one of the 14 countries selected by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq to host overseas polling stations during the January 30 elections. Such polls will allow Iraqi-born nationals living in the US, as well as second-generation Iraqi-Americans to vote in the national election — provisions which may add 234,000 votes cast in the United States to the Iraqi poll. A total of twenty-five polling stations will be set

¹¹⁸ Terrorist Safehavens Must Be Eliminated from Iraq, Rumsfeld Says, U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 8 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Nov/08-135159.html.

¹¹⁹ Defense Department Report, November 19: Iraq Operational Update, U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 19 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Nov/19-975882.html.

¹²⁰ “Annan warns against Fallujah offensive,” CBC News (Toronto) 6 Nov 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. www.cbc.ca/story/world/national/2004/11/06/fallujah041106.html.

¹²¹ “Nations urge Iraq to broaden elections,” Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia) 24 November 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. www.philly.com/mld/inquirer/news/nation/10258242.htm.

¹²² U.S. Seeks “Helpful Role” in Elections from Iraq’s Neighbors, U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Dec/08-291723.html.

¹²³ U.S. Seeks “Helpful Role” in Elections from Iraq’s Neighbors, U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Dec/08-291723.html.

¹²⁴ U.S. to Assist in Providing Security for U.N. Election Workers in Iraq, U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington D.C.) 17 December 2004. Date of Access 3 January 2005. usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Dec/20-911376.html.

up across Chicago, Nashville, Los Angeles, Detroit and Washington D.C. It is estimated that overseas polling will add another 1 million voters to the electoral registers.¹²⁵

9. European Union: +1

The EU compliance with its commitment consisted mainly of monetary donation to the electoral process in Iraq. They have also made non-monetary contributions such as technical expertise, voter awareness programs and training of election officials. However, this is not a robust compliance grade seeing as the EU has send mixed diplomatic signals about the feasibility of the elections and there is concern whether the scale of the contributions is appropriate to the capability of the EU.

At its November meeting, the European Council, comprised of the European heads of state and government, gave official endorsement to the prospect of Iraqi elections and the timetable for holding them on 30 January 2005. In terms of rebuilding Iraq sovereignty and independence, the Council stated that “[t]he elections planned for January 2005 are an important step ... and the European Council noted the importance of the EU's continued support for these.”¹²⁶ At the summit the European Commission pledged a €31.5 million (approximately 40 million USD) package to support election activities in Iraq. The package added €16.5 million (21 million USD) of fresh money to the EU's previous commitment for election support.¹²⁷

This commitment, however, was put into jeopardy a few days later when EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana expressed doubts about the January deadline for the elections.¹²⁸ Solana stated grave concerns about the deteriorating security situation in Iraq and the prospects of holding elections in the midst of the violence. The EU, however, reaffirmed its commitment to the election timetable at the Sharm el Sheikh international conference on Iraq on November 22, 2004.¹²⁹

The EU commitment pledge at Sharm el Sheikh includes:

- €30 million for preparation of the election, including support for the Independent Electoral Commission, Information Technology, voter outreach, media development and boosting the participation of women.
- €1.5 million for activities including the deployment of 3 European experts to Baghdad to support the work of the Independent Election Commission through the UN Election Assistance

¹²⁵ “1 Million overseas Iraqis may vote,” *CBS News* (New York) 12 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/01/12/iraq/main666352.shtml].

¹²⁶ “European Council Declaration on the Relation Between the EU and Iraq” Presidency Conclusions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 5 November 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/gac/pres_concl/nov2004.pdf#iraqdeclaration].

¹²⁷ Europa External Relations: Commission offers fresh support for the electoral process in Iraq, November 4, 2004. Date of Access: 10 January, 2005 [europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/iraq/news/ip04_1340.htm]

¹²⁸ “EU chief casts doubt on Iraq elections”, *AlJazeera*, 08 November, 2004. Date of Access: 07 January, 2005 [english.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/4FD8AFC3-150C-41A9-A4A6-C1B14EC69F7E.htm]

¹²⁹ Europa Delegations: Statement by Commissioner Benita Waldner on the Sharm El Sheikh conference, 24 November, 2004. Date of Access: 07 January, 2005 [www.eu-delegation.org.eg/en/News/48.asp]

Division and the training programme for up to 150 representatives from Iraqi domestic observer groups.¹³⁰

The contribution of €31.5 million makes the EU one of the three largest donors to the Iraqi electoral process along with the U.S. and Japan.¹³¹ However, doubts have been expressed as to whether this is too small a sum compared to EU capabilities.¹³²

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¹³⁰ Europa External Relations: Commission offers fresh support for the electoral process in Iraq

¹³¹ U.S. Department of State fact sheet: State Department Recaps Details of Iraqi Election, 05 January, 2005. Date of Access: 06 January, 2005 [tokyo.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20050106-15.html]

¹³² "EU downplays tensions over Iraq", BBC News, 05 November, 2004. Date of Access: 06 January, 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/3984647.stm]

World Economy

Commitment

“We agreed that it was important to take advantage of the strong global economic environment to implement further reforms to accelerate growth in our countries.”¹³³

Chair’s Summary

Background

The G8 chose to focus its macroeconomic commitments on structural reform now that positive growth has returned to the Group’s largest economies. The constituent nations chose to not pursue a coordinated plan on macroeconomic reforms, a decision largely reflected in the diversity of plans and reform packages implemented by the eight countries. Many of the sectors or policies targeted were previously identified as areas of concern in Article IV consultations between the International Monetary Fund and the members of the G8.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance –1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Russian Federation			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall: 0.33			

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its World Economy commitments. Contrary to the trend in many other G8 nations, calls for structural reform in Canada have focused primarily on the financial services sector, while health care, labour market and social security reform have all received less attention than in the United States or European countries. Indeed, the IMF commented in its 2005 Article IV Consultations with Canada that “[t]he public pension system is

¹³³ The White House. ‘Chair’s Summary’. 10 June 2004. www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/06/20040610-47.html.

actuarially sound for the next 50 years”¹³⁴ – although accord to the 21 Actuarial Report of the Canada Pension Plan, the system is sound for the next 75 years as of December 2003.¹³⁵ In November, 2004, Finance Minister Ralph Goodale identified the implications of Canada’s ageing population on the sustainability of the federal health care and social securities structures as a primary concern for the Paul Martin government.¹³⁶ As such, he said, the government would “implement policies to build an economic environment that fosters greater innovation, productivity and international competitiveness to generate the wealth the country will need to face those additional pressures,” as well as seek to reduce the federal government’s debt load over the next decade.¹³⁷ The Minister did not, however, provide any specific details on the nature of such reforms. In its *Economic Survey Canada 2004*, the OECD commented on the need for measures to ensure that productivity growth allows for an increase in Canadian living standards while maintaining the federal government’s “exemplary” fiscal record.¹³⁸ The OECD also noted that reforms must be undertaken in the health care sector, in order to provide for major demographic shifts, and in labour markets and tax codes, in order to remove those policies that create disincentives for an expansion in labour hours supplied and an increase in the nation’s capital stock.¹³⁹

The most vocal proponent of structural reform in Canada, however, has been the Governor of the Bank of Canada, David Dodge. During a speech to the Empire Club of Canada in Toronto on December 9, 2004, Mr. Dodge rebuked Canada’s intransigence in implementing or even addressing the need for radical change to the Canadian financial services sector.¹⁴⁰ In particular, he called for substantial reform of financial regulation in Canada to allow for bank mergers and greater foreign competition, as well as to strengthen the reporting and transparency requirements of the major actors in Canadian financial markets.¹⁴¹ He also called for greater uniformity in securities regulation across the country (which is under provincial jurisdiction). These reforms, he noted, are crucial to “the future health of [Canada’s] economy and the prosperity of Canadians.”¹⁴² The International Monetary Fund also voiced these concerns in its aforementioned consultations, especially the need to clarify the rules concerning bank mergers and pension fund regulations.¹⁴³

¹³⁴ International Monetary Fund. ‘2005 Article IV Consultation with Canada: Preliminary Conclusions of the IMF Mission.’ 1 December 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/ms/2004/120104.htm.

¹³⁵ *21st Actuarial Report of the Canada Pension Plan*, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (Ottawa) 8 December 2004. Date of Access: 31 January 2005 [www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/osfi/index_e.aspx?DetailID=499].

¹³⁶ Department of Finance Canada. ‘Economic and Fiscal Update: Stronger Growth and balanced Budgets for Canada.’ 16 November, 2004. www.fin.gc.ca/news04/04-069e.html.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. ‘Economic Survey Canada 2004’. October 2004. www.oecd.org/document/24/0,2340,en_2649_201185_33838040_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Bank of Canada. ‘Remarks by David Dodge, Governor of the Bank of Canada, to the Empire Club of Canada and the Canadian Club of Toronto.’ 9 December 2004. www.bankofcanada.ca/en/speeches/2004/sp04-14.htm.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² Ibid.

¹⁴³ IMF, ‘2005 Article IV Consultation with Canada: Preliminary Conclusions of the IMF Mission’.

Therefore, given the recognition of the need for targeted structural reform by both the government and autonomous regulatory bodies, but the relative inaction on such issues, Canada has received an interim score of 0.

2. France: 0

France has partially complied with its World Economy commitments. The French economy experienced a particularly disappointing performance in third-quarter growth due to lessening of private consumption and a dramatic reduction in business investment. Although France underwent pension reform (2003), healthcare reform (2004) and is currently undergoing product market reform, the 2005 budget relied too heavily on one time measures instead of real reform. The government also missed the opportunity to reduce its considerably large civil service through retirement attenuation, and continued to replace civil servants at a rate of 7 out of 8. Furthermore France has repeatedly breached the European Union's Stability and Growth Pact, which sets a limit of 3 percent GDP on the budget deficit. In the opinion of the IMF, France has proposed expenditure exemptions that would weaken the pact as well as make the accounting less transparent.¹⁴⁴

France received generally good marks for its financial sector reforms from the Financial System Stability Assessment prepared by the IMF and the World Bank. Although there is banking concentration and progressive integration, which must be firmly supervised, the French financial sector is characterized by a high degree of transparency and compliance with international standards for financial regulation. France does have some regulation gaps but authorities are working to close them soon.¹⁴⁵

The French economy continues to be hampered by France's complex regulatory governance system. The OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform considered France to be suffering from "severe institutional inflexibility"¹⁴⁶. Although the privatization of post and telecommunications administrations has occurred, difficulties in the reformation of the EDF (French electricity board) and GDF (French gas board) underline continuing problems in the regulatory framework. Nevertheless the OECD feels that "the public service framework and administrative practice are, undoubtedly, capable of being adapted and modernized, provided that the definition of the general interest can take on a slightly different meaning, reflecting an increased global view of economic and social stakes."¹⁴⁷ In summation, France has failed to take full advantage of opportunities to implement real reform in order to accelerate growth, but shows positive signs of preparing for structural reform. For these reasons, France receives a score of 0.

¹⁴⁴ IMF. 'IMF Survey: France and Germany need to look beyond the short term for lasting growth'. (33: XXII) 13 December 2004. www.imf.org/imfsurvey.

¹⁴⁵ IMF. 'France: Financial System Stability Assessment'. November 2004, IMF Country Report No. 04/344. 3 November 2004. www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=17818.0.

¹⁴⁶ OECD. 'France: charting a Clearer Way Forward — OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform'. 6 July 2004. www.oecd.org/document/6/0,2340,en_2649_201185_32496966_1_1_1_1,00.html. p.53.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

3. Germany: +1

Germany has successfully complied with its World Economy Commitments. On November 2, 2004, Germany finished Article IV consultation with the IMF. Article IV is an economic strategy to begin addressing key structural weaknesses, comprised of phased tax cuts, expenditure-based fiscal consolidation, and reforms laid out in “Agenda 2010.”¹⁴⁸ The IMF noted the German economy’s increased activity, increasing profitability of banks and low inflation. Germany’s implementation of the structural reforms laid out in Agenda 2010 have been applauded by the IMF’s directors, who also emphasize the need for durable cuts in tax expenditures and subsidies, and the phasing in of a higher retirement age.¹⁴⁹

The OECD’s *Economic Survey of Germany 2004* was also very supportive of Germany’s structural reforms, saying that “these reforms are welcome, have to be continued and need to be broadened further to reduce government debt, remove fiscal distortions, and improve incentives to supply and demand labour.”¹⁵⁰ The report also highlighted the importance of a growth and stability oriented macroeconomic policy in order to raise confidence and restore Germany’s traditional economic expansion.

On October 27, the German cabinet approved a progress report of the government’s sustainability report, which was initially published in April 2002.

The progress report showed positive sustainability patterns in the four main areas — the ageing population, renewable energies, modern fuel and engine technology, improved land usage — “with a view to ensuring the preservation of natural and economic resources for future generations.”¹⁵¹

On October 19 a *Report on the Situation of the Global Economy and the German Economy in the Autumn of 2004* was presented to the public by the German government. This report indicated expectancies of future growth in the German economy due to the effect of the foreign markets, with many institutions believing that long-term GDP growth could average at approximately 1.8 percent.¹⁵²

The Hartz IV labor market reform went into effect on January 1, 2005. “The reform is intended to speed up and improve the process of finding employment for the unemployed as well as to create a single source of assistance for them.”¹⁵³ Both the IMF¹⁵⁴ and the OECD¹⁵⁵ have praised

¹⁴⁸ IMF. ‘Germany: 2004 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report; Staff Supplement; and Public Information Notice on the Executive Board Discussion’. 2 November 2004. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04341.pdf.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ OECD. ‘Economic Survey of Germany, 2004’. 5 August 2004. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/63/33641312.pdf.

¹⁵¹ Die Bundesregierung [Government of the Federal Republic of Germany]. ‘Positive report on national sustainability strategy’. 28 October 2004. www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.736237/artikel/Positive-report-on-national-su.htm.

¹⁵² Die Bundesregierung [Government of the Federal Republic of Germany]. ‘Autumn report for 2004 indicates that recovery trend will continue. 22 October 2004. www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/Labour_-_Economy-and-Welfare-St-,10987.733470/artikel/Autumn-report-for-2004-indicat.htm.

¹⁵³ Die Bundesregierung [Government of the Federal Republic of Germany]. ‘Unemployment Compensation II: providing assistance and encouraging employment’. 02 July 2004. www.bundesregierung.de/en/dokumente/-,10001.677464/Artikel/dokument.htm.

this reform. As part of the Hartz IV reform, the German government unveiled Unemployment Compensation II that it describes as “not an insurance benefit but rather a welfare benefit paid for out of tax revenues. The amount of the benefit is to be based on the recipient's needs and not on the last net salary received.”¹⁵⁶ For these reasons, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

4. Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its World Economy commitments. The main issue of structural reform in Italy is the pension system. According to current demographic projections, the majority of Italy's population will be over the age of 60 by 2050 and will draw on the system.¹⁵⁷ The pension system is undergoing a transition. The old system calculated pay-outs to retirees based on the income earned near the end of their career. The new system is being calculated based on contributions actually paid into the pension fund. Although the value of the pension will be lower, it is hoped that this will prove more sustainable.¹⁵⁸ All people starting work after 1996 will be covered under the new, contribution based system.¹⁵⁹ Government efforts to reform the pension system include an increase in the average age at which workers retire (currently about 59) and supplementary pension arrangements.¹⁶⁰ Employees will have the choice of having some of their funds being put into regional trusts or investing them with their union or bank. In December 2004, a country-wide strike paralyzed Italy for a day. It was a large-scale signal of trade union resistance to the new reforms.¹⁶¹

The government has had problems persuading the country's employers' association and the trade unions to go along with the reforms. There were strikes across the country during the summer of 2004. So far, the employer's association has not said anything while the unions appear to remain opposed in principle to the introduction of any sort of supplementary pension system.

In addition to pension reform, the government has sought to make its economy more innovative. In the Financial Economic Planning Document for 2005-2008,¹⁶² the Italian government is seeking to encourage the deployment of broadband Internet access, promote scientific research and increase human capital. It is hoped that these infrastructure reforms will promote growth in the Italian economy. For these reasons, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

¹⁵⁴ IMF. ‘Germany: 2004 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report; Staff Supplement; and Public Information Notice on the Executive Board Discussion’.

¹⁵⁵ OECD. ‘Economic Survey of Germany, 2004’.

¹⁵⁶ Die Bundesregierung [Government of the Federal Republic of Germany]. ‘Unemployment Compensation II’.

¹⁵⁷ Diego Coletto. ‘Government seeks further structural reform of pension system’. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. www.eiro.eurofound.eu.int/2003/09/feature/it0309203f.html.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Domenico Paparella. ‘Parliament approves pension law’. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. www.eiro.eurofound.eu.int/2004/09/feature/it0409101f.html

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

¹⁶¹ BBC. ‘Nationwide strikes cripples Italy’. 1 December 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4053809.stm.

¹⁶² Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze. *Documento di Programmazione Economico Finanziaria: per gli anni 2005-2008*. 29 July 2004. www.dt.tesoro.it/Aree-Docum/Analisi-Pr/Documenti-/Documento-/2004/DPEF-2005-2008.pdf. p. 31.

5. Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its World Economy commitments. Although many countries view structural reform as a preventative measure to ensure future growth in living standards, the government of Japan has long viewed reforms as an essential component of restarting Japanese growth and ending the decade-long period of economic decline. In fact, one slogan of Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's 2001 electoral campaign was: "no economic recovery without structural reform."¹⁶³ The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund has noted that a combination of improved performance of the Japanese economy over the past two years and effective regulatory reform of the financial services sector have had positive effects on many banks' balance sheets.¹⁶⁴ However, they urged the government to press on with further reforms of the financial services sector as well as policies to strengthen corporate governance in order to eliminate further weaknesses in financial markets.¹⁶⁵ The Executive Board of the IMF believes that implementation of "front-end measures" to increase labour market flexibility and strengthen competition would also improve Japan's long-term economic situation.¹⁶⁶

The Japanese government, which has been running a fairly large fiscal deficit for some time, continues to consider various reforms targeted at the sustainability of social security programs given the increase in public debt.¹⁶⁷ In particular, the Japanese government is examining a number of initiatives to reform the budgetary process and its relationship with local governments in order to reduce the fiscal deficit in the near future.¹⁶⁸ Such measures will include the abolishment of state subsidies to local governments for child care and education.¹⁶⁹ The government is also seeking to address the rising cost of social security through taxation without causing disincentives for an expansion in the labour supply. These measures will include step-up increases in the support ratio, caps on the level of premiums paid by employees and a change in indexation régimes, from inflation and per-capita income indexing to "macroeconomic indexing."¹⁷⁰ In terms of financial system reform, the Japanese government is preparing for the removal of full state guarantees for deposits in private banking institutions in April 2005.¹⁷¹ Finally, the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy is preparing a bill for the privatization of the Postal Services and hopes to submit this proposed legislation to the Parliament in early 2005.¹⁷² The CEFP hopes that this specific reform will lead to greater efficiency in the channeling of

¹⁶³ Japan Economic News Council. 'Japan Economic Update.' 9 June 2001.
www.japanecho.co.jp/jeu/arch/010609.html#t2.

¹⁶⁴ IMF. 'IMF Concludes Article IV Consultation with Japan.' 11 August 2004.
www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn0488.htm.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Cabinet Office, Government of Japan. 'Annual Report on the Japanese Economy and Public Finance.' July 2004.
www5.cao.go.jp/zenbun/wp-e/wp-je04/04-00105.html.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Ibid.

personal savings into the private sector and expects the privatization to be completed by 2007.¹⁷³ For these reasons, Japan has received a score of 0.

6. Russia: +1

The Russian Federation has fulfilled its World Economy commitments made at the Sea Island Summit. It has been more successful in social reforms than in economic structural transformations and approaches.

Several social reforms have been made in order to spur a higher standard of living and to increase the national output or GDP. In its draft 2005 budget, the Russian government is proposing to increase social spending by some _ of 1 percent of GDP, associated with an ambitious social reform.¹⁷⁴ The reform, which will affect tens of millions of beneficiaries, aims to downsize entitlements to affordable levels, ensure full funding of remaining benefits, delineate the social spending responsibilities of federal and local governments, and replace in-kind benefits with monetary compensation. In addition, the government is proposing to cut the social security tax, a measure that would reduce revenue by nearly 1_ percent of GDP in 2005.¹⁷⁵ While this reform will most likely lead to a hole in the budget, the government is expecting to raise additional revenues from oil taxes. An increase in the marginal tax rates on oil prices is expected to boost tax revenue by some _ of 1 percent of GDP at oil prices over \$30 a barrel.¹⁷⁶ The tax cut also brings to light the urgency of a comprehensive pension reform. The pension fund will receive an additional _ of 1 percent of GDP as a result of a planned diversion of some pension contributions from the fully funded system to the pay-as-you-go system.¹⁷⁷ The tax fees for the Obligatory Pension Insurance have been removed from the Tax code and will be now directly paid to the budget of the Pension Fund of Russian Federation.¹⁷⁸ As of January 1, 2005 the privileged pensioners (who include the World War II veterans, mine workers, Chernobyl atom reactor victims, invalids and other pensioners requiring additional support) will be receiving an increased amount of monthly payments, as well as a 'package' of social benefits.

In the sphere of international relations, Russia has signed the Kyoto protocol, which is a positive factor towards Russia becoming a WTO member.¹⁷⁹ The ratification of the Protocol will have profound effects on Russia's economy, particularly as its standard of living converges with that of the other G8 members.

Russia has approved the 'vertical power' administrative reform of President Putin, in which high-level administrative managers (gubernators) are chosen and proposed by the President.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷³ Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy. 'Basic Policy on the Privatization of Japan Post'. 10 September 2004. www.keizai-shimon.go.jp/english/publication/pdf/040922japanpost.pdf.

¹⁷⁴ IMF. 'IMF Survey'. (33: XI). 29 November 2004. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/2004/112904.pdf. p. 4.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Pension Fund of the Russian Federation. 'An Expanded Meeting of the Board of the RPB Takes Place'. 15 December 2004. www.pfrf.ru/content/blogcategory/51/92. [in Russian]

¹⁷⁹ USA Today. 'Russia's Putin Signs Kyoto Protocol.' 5 November 2004. www.usatoday.com/news/world/2004-11-05-russia-kyoto_x.htm.

¹⁸⁰ Mikhail Vinogradov. 'Delegate Repair'. *Izvestija*. 15 November 2004. [in Russian]

As well, in late 2004, the government increased its share in Yukos through Rosneft's (the state-owned oil company) purchase of Yuganskneftegas, which was the main production unit of Yukos.¹⁸¹ On the one hand, this transaction will make the company's future activities more transparent to regulatory bodies and thus is more likely to function properly. On the other hand, however, both of these facts illustrate the centralization process of administrative and economical resources (main budget forming industries). This is also confirmed by intentions to unite Rosneft with Gazprom in which the Russian State has a controlling interest.

Another social reform was made in the sphere of housing, in which the hypoteka (mortgage) plays an important role. New, corrective hypoteka legislation has been introduced that now more precisely reflects the mechanisms currently in use.¹⁸² This legislation is expected to lower the risks to mortgage users. The new law eliminates the contradictions and obstacles that were creating difficulties for the formation of affordable dwelling markets and improvements in living conditions for millions of Russian citizens. As a result, this reform undoubtedly makes a good base for: 1) a better maintenance of government housing policy; 2) the development of hypoteka credit and increasing demand for other forms of payment possibilities by the "middle class" income representatives; 3) liquidations of superfluous administrative barriers; 4) an increase in the volume of the construction industry and an increased attraction of investment into the construction sector; 5) ordering of the rental habitation market and development of commercial hiring; 6) modernization of the current fund and the increase of standards of living; 7) increased reliability of the proportion of the population's money resources involved in construction.¹⁸³

For these reasons, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

7. United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its World Economy commitments. The UK is making progress in its commitment to implement reforms that take advantage of an improving economy in order to further accelerate growth. Broad based structural reforms and judicious macroeconomic policy frameworks have proved vital in the strong performance of the UK economy. The UK has shown impressive resilience during the past downturn in the world economy, and has managed to keep inflation close to target and maintain one of the lowest unemployment rates in the OECD.¹⁸⁴

At the meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in Washington, DC on October 1, 2004, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its commitment to structural reforms and accelerating economic growth, particularly as the UK will be taking on the presidency of the G7 in 2005. Among other initiatives created at the meeting, it joined the new initiative Agenda for Growth, for which it has been agreed that pro-growth structural reforms should be made a

¹⁸¹ Middle East North Africa Financial Network. 'Russia Takes Control of Yugansk Energy'. 03 January 2005. www.menafn.com/qn_news_story.asp?StoryId=CqDJrueidCNvZC2LHlxL1A29Z.

¹⁸² Ministry of Industry and Energy of Russia. 'Main Results of the Activities of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Russia in 2004.' 27 December 2004. www.mte.gov.ru/docs/1/2411/htm. [in Russian].

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ OECD. 'Economic Survey- United Kingdom 2004: Macroeconomic developments, prospects and policy changes'. 20 January 2004. www.oecd.org/document/31/0,2340,en_2649_201185_24296991_1_1_1_1,00.html.

regular part of the G7 finance ministers work to increase employment opportunities and productivity. Specifically, the Agenda for Growth initiative focuses on reforms such as marginal tax rate reduction, labor market reform and regulatory changes.¹⁸⁵

The UK plans to continue taking advantage of one of the longest growth periods with a GDP that has grown over the past 49 consecutive quarters. In HM Treasury Pre-Budget Report released in December 2004, the government outlined as its main priorities the maintenance of macroeconomic stability, increasing productivity, and expanding employment opportunities. It is focusing in particular on increasing worker productivity by allocating, by 2007-8, a total of £160 million to the National Employer Training Programme, and augmenting employment opportunity by increasing Working Tax Credit thresholds by £140 million in the same period. Together with a £285 million allocation to the extension of paid maternity leave and £155 million by 2007-8 for improving childcare quality, these represent some of the largest expenditures for policy decisions since Budget 2004. The UK government has also made significant gains through reforming its public services, encouraging environmental objectives (especially working on energy efficiency innovation), and reforming and working against the abuse of government revenues.¹⁸⁶ For these reasons, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

8. United States: 0

The United States has partially fulfilled its World Economy commitments. The major issue affecting the American economy is an ever-increasing government deficit and long-term concerns about the future of Social Security. In less than a decade, the federal government has gone from surplus situation to the present US\$500 billion deficit. Much of this extra spending has been defense related. In November 2004, President Bush voiced strong support for allowing the development of private accounts to supplement the government's Social Security program.¹⁸⁷ The proposal would likely require extensive borrowing given that, under the existing Social Security system, payments go directly to retirees with only a small proportion being set aside for future payments.¹⁸⁸ Assuming no other changes occur, many argue that this would require borrowing hundreds of billions more. Given that the current US deficit has already been described as a, "significant obstacle to long-term [economic] stability,"¹⁸⁹ by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, this particular reform may exacerbate other US structural problems. President Bush has announced that he plans to reform the American tax code.¹⁹⁰ Thus far, he has only spoken in vague terms and measuring the impact of this rhetoric is difficult. For these reasons, the United States has received a score of 0.

¹⁸⁵ Department of the Treasury . 'Statement by the U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow Following the Meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors'. 1 October 2004. www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/js1981.htm.

¹⁸⁶ HM Treasury. 'Opportunity for all, Pre-Budget Report, December 2004'. 2 December 2004. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pre_budget_report/prebud_pbr04/prebud_pbr04_index.cfm.

¹⁸⁷ Richard W. Stevenson. 'Bush's Social Security Plan Is Said to Require Vast Borrowing'. The New York Times. 28 November 2004.

www.nytimes.com/2004/11/28/politics/28secure.html?ex=1102827600&en=e992906826b445a2&ei=5070&oref=login&pagewanted=1&ei=5094&en=cd5a720c6da1c654&hp&ex=1101704400&oref=login&partner=homepage.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ Barbara Hagenbaugh. 'Greenspan: Deficit poses "significant obstacle"'. USA Today. 6 May 2004. www.usatoday.com/money/economy/2004-05-06-greenspan_x.htm.

¹⁹⁰ The Economist. 'From slogan to legacy'. (373: 8401) 13 November 2004.

9. European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its World Economy commitments. On July 27, 2004, the OECD published the *Economic Survey of the Euro Area 2004*. The OECD noted the need for speeding up price and real wage adjustment as well as labour mobility in order to ensure a stable economy.¹⁹¹ The report also focused on growth potential, which could be found, according to the OECD, by increasing good, service and market integration. A further area of potential improvement was fiscal policy, which needed to reflect long-run sustainability, while also increasing short-run flexibility.

Both the OECD¹⁹² and the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Department¹⁹³ have forecast the increasing oil prices as barriers to EU's GDP growth, assuring a drop in the 2005 GDP as a result. The OECD sees a need to reinvest in structural reforms that will take the aging population into account while still maintaining growth and stability.¹⁹⁴ The EU Economic and Financial Affairs Department has promised to review labour market reforms, while maintaining its commitment to low inflation.¹⁹⁵

At a meeting on 4 November, 2004 in Brussels, EU leaders put economic reforms high on their agenda. Growth and employment were the two economic pillars of the meeting's focus.¹⁹⁶ For the reasons stated above, and its relative lack of action on structural reform, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0.

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¹⁹¹ OECD. 'Policy Brief: Economic survey of the Euro area 2004'. 27 July 2004.

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/33/33626607.pdf.

¹⁹² OECD. 'OECD Economic Outlook No.76'. 30 November 2004. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/2/29/22545260.pdf. 30 November 2004.

¹⁹³ EU Economic and Financial Affairs. 'Economic Forecasts 2004'. 26 October 2004.

europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2004/ee504en.pdf. 26 October 2004.

¹⁹⁴ OECD. 'OECD Economic Outlook No.76'.

¹⁹⁵ EU Economic and Financial Affairs. 'Economic Forecasts 2004'.

¹⁹⁶ BBC. 'EU summit seeks economic revival'. 4 November 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3981301.stm.

Trade: Doha Development Agenda

Commitment

“...we direct our ministers and call on all WTO members to finalize the frameworks by July to put the WTO negotiations back on track so that we expeditiously complete the Doha Development Agenda.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Trade

Background

At the Doha Ministerial Conference held in November 2001, participants implemented the Doha Declaration, which reconfirms the objective of the WTO Agreement to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system by preventing restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.¹⁹⁷ The Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference was held in September 2003 in Cancun, Mexico. Although, the Conference ended in deadlock, the leaders of the G8 countries understand the importance of assisting less developed countries in their trade capabilities in order to promote economic growth and alleviate poverty. To this end, they have made the commitment to put the talks back on track and resume negotiations to meet extended deadlines.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			1
France			1
Germany			1
Italy			1
Japan			1
Russian Federation		n/a	
United Kingdom			1
United States			1
European Union			1
Overall: 1.00			

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has registered full compliance with regard to its commitment to putting the WTO negotiations back on track. On July 31, 2004, Canada officially welcomed a framework for

¹⁹⁷ World Trade Organization, Available at www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dohaexplained_e.htm#agriculture

negotiations that will allow the WTO's Doha Development Agenda to go forward. International Trade Minister Jim Peterson affirmed the importance of the Doha Development Agenda by saying that "more than 40 percent of everything Canadians produce is exported, and trade supports one in every four Canadian jobs- so making the Doha Round work is absolutely crucial for Canada."¹⁹⁸

2. France: +1

France has complied with helping put the Doha round back on track by donating generously and working closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and international financial institutions. During the August 2004 WTO summit in Geneva, all 147 members agreed to a deal which cut subsidies for farmers in rich countries in return for developing countries opening their markets for manufactured goods, of which France was initially critical but eventually accepted.¹⁹⁹ The agreement has, however, received criticism from NGO's such as Greenpeace and Oxfam, claiming that the "rich countries developed a deeply unbalanced text as a take-it-or-leave-it option."²⁰⁰ The IMF, strongly encouraged France to associate itself with the efforts to resume the Doha round and to "support the offer to phase out all farm export subsidies and further limit negotiations on Singapore issues."²⁰¹ France answered to this request by accepting the Geneva deal in August.

3. Germany: +1

In August of 2004 Germany officially welcomed the July 31 accord by the WTO to salvage the Doha Development Agenda trade talks, as a win-win deal for less developed countries and the world economy.²⁰² The German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul welcomed the deal as a "good signal for developing countries." The German Minister of Economics Wolfgang Clement echoed this assessment, praising the "substantial progress" that had been made as "a positive signal for the world economy" and described the new accord as "a finely balanced blend of requirements and concessions" that afforded an "imperfect" but essentially fair compromise for both developed and developing nations.²⁰³

4. Italy: +1

Italy is in full compliance with its commitment to put the WTO negotiations back on track. As part of the European Union, they are tied to the commitments outlined by the EU. For the last two years, Italy has donated a significant amount of money to the Doha Development Agenda

¹⁹⁸ Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Doha Negotiations Back on Track," News Release, July 31st, 2004 webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=381395&language=E

¹⁹⁹ BBC, "World Trade Deal Gets Thumbs Up" 1 August 2004, news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/3525602.stm

²⁰⁰ Global Policy Forum "International Groups Denounce World Trade Pact" 2 August 2004 www.globalpolicy.org/soecon/bwi-wto/wto/2004/0802tradepact.htm

²⁰¹ IMF, "International Monetary Fund France: 2004 Article IV Consultation Concluding Statement of the Mission" www.imf.org/external/np/ms/2004/070604.htm 6 July, 2004

²⁰² Deutsche Welle. "Germany welcomes WTO Deal" 2 August 2004 www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,1564,1284413,00.html

²⁰³ Ibid

Global Trust Fund, the last being just before the Cancun Ministerial Conference where it reaffirmed its commitment to making the conference a success.²⁰⁴ Although the Conference itself was unsuccessful, Italy's enthusiasm towards successful talks continues through its inclusion in the European Union and its resilience to see the Doha Development Agenda get back on track.

5. Japan: +1

Japan has registered full compliance with respect to its commitment to putting the WTO negotiations back on track. Japan welcomed the adoption of the decision, which will serve as a basis for final agreement of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations, by the WTO General Council on August 1, 2004 in Geneva. Japan made a commitment to conclude the Doha Development Agenda talks successfully. Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, said "Japan intends to make constructive contributions to future negotiations while securing its own interests."²⁰⁵

6. Russia: N/A

Russia is not currently a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO)²⁰⁶ and thus the Doha commitments do not directly call on Russia. However, in order for Russia to gain entrance into the WTO it will need to continue its efforts in helping develop world trade internationally. Russia has received support in its bid to join the WTO but this support has been called primarily 'moral' support, as many nations remain unconvinced²⁰⁷. Russia's efforts include joining the war against terrorism²⁰⁸ and signing onto the Kyoto Accord.

7. United Kingdom: +1

Along with the support of the United Kingdom, all 147 WTO members reached an accord on July 31 2004 that officially put the Doha Development Agenda negotiations back on track. The UK had been pushing to get the Doha round of trade negotiations back on track since similar talks ended without an agreement in Cancun Mexico in 2003.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁴ WTO NEWS: 2003 PRESS RELEASES www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres03_e/pr349_e.htm

²⁰⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, "Statement by Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the adoption of the General Council Decision on the WTO Doha Development Agenda," August 1st, 2004 www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/8/0801.html

²⁰⁶ The World Trade Organization. What is the WTO. www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm

²⁰⁷ Pravda.ru, APEC backs Russia's bid to join WTO. November 20, 2004. english.pravda.ru/main/18/88/350/14611_apec.html

²⁰⁸ Pravada.ru, Leaders of Russia, France and Germany to join efforts in fighting terrorism. August 31, 2004. english.pravda.ru/main/18/88/354/13974_Putin.html

²⁰⁹ The Department for International Development. "Framework agreed for future Doha talks" August 2004 www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/trade_news/worldtradeorgnewsfull.asp

8. United States: +1

The United States has complied with its commitment in regards to the Doha Development Agenda, particularly in the opening of markets globally, bilaterally and regionally²¹⁰. While the US was unable to meet its commitments prior to mid-late 2004, this was mainly due to the Presidential election in November 2004, which had the potential to change, and on January 7, 2004 in fact did change, the trade representative. Nonetheless, the US Department of Trade has undergone concentrated efforts to get Doha commitments back on track and has been working to renegotiate deadlines for the completion of the Doha Development Agenda. Most recently, now former US Trade Representative, Robert Zoellick, traveled to West Africa in order to discuss further trade liberalization in the region²¹¹. In addition, the Millennium Challenge Account, which was set up in 2004, is a program that centres on the promotion of more effective use of foreign aid to developing countries. More specifically, the MCA provides funds to those countries seeking pro-growth policies and economic development assistance to countries governing justly, investing in its citizens and supporting economic freedom²¹².

9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has taken considerable measures towards putting the World Trade Organization's (WTO) negotiations back on track. On July 31, EU leaders met with the WTO in Geneva in an effort to set parameters for development in five key areas: agriculture, industrial products, development issues, trade facilitation, and services.²¹³ The EU "broadly accepted" deals made in Geneva, even though France was critical on moves to cut subsidies for European farmers.²¹⁴ In November, Peter Mandelson took over Pascal Lamy's job as EU trade commissioner, already demonstrating that the Doha Development Agency (DDA) shall be a top priority during his mandate. At the African Caribbean Pacific (ACP)-EU ministerial on December 1 2004, Mandelson stated that the "Doha mandate has to be implemented in a way that takes account of the distinctive development profile of each individual developing

²¹⁰Office of the United States Trade Representative. USTR Zoellick to Attend Key Meetings in Geneva July 27 — 28 To Advance Doha Negotiations. July 26, 2004.
www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2004/July/USTR_Zoellick_to_Attend_Key_Meetings_in_Geneva_July_27_28_To_Advance_Doha_Negotiations.html

²¹¹Office of the United States Trade Representative. Ambassador Zoellick to Travel to sub-Saharan Africa to Advance Doha Agenda. December 6, 2004.
www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2004/December/Ambassador_Zoellick_to_Travel_to_sub-Saharan_Africa_to_Advance_Doha_Agenda_Discuss_Cotton.html

²¹²Office of the United States Trade Representative. Official Transcript Of The Joint Press Availability of USTR Robert B. Zoellick and Minister Of State Bruno Amoussou, Minister of Commerce and Industry Fatiou Akplogan, and Minister of Agriculture Lazare Sehoueto of Benin: Ambassador Wayne Neill's Residence Cotonou, Benin. December 9, 2004.
www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Transcripts/2004/December/Official_Transcript_Of_The_Joint_Press_Availability_of_USTR_Robert_B._Zoellick_Minister_Of_State_Bruno_Amoussou_Minister_of.html

²¹³Europa, "WTO Doha Development Agenda : WTO midpoint paves the way for future conclusion of trade round — a stronger multilateral trading system" 31 July 2004
europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/newround/doha_da/pr310704_en.htm

²¹⁴BBC, "World Trade Talks Reach Agreement" 1 August 2004, news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/3937745.stm

country”²¹⁵, outlining that success in progressive trade development at the WTO ministerial in Hong Kong this year is heavily dependent on active participation by the G90.²¹⁶

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Yukari Takahashi, Vince van der Heijden*

²¹⁵Europa “The ACP-EU relationship in the global economy,” Speech by EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson, ACP-EU Ministerial, Brussels” , 1 December 2004,
europa.eu.int/comm/commission_barroso/mandelson/speeches_articles/temp_icentre.cfm?temp=sppm006_en

²¹⁶Ibid.

Trade: Technical Assistance

Commitment

“We call on developing countries to further increase their efforts in this regard, and pledge to provide strong support in the form of technical assistance to build their trading.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Trade

Background

Within the World Trade Organization framework, the member countries agreed that less developed countries (LDCs) need assistance in order to improve their trading capabilities in order to capitalize on economic growth and alleviate poverty. The countries recognize that to not get left behind in the global trading system, LDCs need to be aided and mentored in bringing their trading systems up to par with the rest of the global trading environment. Developed countries already have the capabilities and expertise necessary to trade on an advanced scale and can share this information with the LDCs in order to expedite trade liberalization. Technical assistance includes, but is not limited to, the transfer of knowledge that will allow developing countries to create more environmentally friendly means of production, the creation of infrastructure and financial assistance to support developing industries.

Assessment

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

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has achieved full compliance with respect to its commitment in providing technical assistance, which will be used to promote private sector development and trade in developing countries. Its efforts are mainly focused on supporting microcredit and microfinance initiatives. Aileen Carroll, Minister of International Cooperation announced that Canada is contributing \$17

million to the Tanzania Financial Sector Deepening Programme (FSDP) Trust Fund.²¹⁷ Minister Carroll said “improving access to cost-effective, efficient and reliable financial services is an important step toward building a sustainable private sector and reducing poverty overall.”²¹⁸ Funding for these initiatives was provided for in the March 2004 federal budget and is therefore built into the existing fiscal framework.²¹⁹

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is contributing \$5.7 million to promote economic development in West Africa. According to Minister Carroll, “the initiatives will make a positive contribution to sustainable development in the region, including economic governance, private sector development and poverty reduction.”²²⁰ A \$3.1-million contribution over three years will be used to support World Bank initiatives that assist the West African Economic and Monetary Union’s efforts to reform the market in West Africa.²²¹ A \$2.6-million allocation to support the transformation and modernization of six savings and credit networks in West Africa.²²² Funding for these initiatives was provided for in the March 2004 federal budget and is therefore built into the existing fiscal framework.²²³

Canada will also contribute over \$4 million to support microcredit and microfinance initiatives in developing countries.²²⁴ This funding was provided for in the March 2004 federal budget and is therefore built into the existing fiscal framework.²²⁵ These initiatives show that Canada recognizes that unleashing entrepreneurship in the private sector is a catalyst for development.

2. France: 0

Overall, France has taken steps towards achieving compliance with its pledge to provide trade assistance to developing countries, but has yet to illustrate explicit support for programs in progressive technical assistance. France is, and always has been, one of the most generous donors of the G8, with plans to raise the official development assistance (ODA) to 0.5% of gross national income by 2007.²²⁶ Much of this aid, however, has gone towards debt relief rather than support in the form of technical assistance, thus not generating fresh cash flow with which to fund progressive development programs.²²⁷ President Chirac admitted to this problem in his

²¹⁷ Canadian International Development Agency, “Canada Helps Reduce Poverty in Tanzania and Strengthens Microfinance Sector,” News release, September 21, 2004 www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vPrintNewsReleaseEn/5C184CA9FAEBB03785256F16004D66A4

²¹⁸ Ibid

²¹⁹ Ibid

²²⁰ Canadian International Development Agency, “Canada Supports Economic Growth in West Africa,” News release, November 26th, 2004 www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vPrintNewsReleaseEn/669A4F2364AEDD1385256F58007A10CE

²²¹ Ibid

²²² Ibid

²²³ Ibid

²²⁴ Canadian International Development Agency, “Canada Contributes to Poverty Reduction through Microcredit,” News release, December 10th, 2004 www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vPrintNewsReleaseEn/04769653B3F86E9E85256F660056A423

²²⁵ Ibid

²²⁶ OECD “France. DAC Peer Review: Main Findings and Recommendations” January 4, 2005 www.oecd.org/document/11/0,2340,en_2649_33721_32070731_1_1_1_1,00.html

²²⁷ Ibid. www.oecd.org/document/11/0,2340,en_2649_33721_32070731_1_1_1_1,00.html

speech at ‘The Meeting on Eradicating World Hunger and Poverty,’ suggesting not “to replace official development assistance or private action, but to round them out.”²²⁸

In November 2004, Xavier Darcos, Minister for Cooperation, Development and Francophonie, met with Hilary Benn, Secretary of State for International Development, at a UK/France summit to launch a plan of action for cooperation on development issues.²²⁹ This summit was held in preparation for the UK Presidency of the European Union in the latter half of 2005 and of the G8 in the same year, through which the UK intends to make development a top priority. France plans to make its development, trade, foreign and security policies mutually supportive with those of the UK, aiming to lay the foundations for “genuine and sustainable development.”²³⁰

3. Germany: +1

Germany has taken the necessary steps to comply with its pledge to assist in the trade capacity building of developing nations. In an October 2004 statement to the Development Committee of the World Bank, Germany’s Development Minister Wieczorek-Zeul reaffirmed the country’s commitment, calling for a “boost in both the effectiveness and volume of development cooperation,”²³¹ as well as an “enhancement of absorptive capacities” of developing nations and the “more sensible combination of financial transfers with advice and technical assistance.”²³² In December 2004 Germany donated €250,000 to the Doha Development Global Trust Fund, bringing its contributions to the WTO technical assistance fund to a total of CHF 4.1 million, the eighth biggest voluntary contribution to the fund since 2001.²³³ “The funds will help enhance developing countries’ understanding of WTO Agreements, to enable better compliance and integration in the multilateral trading system, as well as identify their infrastructural constraints and technical assistance needs.”²³⁴

The “Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is in charge of the development cooperation with developing countries and has planned, coordinated and implemented a wide range of programmes and projects through different national agencies and multilateral organizations.”²³⁵ Most German technical assistance is implemented through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) focusing on institution and

²²⁸ Le Palais de l’Elysee “Speech by Mr Jacques Chirac President of the French Republic to the meeting for the presentation of the report by the World Commission on the social dimension of globalization” (New York) 20 September 2004, www.elysee.fr/cgi-bin/auracom/aurweb/search/file?aur_file=discours/2004/UK04920C.html

²²⁹ Foreign and Commonwealth Office “Action Plan on UK/France Cooperation on Development” pg. 1, November 18, 2004 www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/EC100_ActionPlan,0.pdf

²³⁰ Ibid, pg. 3 www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/EC100_ActionPlan,0.pdf

²³¹ The World Bank Development Committee “Statement by Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Germany” 2 October 2004

siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20264390/DCS2004-0050-Germany.pdf

²³² Ibid

²³³ World Trade Organization “Germany donates 250,000 euros to WTO technical assistance” 17 December 2004 www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres04_e/pr391_e.htm

²³⁴ Ibid

²³⁵ World Trade Organization. Guide to source of Technical Assistance: Germany. 12 June 2003 www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/teccop_e/bil_ass_e/germany_e.htm

capacity building²³⁶, Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung(InWEnt) focusing on training activities and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau(KfW Bank) focusing on infrastructure development.²³⁷ The BMZ has aimed to provide targeted support to anchor countries in Asia, Africa and South America and has registered projects with 11 of them, with funding totaling €350 million.²³⁸ The 2005 budget for the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development stands to be increased by an additional €76 million. Development cooperation will remain the biggest budget item for 2005, approximately €1 billion, and will include trade-related technical assistance with developing countries in Africa.²³⁹

4. Italy: 0

Italy, thus far, seems to want to use the European Union as its vehicle to comply with its technical assistance commitment. Although they directly gave money to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund in both 2002 and 2003 (for WTO technical assistance activities), they did not make a direct contribution in 2004. They have also not announced any programs for assistance outside of those outlined by the European Union (please see below).

5. Japan: +1

Japan has registered full compliance with regard to its commitment to provide technical assistance to developing countries. This has been achieved mainly through its initiatives to host the TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference in the early November 2004. Japan also allocated 182 billion yen in the form of ODA to economic development assistance in 2004.²⁴⁰ At the conference, approximately 700 participants from 102 countries and organizations, including 48 African countries and 13 Asian countries, as well as more than 90 private enterprises and organizations, discussed the idea of “Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth,” one of the three pillars of Japan’s Policy on Cooperation with Africa, as well as “Asia-Africa Cooperation,” which is the pivotal characteristic of the TICAD process.²⁴¹

²³⁶ The German Federal Foreign Office. Technical Cooperation. February 2004 www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/aussenwirtschaft/entwicklung/tz_html

²³⁷ World Trade Organization. Guide to source of Technical Assistance: Germany. 12 June 2003 www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/teccop_e/bil_ass_e/germany_e.htm

²³⁸ The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. "Anchor countries — partners in global development" December 2004. www.bmz.de/de/english_current_nl.html

²³⁹ The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. “Haushalt 2005 — Entwicklungspolitik gestärkt” 12 November 2004 www.bmz.de/de/presse/pm/120_2004.html

²⁴⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, “ODA Budget for Ministry of Foreign Affairs,” www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/budget/2005.html

²⁴¹ TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference, “Chair’s Summary,” www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/aatic/summary.pdf

Shoichi Nakagawa, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, stressed the importance of “a shift of focus from the provision of assistance to promotion of trade and investment; in other words, the integration of Africa into the global economy.”²⁴²

6. Russia: –1

Russia has not complied with its commitment to provide technical assistance, and it appears that it has been looking economically internally more so than externally. Russia experienced a financial crisis in mid-2004 resulting in a need to focus inwards on a national level²⁴³. With an inflation rate of 11.5%, Russia’s finance minister has claimed that Russia is in no position to make investments in any area²⁴⁴. Furthermore, the 2005 budget does not indicate any significant outward financial assistance or funding for programs that would provide technical assistance to developing countries²⁴⁵. In light of Russia’s domestic battles, it is not likely that technical assistance to other countries, similar to that given by other G8 members, will materialize.

7. United Kingdom: 0

Since the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the United Kingdom has publicly reaffirmed its commitment to providing developing countries with trade related technical assistance. In July 2004, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Patricia Hewitt, published a White Paper on Trade and Investment called, 'Making Globalization a Force for Good'.²⁴⁶ The document highlights, amongst other things, the importance of increasing trade related capacity of developing countries so they too may benefit from globalization.²⁴⁷ Hilary Benn, the UK Secretary of State for International Development echoed the importance of trade related capacity building in a speech to The Royal Institute of International Affairs, also known as Chatham House, declaring “2005 a critical year for moving the trade and development agenda forward.” According to the Secretary, the United Kingdom’s presidency over the G8 and EU will be used to put “trade high up on the international agenda.”²⁴⁸ “The UK is also currently the fourth largest donor to the International Development Association (IDA) — the arm of the World Bank that provides concessional loans to developing countries.”²⁴⁹ In part, these funds are used by the World Bank to further statistical capacity building of developing countries, by which “an adequate statistical base for the analysis

²⁴² Shoichi Nakagawa, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, “Closing Remarks by Representative of Japan, Mr. Shoichi Nakagawa, at the TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference,” www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/aatic/closing0411.pdf

²⁴³ Pravda.ru, How to make money in times of crisis . July 20, 2004. english.pravda.ru/main/18/89/358/13457_investments.html

²⁴⁴ Pravda.ru, Capital outflow from Russia stops, wages reach German and French level. November 30, 2004. english.pravda.ru/main/18/89/358/14658_investment.html

²⁴⁵ The Russian Journal, Putin approves budget for 2005. December 27, 2004. www.russiajournal.com/news/cnews-article.shtml?nd=46863

²⁴⁶ The Department of Trade and Industry “Trade and Investment White Paper” 6 July 2004 www.dti.gov.uk/ewt/whitepaper.htm

²⁴⁷ The Department of Trade and Industry “The Role of Trade and Investment in Global Poverty Reduction” July 2004 www.dti.gov.uk/ewt/part3.pdf

²⁴⁸ The Department for International Development “Living up to our promises: Helping developing countries to capture the gains from trade” 21 July 2004 www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/sp-bennspeechtrade.asp

²⁴⁹ The Department for International Development “The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund” 16 April 2004 www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/wbandimf.asp

of economic, financial and social developments necessary to guide trade policy making²⁵⁰ is provided.

The UK continues to work in a partnership with several Regional Development Banks such as the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank²⁵¹ to improve trade capacities, as well as effect poverty reduction strategies. While they have continued to fund and coordinate trade related technical assistance programs that were established prior to the Sea Island Summit, the UK has yet to show tangible progress in new initiatives and technical assistance programs since the pledge was made at the Sea Island Summit in 2004.

8. United States: 0

While the Bush administration was preoccupied with the coming election, Iraq and terrorism for most of 2004, its commitment to provide technical assistance to developing countries has been initiated, but not yet completed. Significantly, the recent appointment of US Trade Representative Robert Zoellick to the number-two position at the State Department means that commitments will most likely be placed on hold until a new representative is appointed.²⁵²

The US is involved in various projects involving technical assistance in the form of either transfer of knowledge, creation of infrastructure or financial assistance for developing an industry. In 2004 President Bush introduced the Millennium Growth Account (MCA). “MCA as a unique supplementary foreign aid program to provide incentives for countries that govern justly, invest in their people and promote economic freedom.”²⁵³ The MCA will eventually add about US\$5 billion in targeted assistance to the existing U.S. foreign aid budget. The head of MCA, Paul Applegarth, has stated that funding will be provided to approved countries in early 2005.

The US Agency for International Development (USAID) is giving five awards to developing countries seeking to embark on long-term projects focused on the development and management of water and coastal resources.²⁵⁴ These projects further specify environmental and ecological friendly practices in achieving such development.²⁵⁵ Thus, this project will ultimately promote eco-friendly practices and build infrastructure.

The USAID is also initiating a project to train international agricultural scientists so that agricultural research responds to the needs of developing countries and that these countries may

²⁵⁰ The World Bank Group “Statistical Capacity Building” 2004
web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/SCBEXTERNAL/0,,contentMDK:20100819~menPK:229526~pagePK:229544~piPK:229605~theSitePK:239427,00.html

²⁵¹ The Department for International Development “Regional Development Banks” 16 April 2004
www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/developmentbanks.asp

²⁵² CNN, “Bush picks State Department No. 2”. January 7, 2005.

www.cnn.com/2005/ALLPOLITICS/01/07/bush.personnel.ap/index.html

²⁵³ United States Department of State, Information Services. U.S. Aid Agency to Help Seven Countries Qualify for Targeted Aid. October 5, 2004. usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/Oct/05-980347.html

²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁴ United States Department of State, Information Services. USAID Invests \$2 Billion in Developing World Water, Coasts. November 3, 2004. usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/Nov/03-516490.html

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

further develop their own agricultural industries.²⁵⁶ One focus of the five-year grants is to train and mentor foreign agricultural educators and researchers in the United States and further collaboration with the students after their return to their home countries.²⁵⁷

Finally, according to Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman, a team of public and private sector experts will be sent to West Africa's cotton regions to assess the region's cotton industry and suggest improvements to production, processing and logistics systems so the region can become more efficient and competitive.²⁵⁸

9. European Union: 0

The European Union has announced its strong commitment towards providing support for technical assistance in developing countries, but has yet to further implement what has been promised. The EU has taken steps to increase trade with developing countries by lowering tariffs and red tape as well as providing trade related assistance (TRA), promising to commit over €2 billion over the next 4-5 years.²⁵⁹ The EU is the main contributor to the Doha Development Global Trust Fund and has set up four-week training programs in collaboration with the United Nations in efforts to deliver technical assistance and training.²⁶⁰ Senior members of the European Commission will also meet in London in January, together with the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank at a forum on development effectiveness.²⁶¹

On January 6 2005, Peter Mandelson met with the economic and development ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Dominican Republic, making a number of new commitments concerning EU-ACP trade relations.²⁶² Mandelson plans to “establish a mechanism to monitor the roll out of our development and trade related assistance, to check continuously whether or not it is delivering the right results to build up local economic capacity.”²⁶³ He also pledged to support an action plan from the EU in favor of ACP sugar producers, which is to “increase the competitiveness of the industry in sugar producing countries or to support its diversification.”²⁶⁴ Mandelson wishes to see these measures put in place before the Hong Kong ministerial this year, which shows that trade development is a top priority.

²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁶ United States Department of State, Information Services. USAID to Fund Training of International Agricultural Scientists. October 14, 2004. usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/Oct/15-613900.html

²⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁸ United States Department of State, Information Services. U.S. Team to Help West Africa Improve Its Cotton Industry. September 20, 2004. usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/Sep/20-825587.html

²⁵⁹ Europa WTO Doha Development Agenda : WTO midpoint paves the way for future conclusion of trade round — a stronger multilateral trading system” 31 July 2004
europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/newround/doha_da/pr310704_en.htm

²⁶⁰ Europa “Ongoing WTO trade talks: the Doha Development Agenda “ August 2004
europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/global/development/index_en.htm

²⁶¹ OECD “Senior Level Forum on Development Effectiveness in Fragile States, 13–14 January 2005” January 3 2005, www.oecd.org/document/30/0,2340,en_2649_33693550_33964254_1_1_1_1,00.html

²⁶² Europa “Commissioner Mandelson reinforced commitments to EU-ACP trade relations” Georgetown, Guyana, 6 January 2005, europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr010605_en.htm

²⁶³ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

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Energy

Commitment

“We recognized the need for balanced energy policies, which increase energy supplies and encourage more efficient energy use and conservation, including through new technologies.”

Chair’s Summary

Background

In the face of a growing realization over the dwindling supplies of conventional energy sources (in particular petro-chemical) and the damaging effects of climate change, G8 member states have committed themselves to developing and implementing energy policies that focus on innovation and sustainability. Particularly relevant is the adoption of renewable energy sources and technologies. These commitments dovetail with commitments of all G8 member-states, with the exception of the US, who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change. The Protocol’s limits on emission outputs become legally binding on members on 16 February 2005 following Russia’s ratification last November. More sustainable and renewable forms of energy will be a key concern next July at the Gleneagles G8 Summit in Scotland where climate change (along with Africa) will be the main focus of the agenda.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			1
France			1
Germany			1
Italy			1
Japan			1
Russia			1
United Kingdom			1
United States		0	
European Union			1
Overall: 0.89			

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its G8 energy commitments. Canada has actively worked to sustain existing initiatives, maintaining involvement in the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) concerning nuclear energy, and clearing the way for new investment. The Canadian Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for increasing and improving energy supply in Canada through public policy and the policy of crown corporations such as the Atomic Energy corporation.

The publicly funded corporation Atomic Energy Canada Limited (AECL) recommended in a publication on the 20 September, 2004 that permits and approvals for refurbishing old nuclear plants and building new nuclear plants would be essential by late 2004 in order to meet critical demand.²⁶⁵ Canada's phasing out of coal fueled energy by 2007²⁶⁶ is also dependent upon the success of refurbishment. In their "Corporate Plan Summary: 2004-2005 to 2008-2009," the AECL reaffirms its plans to continue development of the Advanced CANDU Reactor (ACR) whose simplified design should decrease costs of construction and increase efficiency. Moreover, the ACR's new technology is competitive in other applications such as desalination, hydrogen, and steam heat for oil sands application.²⁶⁷

Canada also continues to work with other countries under the auspices of Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), as demonstrated by its participation with nine other countries in the GIF since January of 2000. The GIF focuses on non-competitive aspects of nuclear power, such as providing a forum for training future nuclear scientists and engineers, looking at waste management techniques, and brainstorming future models.²⁶⁸

In an effort to encourage more efficient energy use, NRCan is advocating and publishing information on fuel efficiency and is trying to engage Canadians in the 1-Tonne challenge, a challenge designed to reduce personal energy use.²⁶⁹

2. France: +1

France has complied with its G8 energy commitments. French compliance can be seen in French budget decisions to increase spending on conservation of energy, the development of new technology, France's participation in the International Nuclear Energy Initiative (I-NERI) and Generation IV International Forum (GIF), and recent policy decisions that satisfy increasing energy demands with increasing energy supply.

In the October 2004 Budget presented to the National Assembly of France, French financing for the Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ADEME) was seen to have increased to 101.8 million euros by the end of June 2004. ADEME financed projects on conservation of energy (24.2 million) and spent most of its money on research and development of renewable resources (64.9 million in 2004).²⁷⁰

²⁶⁵ Torgerson, David F. "Next Steps for Meeting the Power Demand in Canada." CERT Energy Conference. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. 20 September 2004. Consulted: 3 January 2005. <www.aecl.ca/images/up-DFT-Brussels.pdf> p2

²⁶⁶ Ibid, p7

²⁶⁷ "Corporate Plan Summary: 2004-2005 to 2008-2009" Summary of Information. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. January 2004. Consulted: 2 January, 2005. <www.aecl.ca/images/up-04-05_CP_Summary.pdf> p16

²⁶⁸ Ibid, p18

²⁶⁹ NRCan. November 2004. Consulted: January 7, 2005. <www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2004/200466_e.htm>

²⁷⁰ "Annexe No17: Economie, Finances et Industrie" *Loi de Finance pour 2005*. Assemblée Nationale. 13 October, 2004. Consulted: 7 January, 2005. <www.assemblee-nationale.fr/12/budget/plf2005/b1863-17.asp#P1206_69305> p34

France kept stable the spending for the Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique (CEA) which is responsible for technological developments in the nuclear field.²⁷¹ France also maintained its participation in the GIF’s research and development commitments.²⁷² In 2004, 11 new French initiatives were begun in conjunction with I-NERI and coordinated by CEA. I-NERI’s purpose is to address technical and scientific barriers to the current use of nuclear power, and fund research of next-generation energy systems.²⁷³ Nuclear energy is important for the organization Electricité de France (EDF), as nuclear energy provides 86% percent of its power in France.

EDF’s decision in late October 2004 to construct a European Pressurized Reactor, due to be completed in 2012, should also increase French energy supplies.²⁷⁴ EDF also advocates efficient energy use in buildings and in everyday life on its website.²⁷⁵

3. Germany: +1

Germany has demonstrated continual evidence of full compliance with their summit energy commitments. The German renewable energy industry’s workforce has continued to expand. Initial figures indicate that the German renewable energy job sector will witness continued growth. German manufacturers and distributors of solar energy equipment estimated double their output in 2004.²⁷⁶

Germany continues its lead as the world’s largest user of wind power.²⁷⁷ During the first week of November 2004, at the Third World Wind Energy Conference and Exhibition in Peking China, German Environment Minister Juergen Trittin and lawmaker Hermann Scheer shared the World Prize for Wind Energy “for their groundbreaking efforts to promote renewable energy sources in Germany.”²⁷⁸

Germany also hosted the International Renewable Energies Conference, held June 1-4 2004 in Bonn. This conference was hailed an international success,²⁷⁹ and produced the “Renewable

²⁷¹ Ibid, p27

²⁷² Ibid, p36

²⁷³ International Nuclear Energy Initiative. U.S. Department of Energy. October 24, 2004. Consulted: January 3, 2005. <www.ne.doe.gov/infosheets/i-neri.pdf>

²⁷⁴ Session Ordinaire de 2004-2005. Senat No76. 25 November, 2004. Consulted: 3 January 2005. < International Nuclear Energy Initiative. U.S. Department of Energy. October 24, 2004. Consulted: January 3, 2005. <www.ne.doe.gov/infosheets/i-neri.pdf> p26

²⁷⁵ “Recherche et Developpement.” Electricite de France. 2004. Consulted: 3 January, 2005. <www.edf.fr/index.php4?coe_i_id=20003>

²⁷⁶ Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety: “Common Ground” March 2004.

www.bmu.de/infos/magazine/common/com0403/key_figure.html

²⁷⁷ German Embassy Ottawa: “Germany and the Kyoto Protocol” January 3rd 2005.

www.ottawa.diplo.de/en/05/Umweltpolitik/seite__kyoto.html

²⁷⁸ The German Embassy, Washington D.C. “The Week in Germany: Business and Technology” November 12, 2004. www.germany-info.org/relaunch/info/publications/week/2004/041112/economy2.html

²⁷⁹ International Conference for Renewable Energies, Bonn: “renewables 2004 a complete success” January 2nd 2005. www.renewables2004.de/

Energy Sources Act,” which entered into force on 1 August 2004²⁸⁰ All Ministers and Government Representatives present acknowledged that:

Renewable energies combined with enhanced energy efficiency, can significantly contribute to sustainable development, to providing access to energy, especially for the poor, to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, reducing harmful air pollutants, thereby creating new economic opportunities, and enhancing energy security through cooperation and collaboration.²⁸¹

As well as becoming a signatory to this act, Germany took a leadership role for 12 commitments, including the Renewable energy sources act (EEG), and the Geothermal energy Initiative.²⁸²

During the Renewables conference German Federal Chancellor Gerhard Schröder announced:

We need to bring about a radical increase in energy efficiency. We said that we cannot wait until all the countries of the world finally get around to signing and ratifying the Kyoto Protocol ... We need to act now if we want to make electricity and heating based on renewable energy sources available to a billion people by the year 2015.²⁸³

4. Italy: +1

Italy’s performance in meeting their G8 summit commitments has thus far been mixed.

Italy has performed favorably with new developments of renewable energy technologies and participation in multilateral energy projects. However, recent announcements surrounding Italy’s affiliation to the Kyoto Protocol have thrown their intent to comply in the long term into question, but not sufficiently to downgrade their compliance rating. Recent studies by the European Environment Agency (EEA) on projected compliance to Kyoto target emissions report that:

The EEA's projections show that at present ... Italy... [is] on course for above-target emissions, ... even with use of the Kyoto mechanisms and additional measures planned.²⁸⁴

Italy’s Environment Minister Altero Matteoli announced the country’s proposal for eventual discontinuation of their involvement in Kyoto, citing that:

²⁸⁰ German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety: “The Renewable Energy Sources Act entered into force on 1 August 2004” January 3rd 2005.

www.bmu.de/en/1024/js/download/eeg_en/

²⁸¹ International Conference for Renewable Energies, Bonn: ”Political Declaration” June 4 2004.

www.renewables2004.de/en/2004/outcome_declaration.asp

²⁸² International Conference for Renewable Energies, Bonn: List of actions and commitments, International Action Programme” August 30 2004. www.renewables2004.de/en/2004/outcome_actionprogramme.asp

²⁸³ International Conference for Renewable Energies, Bonn: “Speech given by Chancellor Gerhard Schröder” June 3 2004, www.renewables2004.de/

²⁸⁴ BBC News, Alex Kirby “ Europe can reach Kyoto target” December 21, 2004 news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/4112743.stm

Kyoto in its current form would be useless without the agreement of some of the world's biggest polluters. 'The first phase of the protocol ends in 2012, after that it is unthinkable to go ahead without the United States, China and India'²⁸⁵.

Italy has pledged 400,000 US dollars to a Belize-based Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) to cover its operation costs for 2005 and to assist the centre for five years. Furthermore, Italy has pledged 100,000 US dollars for a pilot project on renewable energy for the centre "to improve the ability of people living in communities at risk of climate change related phenomena to adopt more sustainable lifestyles"²⁸⁶.

The Italian government Authority for Electricity and Gas launched a formal inquest in order to establish the possible liability of Italian power operators in the 2003 blackout.²⁸⁷

Italy also plans to expand that countries renewable energy program. The Italian government has announced plans with General Electric for the implementation of the largest wind power project to date in the expansion of their wind power program, the addition in 2004–05 of 71 of GE's 1.5-megawatt wind turbines.²⁸⁸ Also, in January of 2005, Italy's Authority for Electricity and Gas are set to put "white certificates" into practice. These new "energy efficiency certificates"²⁸⁹ are designed to act as incentives for companies to initiate emission reducing projects, so as to assist in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, in support of their Kyoto Compliance.²⁹⁰

5. Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its Savannah summit energy commitment.

According to the Japanese government, the "underlying goal of Japan's energy policy is to attain the 3Es, energy security, economic growth and environmental protection simultaneously."²⁹¹ For

²⁸⁵ The Peninsula: "Italy calls for end to Kyoto climate limits after 2012" December 16, 2004.

www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=December2004&file=World_News2004121625013.xml

²⁸⁶ BBC Monitoring Americas, London: "Italy to support Belize-based Caribbean climate monitoring project"

London: Dec 15, 2004. pg. 1.

²⁸⁷ Autorita per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas: "Launch of formal inquest into the blackout of 28 September 2003" Milan, 11 September 2004.

216.239.37.104/translate_c?hl=en&langpair=it%7Cen&u=www.autorita.energia.it/inglese/press/eng_index.htm&prev=/language_tools

²⁸⁸ GE Energy: "GE Energy Enters Italian Wind Industry: *Enel to Purchase 71 GE Wind Turbines*" Atlanta GA, June 16 2004. www.gepower.com/about/press/en/2004_press/061604.htm

²⁸⁹ Autorita per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas: "White certificates market to step closer Energy conservation companies can now be accredited on-linens and open for business" Milan, 6 November 2004.

216.239.37.104/translate_c?hl=en&langpair=it%7Cen&u=www.autorita.energia.it/inglese/press/eng_index.htm&prev=/language_tools

²⁹⁰ Autorita per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas: "White certificates market to step closer Energy conservation companies can now be accredited on-linens and open for business" Milan, 6 November 2004.

216.239.37.104/translate_c?hl=en&langpair=it%7Cen&u=www.autorita.energia.it/inglese/press/eng_index.htm&prev=/language_tools

²⁹¹ Japan- National Energy Policy and Energy Overview. energytrends.pnl.gov/japan/ja004.htm

years now, Japan has been working to diversify its energy portfolio away from oil (most of which it must import from the Middle East).²⁹²

Japan is actively involved in researching new energy technologies, particularly of the nuclear type. One main thrust of Japanese energy research is nuclear fusion, and Japan is currently bidding to be the host country of the proposed experimental International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor.²⁹³ In addition, Japan continues its 10-year energy plan for the expansion of its nuclear energy program by 30% by 2011. This is expected to entail the construction of 9 to 12 new nuclear power plants by this end-date. In addition, Japan aims to have 41% of its national electrical power generation derived from nuclear energy by 2011 as well — drastically reducing the portion derived from coal, oil and gas which currently accounts for 62% of electrical production

Japan has also implemented strict energy efficiency measures to ensure energy efficiency in industrial and transportation sectors.²⁹⁴ Despite being the world's fourth largest energy consumer and second largest energy importer (after the United States), Japan's energy intensity (energy use per unit of GDP) is among the lowest in the developed world.²⁹⁵ Nevertheless, it should be noted that currently, wind, solar and geothermal energy (renewable and non-emission creating sources of energy) only account for 2% of Japan electricity production.²⁹⁶

Japan has ratified the Kyoto Protocol and is committed to reducing its climate change causing emission to 6% below 1990 levels by 2011. This commitment is expected to prompt Japan to invest in more renewable energy sources and more efficient uses of energy to meet its emission thresholds. As an example of this, Japan continues to implement the “Top Runner Program” which calls for dramatic increases in the use of renewable energy sources by 2010. Solar energy's installed capacity is expected to reach 5,000 megawatt (MW) by 2010, while the wind power and geothermal energy targets are 300 MW and 1,000 MW, respectively. Situated upon a series of active volcanic systems, Japan has significant potential for geothermal electricity generation. Nevertheless, potential sites are difficult to develop, because almost all are located in National Parks.²⁹⁷

6. Russia: +1

Russia, in its energy policy, has demonstrated compliance with its 2004–05 G8 energy summit commitments. Russia is moving towards expanding both its energy production and potential and existing markets for that energy.

²⁹² Ibid.

²⁹³ EU tempts Japan on fusion deal. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/4016995.stm

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ “Japan Country Analysis Brief,” Department of Energy — Energy Information Administration (Washington D.C.) August 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/japan.html]

²⁹⁶ “Japan Country Analysis Brief,” Department of Energy — Energy Information Administration (Washington D.C.) August 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/japan.html]

²⁹⁷ “Japan Country Analysis Brief,” Department of Energy — Energy Information Administration (Washington D.C.) August 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/japan.html]

According to a Rice University study, “Energy is likely to be a key plank to Russia’s diplomacy in the East. There are many economic, political and geopolitical drivers that are pressing Moscow to consider exporting energy to Asia, despite the massive capital investment needed to do so.”²⁹⁸

On June 10, 2004 Russian President Vladimir Putin met with Japanese Minister Junichiro Koizumi. The two countries’ leaders among other issues discussed energy cooperation. As a result, a Draft Long-Term Program of Russian- Japanese Cooperation in the Field of Energy was handed to the Japanese side (the document concerns the energy supplies and infrastructure).²⁹⁹

In October of 2004 construction has begun on the first electric wind complex in Russia. It is hoped that this complex will significantly contribute to the budget of the Leningradsky oblast without harming the local environment. The government of the United States and the Global Ecological Fund will provide financing for the project costs (US \$100 million). Among the current partners are: General Electric Energy, ABB, Princeton Energy Resources International (PERI).³⁰⁰ (*my translation from Russian)

On October 20, 2004 Igor Yusufov, the Russian President’s Special Envoy for International Energy Cooperation and a Foreign Ministry Ambassador at Large, met with US Ambassador to Moscow Alexander Vershbow. During the conversation a number of specific energy investment projects with the participation of leading US oil and gas companies, such as Russia’s entrance to the American market with liquefied natural gas, were discussed. It was also noted that the adoption of a new Subsoil Law in Russia would “serve the further improvement of its investment image.”³⁰¹ These talks aim to expand the market for Russian energy.

A Plenary Session of Fourth All-Russia Oil and Gas Week took place in Moscow during the last week of October.³⁰²

On November 20-21, 2004 Russia participated in 12th APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting in Santiago Chile. Russian Energy Minister joined other Energy Ministers in implementation and enhancement of the APEC Security Initiative, as a result of “global concerns about high oil prices, and in keeping with our commitment to promote energy security, sustainable development and common prosperity with the APEC region.”³⁰³

Most significantly, on 22 October 2004 the State Duma (Russia’s lower house) approved of Russian membership in the Kyoto Protocol, followed by the Federation Council (Russia’s upper

²⁹⁸ “The Energy Dimension in Russian Global Strategy”, Baker Institute Study, published by the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy of Rice University, October 2004, p.10

²⁹⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

www.ln.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/23D9E7BFD1F20B33C3256EB000528A41?OpenDocument

³⁰⁰ News, “RBK” (October 18, 2004), www.rambler.ru/db/news/msg.html?s=10324&mid=5170651

³⁰¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/1DAFD240D7023F20C3256F34003F23A6?OpenDocument

³⁰² Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/B1D888D140ACAC3AC3256F3A003C6B48?OpenDocument

³⁰³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, www.ln.mid.ru/Ns-

dipecon.nsf/arh/37BFE401179233CAC3256F5E00466149?OpenDocument

house) on 27 October 2004. President Putin signed the bill in November 2004 bringing Russia into the emission reduction regime and also bringing the Protocol itself into legally binding effect. Russian ratification is likely to compel Russia to pursue the development of more sustainable energy sources as well as improving the efficiency of current energy use in order to meet Kyoto thresholds. Nevertheless, it should be noted that as Kyoto benchmarks are set in relation to 1990 emission levels, the collapse of Russia's manufacturing base since then (and thus its emission levels) will make Moscow's compliance rather easy.³⁰⁴

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has shown their willingness to comply with 2004 — 05 G8 Energy commitments.

The British Government has stated it believes “renewable energy developments can be accommodated where technology is viable and when environmental, social and economic impacts can be addressed.”³⁰⁵ As a result, the policies of a new document on renewable energy (Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy- PPS22) enable local planning authorities to follow a set of requirements for renewable energy in new buildings and existing developments. According to the Minister for Planning Keith Hill: “Although wind energy is expected to make a significant contribution to meeting our 10% renewable energy target by 2010, these policies will apply equally to all other renewable energy technologies.”³⁰⁶

Along with other countries, Britain actively participated in a creation of the new partnership, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), that aims at “bringing together technology, expertise, political will and funding to encourage countries looking to develop their sustainable energy markets.”³⁰⁷

As part of the Energy White Paper, Britain introduced the largest expansion of renewable energy in the world: the 15 new offshore wind farms, that will produce enough electricity for 4 million homes and will be able to power more than one in six house holds in Britain by 2010.³⁰⁸

The Community Energy programme received a grant of £5.2 million to “refurbish existing and install new community heating schemes...to heat low- income households, hospitals and other public buildings. The scheme will help to reduce bills and cut greenhouse gas emissions.”³⁰⁹

On August 2, 2004 a £50million Marine Research Development Fund was announced to help UK Businesses explore “the potentially huge benefits of the UK's wave and tidal flows, which are the greatest in Europe.”³¹⁰

³⁰⁴ “Kyoto Ratification” *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.) 6 November 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A29459-2004Nov5.html].

³⁰⁵ News (Aug 9th, 2004), Office of the Prime Minister, www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page6225.asp

³⁰⁶ Ibid

³⁰⁷ News, Office of the Prime Minister, www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page4709.asp

³⁰⁸ Ibid.

³⁰⁹ Ibid.

³¹⁰ Ibid.

On October 28, 2004 Britain's Foreign Secretary, together with the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs launched an International Energy Strategy that will address global climate change issues and strive to ensure secure and affordable energy supply.³¹¹ On November 30, 2004 an extra £140million was added to the Warm Front initiative that aims to eradicate fuel poverty in England.³¹²

On December 15, 2004 UK Minister for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Margaret Beckett announced in Buenos Aires that her department "will contribute £2.5million to REEEP in the 2005–06 fiscal year."³¹³

A Pre — Budget Report of 2005 "confirmed the government's intention to consider the introduction of a Green Landlord Scheme" that aims to identify "further effective ways to improve household energy efficiency in the short and longer term."³¹⁴

8. United States: 0

The Bush administration begins its second term in Washington in partial compliance with the Sea Island Summit energy commitment. Under this administration, US energy policy remains focused on the development of domestic coal and petroleum reserves and technologies. A second objective of US policy is the development of new technologies to further improve America's domestic capacity for energy production from other sources and thus reduce its reliance on foreign producers.

Increased development of domestic energy sources through the expansion of the American coal and oil sectors is the cornerstone of current US energy policy. In November of 2004 Energy Secretary Abraham confirmed the primacy of coal in the administration's energy policy when he described coal as America's "most abundant and economical source of fuel," and "as a key factor in our nation's future energy security."³¹⁵ In order to further develop this resource the administration has "laid out a 10-year, \$2 billion commitment to the development of clean coal technology."³¹⁶ Increasing exploitation of US oil reserves will also continue under this administration. As Secretary Abraham recently noted, it is likely that the President's energy policy will be passed by the Senate, including the provision allowing for exploration and drilling in Alaska's arctic national wildlife refuge. The administration expects this source may yield an

³¹¹ Foreign and Commonwealth Office, www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391638&a=KArticle&aid=1098795432758

³¹² News, Office of the Prime Minister, www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page6689.asp

³¹³ Foreign and Commonwealth Office, www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1059738704019&a=KArticle&aid=1101395030604

³¹⁴ Ministry of Finance, Pre-Budget Report 2005, p.6, www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_sr04/press/spend_sr04_press10.cfm

³¹⁵ Remarks to the National Coal Council by Energy Secretary Abraham. 10 November 2004. <www.energy.gov>

³¹⁶ *ibid*

additional 1.5 million barrels of oil per day for the US.³¹⁷ The expansion of existing energy sectors also includes an increased commitment to nuclear power generation.³¹⁸

Additionally, current American energy policy is focused on developing new technologies and new sources of energy, and expanding underdeveloped sectors. In July of 2004 Secretary Abraham announced awards for “five new cost-shared research projects to help meet the Nation’s growing demand for natural gas.”³¹⁹ These awards also include eleven new projects that focus on “solving the remaining issues in developing solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) systems for commercial use.”³²⁰ In addition the administration has “initiated a public-private partnership between DOE and the nation’s automakers to accelerate the development of hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.”³²¹

While the President’s declarations identify efficiency and conservation as elements of US energy policy,³²² concrete policy initiatives promoting energy conservation are scarce. Additionally, any focus on efficiencies addresses only the supply side rather than the consumption of energy by businesses or the private sector. The US should, therefore, take further measures to develop and implement energy conservation policies in order to balance its energy policy and bring it into full compliance with the Sea Island commitment.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union is currently in compliance with the Sea Island Summit energy commitment. EU policy commits the community to the development of biofuels and renewable energies in tandem with an emphasis on efficiencies and new technologies. These have been accompanied by the progress of the European Union — Russia Energy Dialogue and continuation of the EU’s fusion program.³²³ Andris Pieblags, Commissioner-designate for Energy, recently identified several critical elements of energy policy for the EU. These include “creating a better linkage

³¹⁷ “Abraham: Alaska Drilling, Energy Policy to Clear Senate”. Reuters wire story. New York Times: January 4, 2005. <www.nytimes.com/reuters/politics-energy-usa-policy>.

³¹⁸ “We are...pursuing Generation IV nuclear technologies...” Remarks to the National Petroleum Council by Energy Secretary Abraham. 1 December 2004. <www.energy.gov>

³¹⁹ “DOE to Help Develop Advanced Energy Exploration Tools and Technologies”. <www.fossil.energy.gov/news/techlines/2004/tl_advanced_diagnostics.html>

³²⁰ “New Fuel Cell Projects to Continue Progress to Zero Emissions Energy”. 19 July 2004. <www.fossil.energy.gov/news/techlines/2004/tl_seca_awards071904.html>

³²¹ Remarks to the National Petroleum Council by Energy Secretary Abraham. 1 December 2004. <www.energy.gov>

³²² “We will develop and deploy the latest technology to provide a new generation of cleaner and more efficient energy sources. We will promote strong conservation measures.” President Bush commenting on the nomination of Sam Bodman as Energy Secretary. “President Nominates Sam Bodman as Secretary of Energy”. 10 December 2004. <www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/12.html>

³²³ While rejecting cooperation with Russia on the EU fusion project Mr. Pieblags confirmed the EU commitment to this endeavour. Andris Pieblags, speaking at a hearing on his candidacy for the position of Commissioner of Energy held by the Committee on Industry, Research, and Energy. Energy and Transport in Europe Digest. No. 116, November 19, 2004. <europa.eu.int/comm/energy_transport/mm_dg/newsletter/nl116-2004-11-18_en.html>.

between energy...and research policies [...] reducing energy demand, [and] promoting renewable energy sources.”³²⁴

A commitment to alternative energy sources and new technologies is primary to EU energy policy. The Commission has established a priority to “increase energy diversity”³²⁵ and to meet a target of producing 21% of Europe’s electricity consumption from renewable energy sources.³²⁶ Additionally, the commission will “propose a Community action plan for energy from biomass by the end of 2005.”³²⁷ These policies have been matched by a pledge to the continuing development of wind, hydro, biomass, geothermal, and solar energy technologies.³²⁸ Mr. Pieblags further stressed the EU’s commitment to efficiency, conservation, and technological development when he explained “energy and research policies should be directly linked, with the aim to support technological development and more efficient energy use.”³²⁹

The EU has also worked to establish and improve relations with energy producing states in order to increase energy supplies in Europe.³³⁰ In fact, the EU-Russian relationship on energy has developed to the point where 30% of the EU’s oil needs and 50% of its gas needs are met with Russian supply.³³¹ Moreover, the Commissioner-designate has acknowledged the continuing importance of Russia as a supplier of energy for the EU.³³²

While, at present, EU energy policy meets the requirements of the Sea Island commitment, the Community’s current policies may lead to an increasing supply deficit for the EU. With less strenuous policy commitments to nuclear power as a source of energy,³³³ and an increasing commitment to sources which presently offer limited potential,³³⁴ the EU may become even more heavily dependent on external sources of energy to meet its increasing demand.³³⁵ The EU may need to further develop its policies in order to increase supplies as the global demand for energy continues to grow significantly.

³²⁴ *ibid.*

³²⁵ “An Energy Outlook for Europe — From Today into the Next 30 Years.” Speech by Loyola de Palacio, Vice-President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Transport and Energy. 15 June 2004. Energy and Transport in Europe Digest. No. 98. 18 June 2004. <europa.eu.int/comm/energy_transport/mm_dg/newsletter/nl99-2004-06-18_en.html>.

³²⁶ Electricity From Renewable Energy Sources: Encouraging Green Electricity in Europe. <europa.eu.int/comm/energy/res/publications/doc/2004_brochure_green_en.pdf>. 8.

³²⁷ *Ibid.* 14.

³²⁸ *Ibid.* 6-7.

³²⁹ Pieblags’ testimony.

³³⁰ “I am ready to establish even stronger relations with Russia, which has always been and important supplier to the EU.” Pieblags’ testimony.

³³¹ Presentation of Christian Cleutin, Director, European Commission Coordinator of the EU-Russian Energy Dialogue. November 2004. <europa.eu.int/comm/energy/russia/presentations/doc/2004_berlin_en.pdf>.

³³² “...supplies from Russia will be of vital importance for long term economic growth.” Palacio speech.

³³³ “...as a proportion of total energy consumption, nuclear power was diminishing.” Pieblags’ testimony.

³³⁴ “...renewable energy offers limited potential. Unless decisive new action is taken, it now appears that the share of renewable electricity is unlikely to reach the 21% target by 2010 which the Commission set three years ago.” Palacio speech.

³³⁵ “External energy dependency could reach 70% of our needs in 2020.” *Ibid.*

Compiled by Christopher Collins, Anna Klishevych, Aaron Raths,
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Environment: Sustainable Development

Commitment

“Held First and Second Earth Observation Summits (EOS) and adopted a Framework document on a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). Planning to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan on GEOSS at Third EOS in 2005 and working to identify the international mechanism to provide coordination and oversight for GEOSS.”

*Science and Technology for Sustainable Development:
“3r” Action Plan and Progress on Implementation*

Background

At the 2003 Evian summit, the G8 called for an integrated Earth observation system to observe and track climate change and other environmental trends on Earth. Such an integrated climate tracking system could provide valuable information to the benefit of all nations. Two summits (the First and Second Earth Observation Summits) have been held to date. The Third summit is planned for February 2005, and will be held in Brussels, Belgium. At this third summit the ten year implementation plan for a Global Earth Observation System of Systems will, in the words of one U.S administration official, be ‘blessed’.³³⁶

All countries listed in this report receive scores that indicate theirs is a work in progress. This is because the third EOS summit has yet to be held, and no mechanism to coordinate and oversee GEOSS has yet been identified.

Assessment

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

³³⁶ An Overview of U.S. Global Climate Change Policy In Advance of the Upcoming Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change fpc.state.gov/fpc/39314.htm

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada

Canada receives a grade of ‘0’ for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that Canada is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit.

One way in which Canada has shown commitment to the adoption of the 10-year strategic implementation plan on the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) is through the creation and maintenance of the Canadian Group on Earth Observations (CGEO).³³⁷ The CGEO structure is mirrored after the Group on Earth Observation’s (GEO)³³⁸. Canada also attended the GEO Special Session on Governance in 2004 which clearly demonstrates how Canada is “working to identify the international mechanism to provide coordination and oversight for the GEOSS”³³⁹. Canada also hosted the GEO-5 in November 2004 in Ottawa, Canada. After the meeting a Draft GEOSS 10-year Implementation Plan Reference Document (GEO 203–1) was completed and circulated which took into account conclusions from the GEO-5 meeting. Furthermore, “the Draft Final version of the Reference Document for acceptance by GEO-6 will be circulated on 20 January 2005.”³⁴⁰ The existence of such a detailed draft displays an effort towards the commitment of adopting “a final 10-year strategic implementation plan on GEOSS at the Third EOS in 2005.”³⁴¹

Canada also Co-Chairs two subgroups of the GEO, the User Requirements and Outreach Subgroup as well as the Data Utilization Subgroup.³⁴² In addition, Canada has clearly committed to attending the GEO-6 and EOS-3³⁴³, a requirement of the commitment.

As a participant in the GEO the CGEO states that they are developing a plan to strengthen its infrastructure in order to “upgrade its space, ocean, and ground observation capabilities.”³⁴⁴ Canada plans to play a “major role in developing observation systems for the Arctic.”³⁴⁵ Committing to working within existing Earth Observations systems shows Canada’s commitment to the GEO and therefore the GEOSS, demonstrating their investment in fulfilling the G8 commitment.

³³⁷ Canadian Group on Earth Observations, www.cgeo-gcot.gc.ca

³³⁸ Canadian Group on Earth Observations : Overview, www.cgeo.gc.ca/about/overview_e.htm

³³⁹ Sea Island Summit: Summit Documents. “Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: "3r" Action Plan and Progress on Implementation” www.g8usa.gov/d_0610041.htm

³⁴⁰ Group on Earth Observations: “Draft GEOSS Plan Reference Document 203–1” earthobservation.org/docs/DRAFT%20GEOSS%20Plan%20Reference%20Document%20203-1.pdf

³⁴¹ Sea Island Summit: Summit Documents. “Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: "3r" Action Plan and Progress on Implementation” www.g8usa.gov/d_0610041.htm

³⁴² Group on Earth Observations: Subgroups earthobservation.org/sub_groups.asp

³⁴³ Canadian Group on Earth Observations: Future Events www.cgeo.gc.ca/calendar/geo6_e.htm

³⁴⁴ Canadian Group on Earth Observations, “Canadian Brochure — Taking the Pulse of the Planet” www.cgeo.gc.ca/registration/CA_Brochure_e.asp#s3

³⁴⁵ Ibid.

2. France

France receives a grade of ‘0’ for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that France is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit

A member of the GEO, France has been represented at two GEO meetings since the Sea Island summit: in September 2004, at a special GEO session on governance in Belgium, and in November, at the GEO-5 meeting in Ottawa. At the special session on governance, the GEO Implementation Plan Task Team released a report on governance in the 10-year implementation plan, calling for decisions to be made in terms of management and resources, and discussing new operating mechanisms, the relative roles of governments and participating organizations, the relationship of GEO structure to that of the United Nations, and the establishment of GEO successor mechanism.³⁴⁶ At the GEO-5 meeting in Ottawa, the GEO further negotiated the implementation plan on GEOSS, which is set to be delivered at the 3rd EOS (Earth Observation Summit) in Brussels in February, 2005.³⁴⁷ A draft of the GEOSS plan was distributed to the GEO community in October, 2004, and a final draft is scheduled to be ready in January for GEO-6 adoption.³⁴⁸

If the GEO remains on schedule, adopting a ten year implementation plan and manages to identify mechanisms of governance to provide coordination for GEOSS at the 3rd GEO summit in February, France will achieve a passing level of compliance with its Sea Island commitments.

3. Germany

Germany receives a grade of ‘0’ for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that Germany is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit

The German government has committed to attend the third Earth Observation Summit, to be held February 16th, 2005.³⁴⁹ Furthermore, the German government currently endorses the present Framework of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) 10 year plan, established at the 5th meeting of the GEO on November 29-30, 2004.³⁵⁰ German participation in the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS) and the Committee for Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), Global Monitoring for Environment and Security

³⁴⁶ “Topics discussed at Special Session on Governance. Brussels, Belgium, 27-28 September, 2004” Found at: earthobservations.org/docs/special/B%20-%20Governance%20Session%20Review.doc

³⁴⁷ europa.eu.int/comm/space/news/article_1553_en.html

³⁴⁸ Ivan B. DeLoatch et al (GEO Implementation Plan Task Team). “Draft GEOSS 10-Year Implementation Plan and Report on Reference Document.” 29 November 2004. Found at earthobservations.org

³⁴⁹ wgcv.ceos.org/docs/plenary/wgcv22/GEO_Generic_Bried_v2_LRP_rev2_20040505.ppt

³⁵⁰ www.mext.go.jp/english/kaihatu/earth/pdf/032_germany.pdf

(GMES),³⁵¹ as well as funding of the Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC) and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC)³⁵² demonstrates the German commitment to the development of GEOSS. German missions such as the TerraSAR, RapidEYE and the SCIAMACHY mission are demonstrative of the German national commitment to GEOSS.³⁵³

4. Italy

Italy receives a grade of ‘0’ for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that Italy is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit

The government of Italy has committed their attendance at the third Earth Observation Summit, to be held February 16th, 2005.³⁵⁴ The Italian government has also demonstrated a commitment to the GEOSS through participation in GEO Meetings,³⁵⁵ as well as the preparation for implementation of the COSMO-SkyMed, an observation system to be launched in June 2005.³⁵⁶

5. Japan

Japan receives a grade of ‘0’ for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that Japan is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit

In compliance with their Sea Island Summit pledge, the government of Japan has committed to attend the third Earth Observation Summit (EOS) meeting on February 16th, 2005 in Brussels, Belgium³⁵⁷. Japan’s Akio Yuki is one of four co-chairs of the ad hoc Group on Earth Observations³⁵⁸ (established at the EOS1 to develop the 10-year strategic implementation plan³⁵⁹ to be adopted at EOS3). In addition, Japan has attended all GEO meetings leading up to the EOS3 that have occurred since the 2004 G8 summit, including the GEO-5 and GEO Special Session on Governance. Japan also hosted the second Earth Observation Summit in April 2004³⁶⁰. Japan’s commitment to this issue is strengthened by evidence of a variety of Earth Observation initiatives including, but not limited to, an Office of Satellite Technology, Research and Applications, Earth Observations Center, Earth Observation Research Center and Frontier Research System for Global Change. These all fall under the umbrella of the National Space

³⁵¹ Ibid.

³⁵² wgcv.ceos.org/docs/plenary/wgcv22/GEO_Generic_Bried_v2_LRP_rev2_20040505.ppt

³⁵³ www.mext.go.jp/english/kaihatu/earth/pdf/032_germany.pdf

³⁵⁴ wgcv.ceos.org/docs/plenary/wgcv22/GEO_Generic_Bried_v2_LRP_rev2_20040505.ppt

³⁵⁵ Ibid.

³⁵⁶ www.skyrocket.de/space/index_frame.htm?www.skyrocket.de/space/doc_sdat/cosmo-skymed-1.htm

³⁵⁷ www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2004/06/22science_e.html

³⁵⁸ wgcv.ceos.org/docs/plenary/wgcv22/GEO_Generic_Brief_v2_LRP_rev2_20040505.ppt#5

³⁵⁹ wgcv.ceos.org/docs/plenary/wgcv22/GEO_Generic_Brief_v2_LRP_rev2_20040505.ppt#4

³⁶⁰ earthobservations.org/

Development Agency of Japan's Earth Observation Project³⁶¹, which is also in the process of developing an earth observation satellite, ADEOS-II³⁶². Japan also actively participates in several international research and development programs including the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS)³⁶³, ARGO (part of the Integrated Global Observation Strategy)^{364,365} and the Global Observation Information Network (GOIN)³⁶⁶.

6. Russia

Russia receives a grade of '0' for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that Russia is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit.

Russia will be in attendance at EOS-3 in February 2005.

7. United Kingdom

The United Kingdom receives a grade of '0' for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that the United Kingdom is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit.

The United Kingdom attended the GEO Special Session on Governance in 2004 which clearly demonstrates how the UK is "working to identify the international mechanism to provide coordination and oversight for the GEOSS"³⁶⁷. They were also present at the GEO-5 in November 2004 in Ottawa, Canada. After the meeting a Draft GEOSS 10-year Implementation Plan Reference Document (GEO 203-1) was completed and circulated which took into account conclusions from the GEO-5 meeting. Furthermore, "the Draft Final version of the Reference Document for acceptance by GEO-6 will be circulated on 20 January 2005."³⁶⁸ The existence of such a detailed draft displays an effort towards the commitment of adopting "a final 10-year strategic implementation plan on GEOSS at the Third EOS in 2005."³⁶⁹

³⁶¹ www.nasda.go.jp/projects/eos/index_e.html

³⁶² www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/event2-1.html

³⁶³ www.ceos.org/pages/agencies.html

³⁶⁴ www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/event2-1.html

³⁶⁵ www.argo.ucsd.edu/

³⁶⁶ www.goin.nasda.go.jp/

³⁶⁷ Sea Island Summit: Summit Documents. "Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: "3r" Action Plan and Progress on Implementation" www.g8usa.gov/d_0610041.htm

³⁶⁸ Group on Earth Observations: "Draft GEOSS Plan Reference Document 203-1" earthobservation.org/docs/DRAFT%20GEOSS%20Plan%20Reference%20Document%20203-1.pdf

³⁶⁹ Sea Island Summit: Summit Documents. "Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: "3r" Action Plan and Progress on Implementation" www.g8usa.gov/d_0610041.htm

The United Kingdom also Co-Chairs the User Requirements and Outreach Subgroup of the GEO.³⁷⁰ Additionally, the United Kingdom is currently the chair of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) which the Director General of the British National Space Centre says will allow “the UK to play a leading international role in establishing the organization as an integral part of the recently set-up Group on Earth Observation (GEO) framework and its new ten-year implementation plan.”³⁷¹ The UK has also played a significant role in the launching and operation of Envisat, “the largest and most complex Earth observation satellite ever developed in Europe.”³⁷² Envisat will definitely be a contributor to Earth Observation (EO). As well, the BNSC is involved in various EO-related international organizations such as the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) initiative, seen as a “groundbreaking contribution to the GEOSS.”³⁷³

Investing in existing EO systems shows Britain’s commitment to the GEO and therefore the GEOSS, demonstrating their stake in fulfilling the G8 commitment.

8. United States

The United States receives a grade of ‘0’ for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that the United States is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit

The United States of America has committed to attend the third Earth Observation Summit (EOS) meeting on February 16th, 2005 in Brussels, Belgium³⁷⁴, in compliance with their Sea Island Summit Pledge. American commitment to GEOSS comes with the reinforcement of the appointment of American Vice Admiral Conrad Lautenbacher as one of four co-chairs of the ad hoc Group on Earth Observations³⁷⁵ (established at the EOS1 to develop the 10-year strategic implementation plan³⁷⁶ to be adopted at EOS3). Washington, D.C. also played host to the first Earth Observation Summit in July 2003 and the first meeting of the GEO in 2003³⁷⁷. In addition, the United States attended all GEO meetings leading up to the EOS3 including the GEO-5 and GEO Special Session on Governance since the Sea Island Summit. Commitment to earth observation systems by the United States can be further established through their involvement with, and support for, organizations and agencies like the Office of Climate Observation³⁷⁸, the Environmental Protection Agency³⁷⁹, the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration³⁸⁰

³⁷⁰ Group on Earth Observations: Subgroups earthobservation.org/sub_groups.asp

³⁷¹ British National Space Centre, “UK Leads International Earth Observation Group” November 17th, 2004 at bnscc.gov.uk/default.aspx?nid=4848

³⁷² British National Space Centre, Envisat Showcase at bnscc.gov.uk/default.aspx?nid=4506

³⁷³ EUROPA — Space — Earth & Space Week — The GEO story europa.eu.int/comm/space/esw/group/overview/article_1673_en.htm

³⁷⁴ usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/Jun/14-782228.html

³⁷⁵ wgcv.ceos.org/docs/plenary/wgcv22/GEO_Generic_Brief_v2_LRP_rev2_20040505.ppt#5

³⁷⁶ wgcv.ceos.org/docs/plenary/wgcv22/GEO_Generic_Brief_v2_LRP_rev2_20040505.ppt#4

³⁷⁷ earthobservations.org/summit/index.html

³⁷⁸ www.ogp.noaa.gov/mpe/co/index.htm

³⁷⁹ www.epa.gov/geoss/

and most importantly, the development of the Interagency Working Group on Earth Observations (IWGEO). IWGEO was formed to develop a 10-year plan for implementing the United States' components of the integrated Earth Observation System³⁸¹.

9. European Union

The European Union receives a grade of '0' for a work in progress regarding its environment commitment. Full compliance cannot yet be determined, as the Third Earth Observation Summit (EOS-3) when it has been scheduled to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan has not yet taken place. However, it is clear that the European Union is currently working towards maintaining their commitment to the February 2005 Summit

The European Union is proceeding toward an acceptable level of compliance with Sea Island's Global Earth Observation System of Systems commitments. As a member of the GEO, the EU took part in a special session on governance held September 27-28 in Brussels, Belgium, as well as in the GEO-5 meeting held in Ottawa, Canada, November 29-30. The special session on governance was called by Achilleas Mitsos, the Director General for research at the European Commission and one of the 4 GEO chairs, who stated at the session that the GEO was "on schedule to deliver the 10-year Plan at the Third EO Summit in Brussels next February"³⁸². At this session, the GEO Implementation Plan Task Team released a report on governance in the 10-year implementation plan, calling for decisions to be made in terms of management and resources³⁸³. The group discussed several other issues relating to mechanisms for coordination and oversight of the GEOSS, including new operating mechanisms, the relative roles of governments and participating organizations, the relationship of GEO structure to that of the United Nations, and the establishment of a GEO successor mechanism.³⁸⁴

At the GEO-5 meeting in Ottawa, the GEO met to further negotiate the implementation plan on GEOSS, to be delivered at the Third EOS in February, 2005 in Brussels, Belgium. A draft of the GEOSS plan was distributed to the GEO community in October, 2004, with a final draft to be ready in January for GEO-6 adoption.³⁸⁵ As well as hosting the GEO-6 meeting and the third GEO summit in February, 2005, the EU has planned an Earth and Space week of public awareness activities surrounding the summit³⁸⁶

If the goals of the GEO laid out at the GEO-5 in Ottawa are attained at the third GEO summit in Brussels in February, then the EU will achieve an acceptable level of compliance with its Sea Island commitments.

³⁸⁰ www.noaa.gov/search.html

³⁸¹ iwgeo.ssc.nasa.gov/

³⁸² europa.eu.int/comm/space/news/article_1553_en.html

³⁸³ "Topics discussed at Special Session on Governance. Brussels, Belgium, 27-28 September, 2004" Found at: earthobservations.org/docs/special/B%20-%20Governance%20Session%20Review.doc

³⁸⁴ Ibid.

³⁸⁵ Ivan B. DeLoatch et al (GEO Implementation Plan Task Team). "Draft GEOSS 10-Year Implementation Plan and Report on Reference Document." 29 November 2004. Found at earthobservations.org

³⁸⁶ europa.eu.int/comm/space/esw/summit/article_1514_en.htm

Compiled by Laura Anderson, Chris Collins,
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Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Commitment

“...for the intervening year [between the Sea Island and Gleneagles Summits], we agree that it would be prudent not to inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to additional states. We call on all states to adopt this strategy with prudence.”

*G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation*³⁸⁷

Background

The G8’s focus on Weapons of Mass Destruction dates back to the 2002 Kananaskis Summit at which the Global Partnership Against Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction was launched. While this initiative was focused on safeguarding Russia’s decommissioned nuclear arsenal and preventing nuclear proliferation to terrorist organizations, the focus has shifted in recent years. At Sea Island Summit, concerns over nuclear proliferation were focused mainly on the issue ‘rogue states’ acquiring nuclear weapons — in particular, North Korea and Iran. This growing crisis has been fuelled by a series of events that have demonstrated the decay of the nuclear non-proliferation regime: the declaration by North Korea that it had restarted its nuclear fuel refinement process which the US estimates may already have yielded 1-2 atomic bombs; recent discoveries that Pakistan’s ‘father of the bomb’ A.Q. Khan had an extensive network of nuclear technology customers; and Iran’s decision to build further nuclear power stations across the country combined with its reluctance to submit to full IAEA inspections. In light of these alarming events, it has become increasingly important for G8 member countries to raise its level of cooperation on the issue of restricting the sharing of nuclear technology and enrichment techniques.

Assessment

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

³⁸⁷ *G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation*. Sea Island Summit Official Website (Sea Island / Washington D.C.) 9 June 2004. Date of Access 1 January 2005 [www.g8usa.gov/d_060904d.htm].

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada registered a high level of interim compliance with Sea Island's weapons of mass destruction commitments through contributions to the Global Partnership Program, participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative, and vocal support of non-proliferation issues.

On 4 August 2004, Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew announced CAD24.4 million to assist Russia dismantle three nuclear submarines, as well as plans for an additional CAD112 to support the dismantlement of twelve additional submarines over the next four years³⁸⁸. The funding is part of Canada's CAD1-billion pledge to the Global Partnership Against Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The Partnership, launched at the 2002 G8 Kananaskis Summit, supports cooperative projects to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism, and nuclear safety issues. Also under the banner of the Partnership, Canada funded a number of the International Science and Technology Center's projects, which contribute to the employment of former Soviet weapons scientists³⁸⁹. In September 2004, Canada's Ambassador to Russia, Christopher Westdal, noted "Canada is firmly committed to making a significant and sustained contribution to the employment of former Soviet weapons scientists," and also reaffirmed Canada's CAD1-billion pledge to the Partnership Program³⁹⁰.

Canada also participated in two exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative, a US-led effort that aims to stop shipments of WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials worldwide. On 1 October 2004, Canada sent operational experts to an American Department of Defense hosted maritime interdiction game³⁹¹. In late October, Canada participated as an observer in "Operation Samurai," a Japanese-led maritime interdiction exercise³⁹².

Finally, Canada has called for strengthened non-proliferation mechanisms through the UN³⁹³, as well as given vocal support to the IAEA's efforts at ending Iran's uranium enrichment program³⁹⁴.

³⁸⁸ Canada Helps Dismantle Nuclear Submarines, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 4 August 2004. Date of Access: 15 December 2004. webapps.dfaif-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=381399.

³⁸⁹ Projects Approved for Funding by the ISTC Governing Board at the 34th Funding Session, International Science and Technology Center, (Moscow), 11 August 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. [www.istc.ru/ISTC/sc.nsf/df03ee290166f1ba052567a2005620cf/items-34gbm-projects.htm/\\$FILE/34GBM-projects.pdf](http://www.istc.ru/ISTC/sc.nsf/df03ee290166f1ba052567a2005620cf/items-34gbm-projects.htm/$FILE/34GBM-projects.pdf).

³⁹⁰ Speech by Ambassador Westdal presented at the Canadian Biological Sciences Colloquium, September 15–17, 2004, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 11 November 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.dfaif-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/global_partnership/westdal-en.asp.

³⁹¹ DoD Hosts First Proliferation Security Initiative Maritime Interdiction Game, U.S. Department of Defence, (Washington), 1 October 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20041001-1344.html.

³⁹² Team Samurai 04, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 28 October 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/psi/overview0410.html.

³⁹³ Address by Prime Minister Paul Martin at the United Nations, Office of the Prime Minister, (Ottawa), 22 September 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=266.

2. France: +1

France has maintained a high level of compliance to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destructions. Being a permanent member of Security Council in UN, France continued its strong support for the non-proliferation commitment throughout 2004. France actively took part in a Japanese-organized multinational naval exercise in the context of the Proliferation Security Initiative in October 26, 2004, which was aimed to stop the flow of weapons of mass destructions³⁹⁵. After its launching in May 2004, France agreed and took action to dispatch the French navy frigate Vendémiaire³⁹⁶. This initiative program included 15 other countries, of which members of the G8 were also included. This proved France's eagerness to participate in strengthening coordination between countries that are part of the PSI initiative³⁹⁷.

France also achieved a clear step towards non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in Iran. Three European powers of France, United Kingdom and Germany were working on negotiation with Iran to agree with the non-proliferation of nuclear program. The negotiation finally reached conclusion on November 15, 2004, with Teheran agreeing to stop uranium enrichment in this agreement³⁹⁸. France wishes to elaborate this so-called Paris agreement to long-term agreement, for the guarantees of greater cooperation between the Europe Union and Iran with regards to the Iranian nuclear program³⁹⁹. For the greater commitment of Iran to non-proliferation, France considers trade and cooperation agreement with Iran, as well as Iran's accession to the World Trade Organization⁴⁰⁰.

France also showed its continuous involvement with regards to Resolution 1540, which was adopted by UN in April 28, 2004⁴⁰¹. France submitted a state report dealing with the obligations

³⁹⁴ Canada Supports Resolution on Iran's Nuclear Program, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 29 November 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=381830.

³⁹⁵ France took part in a Japanese-organized multinational naval exercise in the context of the Proliferation Security Initiative by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson (Paris, October 27, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45561

³⁹⁶ France took part in a Japanese-organized multinational naval exercise in the context of the Proliferation Security Initiative by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson (Paris, October 27, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45561

³⁹⁷ France took part in a Japanese-organized multinational naval exercise in the context of the Proliferation Security Initiative by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson (Paris, October 27, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45561

³⁹⁸ Teheran's announcement about stopping uranium enrichment (November 16, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45939

³⁹⁹ Teheran's announcement about stopping uranium enrichment (November 16, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45939

⁴⁰⁰ Teheran's announcement about stopping uranium enrichment (November 16, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45939

⁴⁰¹ Non-proliferation / Adoption of resolution 1540 by the Security Council by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson (Paris, April 29, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=41895

for international commitment to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, as required by the resolution⁴⁰².

3. Germany: +1

Germany revealed a high level of interim compliance with Sea Island's weapons of mass destruction commitments through continued negotiations with Iran, over the latter's nuclear program, and participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative.

In 2004 a deal was struck between Iran and Britain, France, and Germany (the E3) wherein Iran agreed to suspend uranium enrichment and accept more intrusive inspections of its nuclear sites in exchange for technology. On 18 June 2004, the IAEA adopted a resolution drafted by the E3 "deploring" Iran's poor cooperation with inspectors⁴⁰³. In response, on June 29th, Iran announced it would begin enriching uranium⁴⁰⁴. On November 15th, following "intense negotiations," German Foreign Minister Joschka Fisher announced an agreement between the E3 and Iran, wherein Iran agreed to freeze uranium enrichment in exchange for technology and trade concessions⁴⁰⁵. On the basis of that agreement, further negotiations between the two parties, and supported by European Union High Representative Javier Solana, commenced on December 15th in search of a long-term accord. As of 1 January 2005, the negotiations are said to be on track⁴⁰⁶. Fisher noted Germany's objective to be a guarantee "that the Iranian nuclear program is of an exclusively peaceful nature."⁴⁰⁷

Germany also participated in two exercises under the flag of the Proliferation Security Initiative, a US-led effort that aims to stop shipments of WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials worldwide. On 1 October 2004, Germany sent operational experts to participate in an American Department of Defense hosted maritime interdiction game⁴⁰⁸. In late October, Germany participated as an observer in Team Samurai, a Japanese-led maritime interdiction exercise⁴⁰⁹.

⁴⁰² French report to the UN Security Council on the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson (Paris, October 28, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45596

⁴⁰³ UN Raps Iran Over Nuclear Stance, BBC News UK Edition, (London), 18 June 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/3818229.stm.

⁴⁰⁴ Iran Given New Nuclear 'Deadline', BBC News UK Edition, (London), 18 September 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/3669008.stm.

⁴⁰⁵ Agreement with Iran is Important Step, German Embassy Washington D.C., 16 November 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_fischer_iran_11_2004.html.

⁴⁰⁶ Iran Says Nuclear Talks with EU are on Track, Agence France Presse, (Paris), 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2005.

www.khaleejtimes.com/DisplayArticle.asp?xfile=data/middleeast/2005/January/middleeast_January16.xml§ion=middleeast

⁴⁰⁷ Agreement with Iran is Important Step, German Embassy Washington D.C., 16 November 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_fischer_iran_11_2004.html.

⁴⁰⁸ DoD Hosts First Proliferation Security Initiative Maritime Interdiction Game, U.S. Department of Defence, (Washington), 1 October 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20041001-1344.html.

⁴⁰⁹ Team Samurai 04, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 28 October 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/psi/overview0410.html.

4. Italy: +1

Italy registered a high level of interim compliance with Sea Island's weapons of mass destruction commitments through continued participation in the Global Partnership Program and the Proliferation Security Initiative, as well as voicing a desire to become more involved in the negotiations to end Iran's uranium enrichment program.

In November 2004, Italy committed €60 million to aid in the dismantlement of a Russian nuclear-powered cruiser formerly known as Admiral Ushakov⁴¹⁰. The aid is part of Italy's €1-billion pledge to the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The Partnership, launched at the 2002 G8 Kananaskis Summit, supports cooperative projects to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism, and nuclear safety issues.

Italy also participated in two exercises under the banner of the Proliferation Security Initiative, a US-led effort that aims to stop shipments of WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials worldwide. On 1 October 2004, Italy sent operational experts to participate in an American Department of Defense hosted maritime interdiction game⁴¹¹, and, in late October, Italy participated as an observer in Team Samurai, a Japanese-led maritime interdiction exercise⁴¹².

Finally, on 13 December 2004 Italian Foreign Minister Gianfranco Fini expressed a strong desire to work through the EU to permanently end Iran's uranium enrichment program⁴¹³.

5. Japan: +1

Japan demonstrated a high level of compliance with regards to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Being the only great power without nuclear arsenal, Japan has always shown great interest towards programs against weapons of mass destructions.

Throughout the year of 2004, Japan continuously acted upon the universalization of IAEA Additional Protocol. Being the only victim of major nuclear bombs, Japan has shown understanding for the increasing importance of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Japan welcomed the IAEA implementations of integrated safeguard to Japan's nuclear activities as of September 15, 2004, which was the first case for a state to implement such integrated safeguard for large-scale nuclear activities⁴¹⁴.

⁴¹⁰ Italy Helps Russia Dismantle Nuclear-Powered Missile Cruiser, BBC/Itar Tass, 5 November 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/Ushakov2.html.

⁴¹¹ DoD Hosts First Proliferation Security Initiative Maritime Interdiction Game, U.S. Department of Defence, (Washington), 1 October 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20041001-1344.html.

⁴¹² Team Samurai 04, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 28 October 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/psi/overview0410.html.

⁴¹³ Iran-EU: Italy Says Whole EU to be Involved in Future Nuclear Negotiations, Adnkronos International, (Brussels), 13 December 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.adnki.com/index_2Level.php?cat=Politics&loid=8.0.74139901&par=.

⁴¹⁴ Statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Press and Public Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the Implementation of Integrated Safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to Japan's Nuclear Activities (September 14, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005

As the only Asian participants in G8, Japan has exhibited considerable commitments in negotiation with North Korea. Japan played an active role in various talks in negotiating with North Korea, regarding its nuclear program throughout 2004. Despite heightened tension Japan had with North Korea regarding an abduction issue, Japan reconfirmed the Japan-DPRK Pyongyang Declaration of 2002 in the Japan-North Korea Meeting on May 22, 2004⁴¹⁵. Japan received a statement from Chairman Kim Jong-Il that its primary goal is denuclearization of North Korea⁴¹⁶. This was to be elaborated in six-party talks of June 23-26, 2004. Japan also had frequent bilateral talks with the United States of America and South Korea to confirm their cooperative position towards the North Korean question.

Japan actively collaborated with European Union, as evident from the Japan-EU Joint Declaration on Disarmament and Non-proliferation signed in June 22, 2004⁴¹⁷. Joint work between Japan and EU for the peaceful community and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction were confirmed. Japan also led a multilateral meeting regarding naval exercise in the context of Proliferation Security Initiative on October 26, 2004⁴¹⁸. It was aimed to stop the flow of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and related material and equipment to and from states and non-state actors that are sources of concern with regard to proliferation⁴¹⁹. 15 countries including G8 members participated in this meeting, which proves Japan's active commitment towards the issues on weapons of mass destruction.

6. Russia: –1

Russia has registered an unacceptable level of compliance with its Sea Island's commitments regarding transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to additional states. This wording applies to Russian partnership with Iran, and Russian level of compliance needs to be determined with an eye on its contract for construction of a pressurized light-water nuclear reactor in Bushehr and subsequent supply of fuel for the reactor. Russia has a unique position as a country with the second biggest nuclear arsenal in the world, an extensive civilian atomic energy program and the closest ties with Iran of all other members of G8.

In the months following the Sea Island summit, where Russia backed language of the declaration deploring Iran's failure to cooperate with IAEA⁴²⁰, Russia heightened restrictions on the technology and equipment it supplies for Iran's nuclear energy program but was reluctant to give

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/9/0914-5.html

⁴¹⁵ Japan-North Korea Meeting on May 22, 2004 Date of access: January 7, 2005

www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumiphoto/2004/05/22saihouchou_e.html

⁴¹⁶ Ibid.

⁴¹⁷ Japan-EU Joint Declaration on Disarmament and Non-proliferation (June 22, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005

www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/summit/joint0406-2.pdf

⁴¹⁸ France took part in a Japanese-organized multinational naval exercise in the context of the Proliferation Security Initiative by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson (Paris, October 27, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45596

⁴¹⁹ Ibid.

³³ "Preventing Iran From Acquiring Nuclear Weapons", US Fed News (Washington), 17 August 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

up the lucrative contracts.⁴²¹ On September 2, 2004 Iranian Ambassador to Russia Gholamreza Shafei said that Moscow and Tehran should soon sign an agreement on returning spent nuclear fuel from Iran to Russia, which would be valid until Iran starts producing its own nuclear fuel.⁴²² On September 20, 2004, Russian information agency announced that Russia supports the IAEA's demand that Iran should resume its moratorium on all uranium enrichment activities.⁴²³ The same week, Russia's President Vladimir Putin confirmed that Russia is categorically against the emergence of new nuclear states and Iran should fully comply with IAEA requirements. At the same time, he said that Russia believes that at the moment Iran was fulfilling every IAEA requirement. Three weeks later, Russia declared that it finished construction work at Bushehr nuclear reactor and was hoping to sign agreements on shipping nuclear fuel in November.⁴²⁴ On October 22, 2004 RosAtom (Russian Nuclear Agency) welcomed the initiative of EU3 to cooperate with Iran in nuclear technology domain and to ship nuclear fuel for a research reactor.⁴²⁵ On November 29, 2004 IAEA rewarded Iran for its agreement to freeze uranium enrichment activities and adopted a relatively mild resolution.⁴²⁶ Immediately after that Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said that Russia will continue its cooperation with Iran on its peaceful nuclear program.⁴²⁷ On December 27, 2004 RosAtom head Alexander Rumiantsev expressed optimism about cooperation with Iran. He believes that the launch of Bushehr station will take place at the end of 2005 — beginning of 2006 and that in 2006 it will be fully integrated into Iran's energy system. He also hopes that the final version of the agreement on spent fuel return will be signed in January 2005.⁴²⁸

Besides playing a key role in the situation with Iran, Russia is participating in other initiatives like Global Threat Reduction Initiative. Together with western partners, it reduced and secured stockpiles of nuclear materials and returned spent fuel from Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Libya, as well as took part in development of an international effort to improve security and control of radioactive materials that could be used to create a radiological dispersion device, or "dirty bomb."⁴²⁹

³⁴ "Iran Nuclear", Voice of America Press Releases and Documents (Washington), 18 August 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

³⁵ "Moscow, Tehran May Sign Spent Nuclear Fuel Deal Soon", Interfax News Service, 2 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

³⁶ "Russia backs IAEA demand for Iran to freeze uranium enrichment", Prime-TASS Energy Service (Moscow), 20 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

³⁷ "Russia finished construction work at Bushehr nuclear reactor, hopes to sign treaty with Iran", Associated Press Newswires (Moscow), 15 October 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

³⁸ "Rosatom welcomes the decision of three leading European Union countries to cooperate with Tehran in the sphere of nuclear technologies", ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 22 October 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

³⁹ "IAEA forgave Iran", Kommersant (Moscow), 30 November 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

⁴⁰ "Centrifuges of Discord", Rossiiskaya Gazeta (Moscow), 1 December 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

⁴¹ "Nuclear export estimated at \$3.5 billion", Kommersant (Moscow), 27 December 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

⁴² "GTRI Partners Conference Opening Keynote Address", Department of Energy Documents (Washington), 20 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp.

Russia also expressed interest in transparent cooperation between South Korea and the IAEA to clarify all issues related to its nuclear experiments. Russian First Deputy Foreign Minister Valery Loshchinin raised the subject at his Moscow meeting with South Korean Foreign Minister Ban Ki-moon who accompanied President Roh Moo Hyun on his official visit to Russia.⁴³⁰

Finally, Russia supported the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), launched by George Bush and favoured by United Nations. This initiative aims at stopping arms shipments to rogue states or state sponsors of terrorism.⁴³¹

Nevertheless, Russia's somewhat ambiguous relationship with Iran renders it in non-compliance to the commitment, despite its efforts to support other initiatives regarding the Sea Island goal.

7. United Kingdom: +1

With the United Kingdom now holding the presidency of the G8, Prime Minister Blair has chosen two themes for the upcoming summit in Scotland: climate change and Africa. However, Blair and the United Kingdom have reaffirmed their commitment to halt all transfers of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to other states and pledge other states to adopt this strategy.

As per the commitment made by the United Kingdom at the Sea Island G8 Summit, the United Kingdom has taken a lead role in persuading other countries to stop the transfer of weapons making technologies and equipment, by building on past initiatives and not inaugurating new proposals. The United Kingdom is a strong supporter of effective control regimes, and is working to help raise the standards of export controls around the world⁴³². Strengthening on the commitments made by G8 leaders in Canada in 2002 and building on the Global Partnership agreements, the United Kingdom has pledged \$750 million dollars over the next ten years and is currently working on projects, particularly with Russia, ranging from disposing 34 tons of plutonium, dismantling nuclear submarines, destroying Russia's stock of chemical weapons and creating sustainable employment for former Soviet weapons scientists⁴³³.

The United Kingdom is also working on promoting previous agreements among the top ten shipping commercial states, which cover some 70% of maritime trade, to allow boarding of suspected vessels which may be carrying materials that could be used for weapons of mass destruction⁴³⁴.

Current initiatives that indicate Britain's support for the commitment include participation in the activities of the Proliferation Security Initiative, including a maritime multilateral meeting hosted

⁴³ "Russia wants to know true purpose of nuclear experiments in S. Korea", Interfax News Service (Moscow), 22 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. [global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp]

⁴⁴ "Fight on WMDs boasts global backing ; 60 nations support security effort", The Washington Times (Washington), 23 December 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁴³² Terrorism and Security, *Foreign and Commonwealth Office UK Counter-Proliferation Strategy*. Oct 1, 2004. www.fco.gov.uk/

⁴³³ Ibid.

⁴³⁴ Foreign Secretary's Statements on WMD.

www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/SOSFA%20statement%2025%20Feb%202004.pdf

by the Japanese regarding naval exercises on October 26, 2004⁴³⁵, and an American Department of Defense-hosted maritime interdiction game⁴³⁶. The UK has also, along with Germany and France, continued to negotiate with Iran on its nuclear plans.⁴³⁷

In July of 2004, the Butler inquiry was released to the public which outlined the reasons and justifications in going to war with Iraq. The Butler report outlined several areas which deal with the United Kingdom and weapons of mass destruction.

- Firstly, it lauded praise on the intelligence community for uncovering Libya's weapons program as a major success
- The U.K. have been able to provide important insights on exports of missile delivery systems
- Finally, intelligence work in Iran, North Korea, Libya and the AQ Khan show the importance of exploiting links between supplies and buyers when fighting weapons proliferation⁴³⁸

Since the G8 Sea Island Summit this past summer, the United Kingdom has not under taken any new initiatives discussing the transfer of materials that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. Instead the United Kingdom has been extremely successful in building upon previous agreements which have been reached, both within the European Union, the international community and more specifically the G8, like the agreement reached in Canada in 2002. There are no indications that the United Kingdom plans on proposing any new initiatives and by all accounts and purposes the United Kingdom is completing its goals set forth in the 2004 Sea Island Summit.

8. United States: +1

Like the United Kingdom, the United States has pledged that it would be prudent not to inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to additional states and that it would encourage other states to do the same.

The United States has remained ardent that itself, and other states throughout the world not transfer equipment or technology to other states that may aid in the creation or advancement of weapons of mass destruction. Washington is building upon the Global Partnership program which was created in the 2002 G8 summit, aimed at stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction and has already pledged ten billion dollars.⁴³⁹

⁴³⁵ Britain was an observer in this exercise. www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/team-samurai.htm

⁴³⁶ DoD Hosts First Proliferation Security Initiative Maritime Interdiction Game, U.S. Department of Defence, (Washington), 1 October 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2004.
www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20041001-1344.html.

⁴³⁷ Teheran's announcement about stopping uranium enrichment (November 16, 2004) Date of access: January 7, 2005

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=45939

⁴³⁸ news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/3892809.stm

⁴³⁹ www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke-weapons/nonproliferation/24803.html

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), launched by George Bush and favoured by United Nations, is indicative of this continued US support. This initiative aims at stopping arms shipments to rogue states or state sponsors of terrorism.⁴⁴⁰ Further to this initiative, on 1 October 2004, the Department of Defense hosted a maritime interdiction game⁴⁴¹. In late October, the US participated in “Operation Samurai,” a Japanese-led maritime interdiction exercise⁴⁴².

Additionally, the US remains firmly supportive diplomatically in ensuring North Korea gives up its believed nuclear ambitions, although there is a current stall in the six nation talks, that include fellow G8 member countries Japan and Russia.⁴⁴³ Current strong language regarding dealings with Iran also indicate a commitment to ensuring the latter’s peaceful use of nuclear technology.

The United States has not proposed any new initiatives that deal with the transfer of equipment and technologies. Much like the United Kingdom the United States is focusing on previous agreements agreed upon.

9. European Union +1

European Union has registered an acceptable level of compliance with Sea Island’s WMD commitments, focusing primarily upon the efforts towards prevention of uranium enrichment by Iran. Europe has traditionally strong economic ties with Iran, which is now its third biggest trade partner in the Middle East.⁴⁴⁴ On most occasions the European Union has been represented by the EU Big Three (or EU3) — France, Germany and Britain. This group persuaded Iran in October 2003 to halt activities consistent with a weapons program.⁴⁴⁵ In response to Iran’s step, EU3 promised to start supplying Iran with modern nuclear equipment⁴⁴⁶ but this promise was not fulfilled. Moreover, EU3 co-authored a highly critical resolution adopted at the IAEA managing board in June, which prompted Iran to declare that it was free from any obligations to these countries.⁴⁴⁷ Since then, EU3 has made considerable efforts to heal the rift.

On July 28 2004 European Union officials met in Paris with a high-level Iranian envoy to obtain guarantees from Iran that its nuclear program is peaceful. The parties shared their positions and

⁵² “Fight on WMDs boasts global backing ; 60 nations support security effort”, The Washington Times (Washington), 23 December 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁴⁴¹ DoD Hosts First Proliferation Security Initiative Maritime Interdiction Game, U.S. Department of Defence, (Washington), 1 October 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20041001-1344.html.

⁴⁴² Team Samurai 04, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 28 October 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2004. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/psi/overview0410.html.

⁴⁴³ “N Korea lashes out at US ‘smears’” news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/4090947.stm

⁵⁷ “Newscast: IAEA relying on the goodwill of nations to be open about their nuclear weapons programs”, Minnesota Public Radio: Marketplace (Saint Paul, MN) 20 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁵⁸ “Effort to Curb Iran's Nuclear Ambitions on Allies' Agenda”, The Washington Post (Washington) 28 July 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁵⁹ “Iran Seeks Support on Nuclear Technology”, Associated Press Newswire (Vienna) 9 August 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁶⁰ “US Defense Secretary to visit Russia soon — official”, ITAR-TASS World Service (Moscow) 10 August 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

continued negotiations process.⁴⁴⁸ Overall, European Union took a firm stance but not as tough as U.S. would like.⁴⁴⁹ European diplomats preferred to prepare a package of “carrots and sticks” to encourage Iran’s compliance with demands of IAEA.⁴⁵⁰ Chris Patten, commissioner for external relations at the European Union said that EU had to ensure that Iran does not think there is a wedge between Europe and U.S.⁴⁵¹ On September 16, 2004 EU3 finalized Iran nuclear resolution to U.S. satisfaction, while still giving Iran until November 2004 to cooperate with IAEA until the issue is referred to UN Security Council.⁴⁵² In response, Iran slammed the door on European Union efforts when Iran’s foreign minister declared that EU can’t stop Iran through negotiations from uranium enrichment.⁴⁵³ On October 18, 2004 Chris Sanders, Netherlands’ Permanent Representative to the UN Conference on Disarmament demanded on behalf of the European Union that Iran assists IAEA to understand the full extent of its nuclear program and clarifies outstanding issues before the next meeting of IAEA board of governors.⁴⁵⁴ EU3 at the same time told Iran that European Union is ready to promise a light-water reactor and other nuclear equipment in exchange of cooperation and will join US in taking Iran to UN Security Council if it fails.⁴⁵⁵ As a result, in mid-November Iran agreed to halt all its uranium enrichment activities and, although it made additional last minute demands, EU’s hard stance forced Iran to give up.⁴⁵⁶ However, on January 7, 2005 a high official of Iranian Atomic Energy Association said that Iran will resume its enrichment program if European Union breaches its commitments, which indicates that further efforts are necessary in order to resolve the conflict.⁴⁵⁷

In addition to its efforts to freeze Iran’s nuclear program, EU is taking other active steps to promote non-proliferation. For instance, French ambassador to Seoul hinted that communication between European Union and North Korea is taking place through diplomatic channels.⁴⁵⁸ In a joint declaration with China on 8 December 2004, EU also confirmed its concern with illicit trade of WMD-related materials, equipment and technology; support of efforts in facilitating a

⁶¹ “Iranian, EU officials seek common position in nuclear talks”, Associated Press Newswires (Paris) 30 July 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. [global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp]

⁶² “UPDATE 1-U.S. sees no immediate push for sanctions on Iran”, Reuters (Washington) 8 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁶³ “WRAPUP 1-Iran says won't be made to end uranium enrichment”, Reuters (Tehran) 12 October 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁶⁴ “A Conversation with Chris Patten, Chancellor of Oxford University”, PBS: The Charlie Rose Show, 22 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁶⁵ “European countries finalize Iran-nuclear resolution to US satisfaction”, BBC Monitoring Newsfile (Vienna), 16 September 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. [global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp]

⁶⁶ “WRAPUP 1-Iran says won't be made to end uranium enrichment”, Reuters (Tehran), 12 October 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁶⁷ “Possible treaty banning production of fissile material for weapons purposes debated in First Committee”, M2 Presswire (Geneva), 18 October 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. [global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp]

⁶⁸ “Europe to offer Iran reactor if Tehran shows nuclear program is peaceful”, AFP (Vienna), 19 October 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. www.spacewar.com/2004/041019210335.m84gaqew.html

⁶⁹ “EU Stands Firm on Nuclear Freeze, Iran Backs Down”, Reuters (Vienna), 26 November 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory?id=284336

⁷⁰ “Iran will resume nuclear fuel production if Europe breaches commitments”, BBC Monitoring Middle East (Tehran), 7 January 2005. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

⁷¹ “French envoy to Seoul views North Korean nuclear issue”, BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific (Seoul), 30 November 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

political resolution of the Iran nuclear issue and support for a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons.⁴⁵⁹

Compiled by Kevin Keane, Philip Han, Stanislav Orlov,
Hitomi Roppongi and Michael Varey

⁷² "'Text" of China-EU joint declaration on non-proliferation, arms control", BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific (Hague), 9 December 2004. Date of Access: 08 January 2005. global.factiva.com/en/eSrch/ss_hl.asp

Terrorist Financing: Counter-Terrorism Action Group — Finance

Commitment

“We will develop a diplomatic strategy to urge speedy consideration of ratification of the TOC [Transnational Organized Crime] Convention and coordinate with others, including donors to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide technical assistance to promote implementation of the Convention.”

*Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency*⁴⁶⁰

Background

On September 29, 2003, the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention entered into force, having received the minimum 40 ratifications required as of July 2003. The TOC Convention represents a significant achievement between states in the fight against organized crime and terrorism. Specifically, it presents a number of measures that enable states to cooperate against activities such as money laundering, corruption, and the obstruction of investigations. The Convention was first officially adopted by the UN General Assembly at the Millennium Assembly in November 2000.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, members of the G8 placed a strong emphasis on countering terrorism. This was motivated by not only the memories of 9–11, the war in Iraq, and the security malaise in Afghanistan, but the terrorist attacks in Madrid, Spain just prior to the Sea Island Summit as well. One of the main pledges made by the G8 under the banner of counter terrorism was to ratify the TOC Convention so that states would be better equipped to deal with terrorism, particularly its funding, in a more efficient and collaborative manner. The pledge also called on all members of the G8 to actively help non-members ratify the Convention.

Assessment

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

⁴⁶⁰ Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency, 2004 Sea Island Summit Official Website (Sea Island) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 www.g8usa.gov/d_061004e.htm

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: 0

Canada has registered an acceptable level of compliance with respect to its terrorist funding commitment. Canada has accomplished this mainly through ratifying the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention. With regard to coordinating with others in providing technical assistance to promote implementation of the Convention, the second part of its terrorist funding commitment, Canada's performance thus far has been inadequate. That being said, however, Canada continues to support important pre-Sea Island initiatives that serve this end.

On May 13, 2002, Canada ratified the UN TOC Convention (also known as the Palermo Convention), "...which entered into force on September 29, 2003."⁴⁶¹ The TOC Convention is truly a landmark in the fight against terrorism, particularly its financing. The specifics of the Convention call for, *inter alia*, facilitating information sharing, law enforcement cooperation, removing impediments to international extradition, and technical assistance and training. In addition, Canada has also ratified the two accompanying protocols on smuggling migrants and trafficking persons for which it should be commended.

Though Canada still has yet to show evidence of post-Sea Island programs that focus on coordinating with others in providing technical assistance to promote the implementation of the Convention, Canada continues its pre-Sea Island programming with fervour. Most notably, Canada has been working with China through a program entitled the "Canada-China Procuratorate Reform Cooperation Project."⁴⁶² The program, began in 2002, aims to further develop China's judicial capacities. One of the main outcomes of the program, Canada hopes, will be a more efficient, proper and consistent implementation of new legal codes and laws in China, thereby better enabling China to implement the Convention. The program will be seen through until 2007 under the auspices of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). According to Reid Cooper, an official with the International Crime and Terrorism Division in Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAIT), Canada has also been engaging in ongoing counter-terrorism legislative drafting workshops with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), and Mexico.⁴⁶³

2. France: +1

France has shown an outstanding level compliance with respect to its terrorist funding commitment. France ratified the Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention on October

⁴⁶¹ International Crime and Terrorism, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Website (Ottawa) 16 August 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/internationalcrime/human_trafficking-en.asp

⁴⁶² China: Approved Projects As of December 2003, Canadian International Development Agency Website (Ottawa) 4 May 2004. Date of Access: December 29, 2004 www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/webcountry.nsf/VLUDocEn/777F860193C7183185256DEB005A3EFC#30

⁴⁶³ RE: Terrorist Financing and the G8/UN TOC Convention, Email Correspondence between Reid Cooper and Stefan Kahandaliyanage (Toronto) 6 January 2005

29, 2002, one of the first states to do so.⁴⁶⁴ With regard to helping others implement the Convention, the second part of its commitment, France plans with Spain “to establish a joint, cross-border police and judicial corps against terrorism and [terrorist] financing....”⁴⁶⁵ The plan is specifically designed to target the Basque militant group ETA and Islamic extremists operating in Europe.⁴⁶⁶ There is still speculation, however, as to how French and Spanish law enforcement will cooperate especially with respect to details such as extradition, and how much domestic law may have to be harmonized in order to accommodate the plan.⁴⁶⁷

France has also participated in the inaugural Ministerial Meeting of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) held in Manama, Bahrain on November 30, 2004.⁴⁶⁸ France applauded the decision of the governments of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen to establish the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force. This organization will act like a “regional FATF” with the main objective of fighting terrorist funding by adhering to the treaties and resolutions of the United Nations.⁴⁶⁹

Furthermore, in Africa, France and the UK have begun a coordinated effort on transnational crime prevention through the “Action Plan for Organised Crime in Africa.”⁴⁷⁰ The Action Plan focuses on capacity building between France, Britain, and African states vis-à-vis terrorist financing and other criminal activities that hinder development.⁴⁷¹ With respect to the UN TOC Convention in particular, the Action Plan calls for “...the signing, ratification and effective implementation by African States of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), in accordance with the modalities defined at the first session of the Conference of the Parties in Vienna in July 2004.” In addition, France and the UK will continue to support the programs developed in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).⁴⁷²

⁴⁶⁴ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁴⁶⁵ France and Spain Debut New Terror Teams, Washington Times Website (Washington D.C.) 20 September 2004. Date of Access: 20 December 2004 washingtontimes.com/upi-breaking/20040920-125638-4764r.htm

⁴⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁸ Press Release of the Inaugural Ministerial Meeting of the Middle East & North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Bahrain Ministry of Finance and National Economy (Manama) 30 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2004

www.mofne.gov.bh/English/news_detail.asp?ID=286

⁴⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁰ Action Plan for Organized Crime in Africa, Foreign and Commonwealth Office Website (London) 18 November 2004. Date of Access: 9 January 2005. www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/EC100_Crime,0.pdf

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

⁴⁷² Ibid.

3. Germany: –1

Germany has not complied with its terrorist funding commitment, for it has still yet to ratify the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC).⁴⁷³ The UN TOC Convention is a legally binding instrument committing states that ratify it to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime. These include the creation of domestic criminal offences to combat the problem, and the adoption of new, sweeping frameworks for mutual legal assistance, international extradition, law-enforcement cooperation and technical assistance and training.

Although Germany has not ratified the Convention, it has shown a concern for the spirit of the Convention. Since June 2004, the German Bundesnachrichtendienst (Federal Intelligence Service or BND) has been one of the key components of the German effort in the fight against terrorist financing.⁴⁷⁴ The BND coordinates with other states as well as Interpol and Europol on overseeing inter-European financial structures. The BND also cooperates with national and international information agencies on information gathering on known terrorist organisations.⁴⁷⁵ In terms of fostering bilateral efforts, Germany's cooperation with Russia against organized crime and terrorism has led to the successful establishment of the Russo-German Working Group on counter-organized crime initiatives.⁴⁷⁶ Through the Working Group, Germany and Russia share information and experience on organized crime that occurs between their respective borders. Germany has also participated in the Joint European Project to Counter Organized Crime also known as the Falcone Programme of the European Union.⁴⁷⁷ Among the Project's main goals is the improving of professional skills and know-how in countering organized crime across the EU.⁴⁷⁸ The specific focus of the project is law related to organized crime and how it can and should be harmonized across the EU.

4. Italy: –1

Italy has been unsuccessful in meeting its commitment regarding the ratification of the UN Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention, a convention which aims to consolidate international anti-terrorism efforts by facilitating information sharing, law enforcement, international extradition, and technical assistance and training.⁴⁷⁹ As a consequence, Italy has

⁴⁷³ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁴⁷⁴ Terrorfinanzierung, Bundesnachrichtendienst Website (Pullach) Date of Access: 29 December 2004
www.bundesnachrichtendienst.de/auftrag/terrorfinanzierung.htm

⁴⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁶ Erfolg gegen die Organisierte Kriminalität: Festnahme dank guter Zusammenarbeit in "Deutsch-Russischer Arbeitsgruppe," Bundeskriminalamt Website (Wiesbaden) 21 July 2004. Date of Access: 12 January 2005
www.bka.de/pressemitteilungen/2004/pm210704.html

⁴⁷⁷ Joint European Project to Counter Organized Crime, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Freiburg) 23 June 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005

www.iuscrim.mpg.de/forsch/beide/falcone1.html

⁴⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁹ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

registered a low level of compliance. This seems unusual given that Italy hosted the Convention's signing ceremony in 2000.

That being said, Italy has shown a concern for the spirit of the UN TOC Convention. The most obvious example is Rome's participation in the Joint European Project to Counter Organized Crime, also known as the Falcone Programme of the European Union.⁴⁸⁰ Among the Project's main goals is the improving of professional skills and know-how in countering organized crime which may be seen as an important foundational step in the battle against transnational crime across the EU.⁴⁸¹ The specific focus of the project is law related to organized crime and how it can and should be harmonized across the EU.

5. Japan: 0

Japan has registered a moderate level of compliance with respect to its terrorist funding commitment. Japan is in the process of ratifying the UN Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention; however, still has yet to show evidence of helping others implement the Convention in the post-Sea Island period.

Japan signed the UN TOC Convention in Palermo, Italy on December 12, 2000⁴⁸², and the Japanese Diet approved it in 2003.⁴⁸³ Japan will be able to conclude its ratification of the Convention as soon as the Diet approves the corresponding national legislation. A draft of the legislation was submitted by the Cabinet in February 2004, but has yet to be ratified.⁴⁸⁴ A close examination of this legislation is being undertaken with the aim of achieving the Diet's ratification in the next ordinary Diet session.⁴⁸⁵

Japan has also held meetings promoting the ratification of the TOC Convention in 2002.⁴⁸⁶ With regard to post-Sea Island initiatives that help implement the TOC Convention, leaders of the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Japan adopted an anti-terrorism plan, the ASEAN-Japan Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, at

⁴⁸⁰ Joint European Project to Counter Organized Crime, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Freiburg) 23 June 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005

www.iuscrim.mpg.de/forsch/beide/falcone1.html

⁴⁸¹ Ibid.

⁴⁸² United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁴⁸³ Statement by Michiaki Ozaki, Public Prosecutor, Supreme Public Prosecutors Office On the Occasion of the 13th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 8 January 2005

www.vie-mission.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/unov/ccpcj/ccpcj13general.htm

⁴⁸⁴ Report on Observance of Standards and Codes FATF Recommendations for Anti Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, International Monetary Fund Website (Washington, D.C.) July 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005

www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04187.pdf

⁴⁸⁵ Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in Japan, International Labour Organization Website (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 January 2005

www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=4556

⁴⁸⁶ Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004 www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized_crime.html

a summit held in Vientiane, Laos in November 2004.⁴⁸⁷ Among the aims of the Declaration is full cooperation with UN conventions and protocols related to combating international terrorism, including of course its financing: "...[ASEAN and Japan reaffirm] their determination to prevent, suppress and eliminate all forms of international terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, international law and all the relevant United Nations resolutions or declarations on international terrorism...the United Nations should play a major role in combating terrorism...."⁴⁸⁸

6. Russia: +1

Russia has registered an acceptable level of compliance with regards to its terrorist funding commitment. Russia ratified the UN Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention prior to the Sea Island Summit, thereby fulfilling the main part of its commitment.⁴⁸⁹ With regards to helping others implement the TOC Convention, the second part of its terrorist funding commitment, Russia's performance thus far has also been adequate.

Russia continues to cooperate with the United States on the financing of terrorism through the U.S.-Russia Working Group on Counterterrorism. This group aims to combat the financing of terrorism through effective information exchange, "support for the anti-money laundering work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), United Nations sanctions against individuals and groups associated with al Qaida...."⁴⁹⁰

On December 14–15, the Russia held the sixth meeting of the Memorandum of Understanding on Subregional Drug Control Cooperation. At this meeting, Russia and the Central Asian republics pronounced their support for "the creation of the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre." The participants recognized that "illicit drug trafficking is closely linked with the financing of terrorist and organized crime," and agreed to enhance their efforts at strengthening "anti-drug security belts" around Afghanistan.⁴⁹¹

Russia has also collaborated with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by signing the ASEAN-Russia Joint Declaration to Combat International Terrorism, which aims to "designate an agency to coordinate with law enforcement agencies, authorities dealing with countering terrorism financing and other concerned government agencies [and to] improve intelligence and terrorist financing information sharing on counter-terrorism measures, including the development of more effective counter-terrorism policies and legal, regulatory and

⁴⁸⁷ ASEAN-Japan Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism Association of Southeast Asian Nations Website (Jakarta) 13 November 2004. Date of Access: January 3 2005 www.aseansec.org/16808.htm

⁴⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁹ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004 www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁴⁹⁰ U.S., Russia Expand Cooperation in Combating Terrorist Financing, Embassy of the United States Japan Website (Tokyo) 28 May 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005 japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20040602-07.html

⁴⁹¹ Final Statement of the Parties of the Memorandum of Understanding on Subregional Drug Control Cooperation, Moscow, 14–15 December 2004, www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.ndf/e78a4807f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/53780aecaa48fe4dc3256t73004ec450?OpenDocument

administrative counter-terrorism regimes.”⁴⁹² The Declaration calls on Russia and ASEAN to comply with all relevant UN conventions, resolutions, and protocols related to terrorism.

7. United Kingdom: –1

The United Kingdom has not complied with its terrorist funding commitment, for it has still yet to ratify the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC).⁴⁹³ The Convention is a legally binding instrument committing states that ratify it to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime. These include the creation of domestic criminal offences to combat the problem, and the adoption of new, sweeping frameworks for mutual legal assistance, international extradition, law-enforcement cooperation and technical assistance and training.

Though the UK has only signed the Convention, its activities with regard to the spirit of the Convention are noteworthy. The Sirene UK and the Schengen Information System are key developments over the past six months, which facilitate information sharing and capacity building abilities to combat terrorist financing, among other criminal activity, across Europe.⁴⁹⁴ Furthermore, the UK and France have begun a coordinated effort on transnational crime prevention in Africa through the “Action Plan for Organised Crime in Africa.”⁴⁹⁵ This plan focuses on capacity building between France, Britain, and African states vis-à-vis terrorist financing.⁴⁹⁶ It also calls for “the signing, ratification and effective implementation by African States of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), in accordance with the modalities defined at the first session of the Conference of the Parties in Vienna in July 2004.”⁴⁹⁷ In addition, the UK and France will continue to support the programs developed in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).⁴⁹⁸

The UK has also participated in the inaugural Ministerial Meeting of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) held in Manama, Bahrain on November 30, 2004.⁴⁹⁹ The UK applauded the decision of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen to establish the MENAFATF. This organization will act like a “regional FATF” with the main

⁴⁹² ASEAN-Russia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, www.aseansec.org/16225.htm

⁴⁹³ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004 www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁴⁹⁴ Introducing Sirene UK and the Schengen Information System, Sirene Website (London) Date of Access: 4 January 2005 www.sirene.gov.uk/index.html

⁴⁹⁵ Action Plan for Organized Crime in Africa, Foreign and Commonwealth Office Website (London) 18 November 2004. Date of Access: 9 January 2005 www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/EC100_Crime,0.pdf

⁴⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁹ Press Release of the Inaugural Ministerial Meeting of the Middle East & North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Ministry of Finance and National Economy Website (Manama) 30 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005 www.mofne.gov.bh/English/news_detail.asp?ID=286

objective of fighting terrorist funding by adhering to the treaties and resolutions of the UN.⁵⁰⁰

8. United States: 0

The United States has registered a moderate level of compliance with respect to its terrorist funding commitment. Though the United States has still yet to ratify the UN Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention, a convention which aims to concretize international anti-terrorism efforts by facilitating information sharing, law enforcement, international extradition, and technical assistance and training, the President has made a noteworthy effort thus far by pushing the Senate for ratification.

In a letter to the Senate dated February 23, 2004, President Bush stated: “I recommend that the Senate give early and favourable consideration to the [UN TOC] Convention and Protocols, and that it give its advice and consent to ratification....”⁵⁰¹ Presently, the UN TOC Convention is pending Senate approval. According to the Chairman of the Senate’s Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate committee in charge of scrutinizing the TOC Convention, “[ratification would] enhance the United States' ability to render and receive assistance on a global basis in the common struggle to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational organized crime.”⁵⁰² Thus, given the encouraging actions and remarks of officials within the US Administration and the Senate, ratification at this point seems imminent.

With regard to helping others implement the Convention, the US has also participated in the inaugural Ministerial Meeting of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) held in Manama, Bahrain on the November 30, 2004.⁵⁰³ The US applauded the decision of the governments of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen to establish the MENAFATF. This organization will act like a “regional FATF” with the main objective of fighting terrorist funding by adhering to the treaties and resolutions of the United Nations.⁵⁰⁴

In addition, the US continues to cooperate with Russia on the financing of terrorism through the U.S.-Russia Working Group on Counterterrorism. This group aims to combat the financing of terrorism through effective information exchange, “support for the anti-money laundering work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), United Nations sanctions against individuals and

⁵⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁰¹ Bush Urges Senate to OK UN Convention Against Organized Crime, The United States Mission to the European Union Website (Brussels) 23 February 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005
www.useu.be/Categories/Justice%20and%20Home%20Affairs/Feb2304OrganizedCrimeConvention.html

⁵⁰² Senate Panel Reviews U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Association of the United States of America Website (New York) 30 June 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005
www.unausa.org/policy/NewsActionAlerts/info/dc063004.asp

⁵⁰³ Press Release of the Inaugural Ministerial Meeting of the Middle East & North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Ministry of Finance and National Economy Website (Manama) 30 November 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005
www.mofne.gov.bh/English/news_detail.asp?ID=286

⁵⁰⁴ Ibid.

groups associated with al Qaida.....⁵⁰⁵

9. European Union: 0

The EU has registered a moderate level of compliance with respect to its terrorist funding commitment: the EU has ratified the UN Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention, but still has yet to show evidence of helping others implement it post-Sea Island.

The EU signed the UN Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention on December 12, 2000, and ratified it and its protocols on smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, and trafficking in firearms on May 21, 2004.⁵⁰⁶ With this the EU has fulfilled the main part of its terrorist funding commitment.

A strategy for combating organized crime has been defined by the EU in several instruments, namely the 1997 and 1998 Action Plans to combat organized crime. The conclusions of the special European Council held in Tampere, Finland on 15 and 16 October 1999 concerning the creation of an area of freedom, security, and justice in the EU and the EU strategy of 27 March 2000 for the beginning of the new millennium on the prevention and control of organized crime exemplify some concrete steps that have already been taken by the EU Council to fight transnational organized crime.

Despite past EU support and participation in the counter-terrorism activities carried out by the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and various UN bodies, including the UN Office on Drugs and Crime⁵⁰⁷, there have been no post-Sea Island programs executed thus far that are geared to helping others implement the UN TOC Convention.

Compiled by Stefan Kahandaliyanage, Kevin Jarus, Silvester Komlodi,
Tamar Meshel, Nima Nakhaei

⁵⁰⁵ U.S., Russia Expand Cooperation in Combating Terrorist Financing, Embassy of the United States Japan Website (Tokyo) 28 May 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005 japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20040602-07.html

⁵⁰⁶ Transnational Organized Crime Convention, UN Office on Drugs and Crime Website (Vienna) Date of Access: 29 December 2004 www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁵⁰⁷ General Secretariat of the Council's Report on the Measures and Steps Taken with Regard to the Implementation of the Recommendations of the European Union Strategy for the Beginning of the New Millennium on Prevention and Control of Organised Crime, The Council of the European Union (Brussels) 30 June 2003. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/dynadoc/out/jai/EN/ST010925_03ORIEN.pdf

Transnational Crime, Transparency and Corruption

Commitment

“We support our [Home Affairs and Justice] Ministers’ determination to detect, recover and return these illicitly acquired assets, including by:

- establishing G8 accelerated response teams;
- enhancing G8 asset recovery case coordination; and
- holding G8 asset recovery workshops.

To meet these goals, we will ensure that:

- each of our countries has rules in place by Summer 2005, where possible, to require due diligence for “politically exposed persons” accounts;
- each of our countries has rules in place, preferably by 12/31/04, to require wire transfer originator information;
- we create G8 best practices for modalities of disposition and return; and
- we explore effective measures to recover assets in corruption cases.

Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency

Background

The G8 has recognized that corruption and non-transparent governance are hindrances to economic growth and development in both developing countries and advanced economies alike. The G8 has supported the work of various International Financial Institutions to strengthen public financial management and accountability programs. At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 pledged to conclude the United Nations Convention Against Corruption as well as committed to strengthening the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The G8 has also offered its support in the implementation of the forty recommendations forwarded by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 continued its efforts to fight corruption and improve transparency in coordination with various international financial institutions. The G8 also varied its approach to the issue, and asserted a common belief that transparency in both the public and private sector is crucial to economic advancement; countries with large extractive industries sectors as being particularly at risk for corruption. At Sea Island, compacts were formed between the G8 and governments of Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Peru to encourage bilateral support and assistance in their endeavours to improve transparency and fight against corruption. The G8’s fight against corruption and attempts to improve transparency continue to embody policy coordination among G8 nations to produce best practices, in addition to exuding leadership to encourage transparent governance practices in developing nations to maximize the economic growth of these developing nations, as well as global economic growth.

Assessment

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

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: 0

Canada has taken begun work to implement the commitment made at the Sea Island summit concerning fighting corruption and improving transparency. Canada, working with Australia, Chile, China, Japan, South Korea and the United States as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders, helped develop the Santiago Commitment to Fight Corruption and Ensure Transparency and the APEC Course of Action on Fighting Corruption and Ensuring Transparency.⁵⁰⁸ Canada has agreed to contribute \$12 million (CAD), a portion of which will be used in the development of a training program aiming to strengthen the Vietnamese justice system.⁵⁰⁹ While this is a positive action in fighting corruption, Canada has not yet taken the measures necessary to achieve compliance.

2. France: 0

France has put forth some effort in attempting to achieve compliance with the commitment outlines at the 2004 G8 Summit, however, many actions must be taken before July in order for France to register full compliance. Regulations for originator information to be disclosed are contained within the United Nations Convention against Corruption, signed by France in December 2003, but not yet ratified and not in force.⁵¹⁰ Nor has the requirement to perform due diligence on politically exposed persons' assets been addressed. The French government has participated in anti-corruption workshops, and in fact took an active role in the "Baltic Anti-Corruption Initiative Workshop on Private Sector Integrity...in Tallinn on 30-31 August 2004. Organized by the OECD and the government of Estonia, this workshop was created to respond to the increasing attention paid to corporate governance and integrity in the private sector."⁵¹¹ French authorities participated in another conference organized by the OECD, the Global Forum

⁵⁰⁸ www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=329

⁵⁰⁹ www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=329

⁵¹⁰ *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. December 21, 2004. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_signatures_corruption.html

⁵¹¹ *Anti-Corruption Network for Transitional Economies*. December 20th, 2004. www.anticorruptionnet.org/indexgr.html

on Governance Fighting Corruption and Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement. This event took place on November 29th-30th in Paris and was sponsored by le Ministre de l'Économie des Finances et de l'Industrie de la France; anti-corruption workshops served as the main focus of the conference.⁵¹² Although the workshops mentioned were not exclusively regarding asset recovery, a commitment pledge at the G8 Sea Island Summit, the anti-corruption workshops are a positive step. In the past, France has signed both the Council of Europe's Civil & Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption (November 1999 and September 1999 respectively) but has yet to ratify both conventions.⁵¹³ France does have a continuing and active anti-corruption role through groups such as the OECD and GRECO514, however France appears not to have focused resources specifically at fulfilling its commitment at the G8 Summit.

3. Germany: 0

Germany has exerted considerable effort in fighting corruption and improving transparency, however, it is yet to demonstrate full compliance. Although Germany signed the United Nations Convention Against Corruption on 9 December, 2003, the legislation has not yet been ratified in the German legislature.⁵¹⁵ That ratification is crucial, as its provisions legally binds its signatories to cooperate with other governments in the recovery of assets in corruption cases.⁵¹⁶ There is concern that ratification will be difficult, as German lawmakers have previously expressed reluctance to do so.⁵¹⁷ Germany has worked closely with several countries, forming close ties with neighboring states such as Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, as well as non-EU nations such as Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia, with more limited cooperation with Romania. These relationships provide the framework for the dispersion of liaison officers in neighboring countries to provide that country with direct links to foreign law enforcement authorities to facilitate the exchange of information and to speed judicial cooperation. As well, joint investigation teams and international joint customs surveillance operations are undertaken.⁵¹⁸ Much of this cooperation contains the means to ensure that any personal data is not processed or transferred “in a way incompatible with the purposes for which the data were collected.”⁵¹⁹ It is ensured that any transfer of personal data must take place in accordance with the 1981 Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to Automatic Processing of

⁵¹² *Global Forum on Governance Fighting Corruption and Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement*. OECD Online. December 20th, 2004. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/37/33/33790924.pdf

⁵¹³ *Global Corruption Reports: Country Reports*. Pg 47. Transparency International. December 20th, 2004. www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2004/10_Country_reports_A_K.pdf

⁵¹⁴ *Member States of GRECO*. Council of Europe. December 22nd, 2004. www.greco.coe.int

⁵¹⁵ United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime: Signatories Page www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.htm

⁵¹⁶ Press Release. United Nations Convention against Corruption. Mérida, Mexico, 8 December 2003. www.un.org/webcast/merida/statements/curtain-eng.htm

⁵¹⁷ Deutsche-Welle “German Lawmakers Uneasy About Stricter Anti-Corruption Laws” 10/12/2003 www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁵¹⁸ Ernesto U. Savona and Federica Curtol. The Contribution of data Exchange Systems to the Fight Against Organised Crime in the SEE Countries. Final Report. November, 2004. www.stabilitypact.org/upload/documents/044-transcrimereport.pdf

⁵¹⁹ Ernesto U. Savona and Federica Curtol. The Contribution of data Exchange Systems to the Fight Against Organised Crime in the SEE Countries. Final Report. November, 2004. www.stabilitypact.org/upload/documents/044-transcrimereport.pdf

Personal Data.⁵²⁰ Although Germany provides much aid to developing countries to ensure that nascent governments do not succumb to corrupt practices, this aid is focused on legal and institutional frameworks for economic development and not on the specific aspects of the commitment made by the G8 in 2004.⁵²¹ Additional actions taken by the EU through OLAF have also improved Germany's anti-corruption practices; however, additional actions by the Germany government are necessary in order to achieve full compliance.

4. Italy: 0

Italy has done little to improve its ability to fight corruption since the Sea Island Summit. Although Italy signed the UN Convention against Corruption on 9 December, 2003, it has failed to ratify the treaty.⁵²² The ratification of this convention is crucial to achieving the goals set at the Sea Island summit, as its provisions legally binds the signatories to cooperate with other governments in the recovery of assets in corruption cases.⁵²³ Although Italy has been willing to cooperate in combating corruption, often through the channels of the EU, its ability to investigate possible cases is limited due to the limits placed upon investigations by the Code of Criminal Procedure. In limiting the amount of time that can be spent on investigating alleged cases of corruption to six months in an attempt to protect those suspected of crimes, the Italian government places limits on the abilities of public prosecutors to successfully compile sufficient evidence both in Italy and abroad to ensure that the case can be prosecuted.⁵²⁴ While this limitation does not apparently inhibit domestic cases, the often lengthy processes which must be followed in order to gather information from foreign sources present problems for the limited time period in which evidence may be gathered; while extensions can be applied for, these limitations remain a problem in investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption.⁵²⁵ Italy must take significant steps on combating corruption in order to achieve compliance.

5. Japan: 0

Japan has taken many initiatives to combat corruption and improve transparency; however, more actions are needed in order to achieve full compliance. Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi has indicated on several occasions in joint statements with fellow leaders, and most notably through the ASEAN-Japan declaration his resolve to "strengthen necessary measures to counter and prevent the financing of terrorists and terrorist organizations and the use of alternative means of remittance such as illegal money transfer."⁵²⁶ At the 12th APEC Economic Leaders Meeting,

⁵²⁰ www.privacy.org/pi/intl_orgs/coe/dp_convention_108.txt

⁵²¹ Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Centre www.u4.no/projects/search.cfm?freetext=Germany

⁵²² United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime: Signatories Page

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.htm

⁵²³ Press Release. United Nations Convention against Corruption. Mérida, Mexico, 8 December 2003.

www.un.org/webcast/merida/statements/curtain-eng.htm

⁵²⁴ OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs. Report on the Application of the convention on Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and the 1997 Recommendations on Combating Bribery in International Business Transactions. Italy: Phase 2. Approved and Adopted by the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions on 29 November, 2004. p. 36 www.oecd.org/dataoecd/0/50/33995536.pdf

⁵²⁵ *ibid.* pp. 36-37.

⁵²⁶ www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2004/11/30terrorism_e.html

Japan was party to an agreement reached to “endorse the APEC course of action on fighting corruption and ensuring transparency which develops and implements it, including through the APEC anti corruption initiative.”⁵²⁷ Japan is vigorously taking part in activities as a central member of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) by serving as the chair of the non-cooperative countries and territories (NCCT).⁵²⁸ While the Japanese government has signed the UN Convention on Transnational Crime, the country has yet to ratify the convention, which is imperative in the fight against corruption.⁵²⁹ Japan has clearly recognized the importance of the issues of corruption transparency as evidenced in its cooperation with other nations, however, further actions must be taken before full compliance can be attained.

6. Russia: 0

Russia has failed to take focused action in addressing the specific commitments made at the 2004 Sea Island Summit. Russia has signed but not yet ratified the UN Convention against Corruption.⁵³⁰ It must be acknowledged that plans to ratify the Convention are in progress.⁵³¹ Positive actions on the part of Russia include its adoption of Special Recommendation IX, a new measure to combat transnational money laundering and terrorist financing, following a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) meeting in October.⁵³² Russia also has plans for the establishment of an intergovernmental agreement with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to counter “terrorism and other manifestations of transnational crime.”⁵³³ While Russia has made attempts to work with other international bodies on the issue of transnational crime, it is still uncertain how well it will comply with its specific G8 commitments. Corruption appears to be an increasing problem in Russia; it fell to 90th place on the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index in 2004 from 86th place in 2003.⁵³⁴ Concerns include President Putin’s treatment of Yuko’s, Russia’s second largest oil company, which has been sold back into state hands.⁵³⁵ Despite the launch of a major corruption fighting campaign in October, government still faces much criticism.⁵³⁶ Much action is needed from Russia in fighting corruption and

⁵²⁷ www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2004/11/21sengen_e.html

⁵²⁸ www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2004/chap3-c.pdf

⁵²⁹ www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html#declaration

⁵³⁰ United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Signatories

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

⁵³¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, “Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Antonio Maria Costa, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention,” [unofficial translation]. *Information and Press Releases*, 22 September 2004.

www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcbb3/c098e84e4a8d6c87c3256f18002a9613?OpenDocument

⁵³² Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, “On the Outcome of a Visit Paid by Ong Keng Yong, Secretary General of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), to Russia,” [unofficial translation]. *Information and Press Releases*, 4 October 2004.

www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/735103733F3B073FC3256F240030D793?OpenDocument

⁵³³ Financial Action Task Force, “FATF targets cross-border cash movements by terrorists and criminals,” *NCCT Reports and News Releases*. 22 October 2004. www.fatf-gafi.org/pdf/PR-20041022_en1.pdf

⁵³⁴ Transparency International, “Corruption Perceptions Index 2004,” 20 October 2004
www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2004/2004.10.20.cpi.en.html

⁵³⁵ “Russia launches anti-corruption campaign.” *Xinhua News Agency*, 26 October 2004.

⁵³⁶ *Ibid.*

improving transparency in order to comply to the commitments it agreed to at the 2004 G8 summit.

7. United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has taken positive steps toward meeting its commitments concerning transnational crime at the Sea Island summit, although full compliance has not yet been realized. On December 14th, 2000, the United Kingdom signed the UN Convention on Transnational Crime; however it has not yet ratified the act, aspects of which are crucial to the fight against corruption and transnational crime.⁵³⁷ More positively, in November, the Serious Organized Crime Agency was introduced to the House of Commons, where it was announced that various strategies involving, "investigation and prosecution of criminals involved in serious organised crime, the disruption of supply networks, the confiscation of criminal assets, the taxation of undeclared earnings and improving the defences of the financial sector and others against attack by organised criminals."⁵³⁸ This is a significant step taken by the UK towards meeting the criteria outlined by the G8 in Sea Island. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has recently commented on the fact that the UK "has a strong and comprehensive regime to combat money laundering," although there is still much to be done by the government of the UK in order to achieve full compliance before July.⁵³⁹

8. United States: 0

The United States has taken notable steps in fighting corruption and improving transparency since the Sea Island summit. On August 27, 2004, President Bush ordered new policy stating that "[t]o the maximum extent consistent with applicable law, agencies shall give the highest priority to (i) the detection, prevention, disruption, preemption, and mitigation of the effects of transnational terrorist activities against the territory, people, and interests of the United States of America."⁵⁴⁰ The US worked with G8 partner nations in October 2004 when it hosted a two day foreign affairs meeting of the G8 in Washington, D.C. to work with Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Peru in their fight against corruption.⁵⁴¹ Positive actions were also taken on November 21, 2004 when the US launched with its Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) partners, the Santiago Commitment to Fight Corruption and Ensure Transparency and the APEC Course of Action on Fighting Corruption and Ensuring Transparency.⁵⁴² This supports the United States commitment to detect, recover and return illicitly acquired assets. In addition the US has initiated a program supported by a commitment of \$2.5 million over four years to help developing countries meet their anticorruption commitments with the APEC Anticorruption and Transparency Capacity Building Program.⁵⁴³⁵⁴⁴ Positive actions continued in December when "Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Robert

⁵³⁷ www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html#declaration

⁵³⁸ www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmbills/005/en/05005x-a.htm

⁵³⁹ www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/D57/97/D579755E-BCDC-D4B3-19632628BD485787.pdf

⁵⁴⁰ www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/08/20040827-5.html

⁵⁴¹ www.state.gov/e/rls/rm/2004/36867.htm

⁵⁴² www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/11/20041121-4.html

⁵⁴³ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁴ www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/11/20041121-3.html

Charles announced a \$500,000 contribution by the U.S. Government to the United Nations [Office on Drugs and Crime] to help promote the ratification and implementation of the new United Nations Convention Against Corruption.”⁵⁴⁵ This money will be used by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to create a program that would implement regional workshops as outlined in their G8 commitment.⁵⁴⁶ Despite the fact that the US has yet to meet all of the commitments made at the Sea Island summit, it has made significant contributions to the fight against corruption and the improvement of transparency.

9. European Union: 0

The European Union has undertaken initiatives which indicate partial compliance with the commitment made at the Sea Island Summit. Partial compliance was achieved through the EU’s heavy involvement in asset recovery workshops, case co-ordination and the exploration of anti-corruption best practices. EU compliance was mainly the result of the work conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF).⁵⁴⁷ The EU and OLAF hosted the Fifth Conference of International Investigators during the month of September 2004. The conference discussed...“the ‘Uniform Guidelines’ [that] will help all bodies involved in international inquiries to carry out their investigations efficiently and in an open, transparent and accountable manner and thereby ensure the protection of fundamental rights.... The Conference also analysed the questions that usually arise during the final phase of an inquiry when it comes to preparing the referral of a case to a national judicial authority and to the recovery of assets.”⁵⁴⁸ OLAF hosted a training seminar November 24th –26th, 2004 focusing on the discussion of...“strategies and tools in the prevention of fraud and corruption by means of information and communication.”⁵⁴⁹ Case co-ordination was the theme of the OLAF conference on Co-operation with Public Prosecutors in November 2004. “The activity was designed to keep participants informed on OLAF’s proceedings and to further streamline the investigative work of the Office with a view towards judicial follow up measures...the aim of an investigation is to respect all relevant national rules in order to have a case, which is sufficiently well founded to send it to the national prosecution offices.”⁵⁵⁰ Rules concerning the due diligence of politically exposed persons, part of the commitment at the Sea Island Summit, are set out in a 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, including terrorist financing, dated June 30th, 2004, in Section 3,

⁵⁴⁵ www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/other/39714.htm

⁵⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁷ *Welcome to OLAF, The European Anti-Fraud Office*. December 23, 2004.

europa.eu.int/comm/anti_fraud/index_en.html

⁵⁴⁸ *Fifth Conference of International Investigators*. OLAF Press Releases. December 23, 2004.

europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=OLAF/04/16&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁵⁴⁹ *OLAF Seminar on Anti-Fraud Communication*. OLAF Press Releases. December 23, 2004.

europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=OLAF/04/23&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁵⁵⁰ *OLAF co-operation with public prosecutors*. OLAF Press Releases. December 27th, 2004.

europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=OLAF/04/22&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

Article 11.551 This directive is not yet law, but is a foundation for future action. The EU appears to be on its way to achieving full compliance before 2005 summit.

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⁵⁵¹ *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, including terrorist financing.* December 27th, 2004. europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/lip/latest/doc/2004/com2004_0448en01.doc

Transport Security

Commitment

“Accelerate development of international standards for the interoperability of government-issued smart chip passports and other government-issued identity documents. We will work for implementation by the 2005 Summit.”

G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative

Background

SAFTI measures are part of an overall movement to ensure not just safer travel standards in light of terrorist attacks targeting civilian travel means like airline and train, but also more secure transfers of goods given present threats of ‘dirty bomb’ tactics terrorists may employ to cripple world economic activity. The measures are designed to identify and target potential and real threats to personal and national security and economic well being, preventing these threats from realizing through international data systems containing information pertinent to assessing individual threat levels.

The commitment calls for countries to make standards for the interoperability of e-passports and government documents, and for the member countries to implement them by July 2005. While all member countries have agreed to the set standards, only the US seems prepared for implementation by the agreed upon time, as American e-Passports are scheduled to come into service in March 2005. Thus, only the US receives a 1 for full implementation and all other member countries receive 0's, as works in progress.

Assessment

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

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: 0

Canada has made minimal efforts in the implementation of biometric passports by 2005 in accordance with its Sea Island commitment. Since the G8 summit in June 2004, the Canadian

government has only taken two notable actions on the issue. It had publicly announced plans to include biometric features on the Canadian passport, and made an inclusion of biometrics to the *Canadian Passport Order*.

Canada planned to start the issuance of passports. In the first major initiative towards compliance, Dan Kingsbury of the Passport Office of Canada acknowledged publicly in July 2004 plans to use digitized photographs that “could allow some form of biometric identification — measuring facial features or an iris scan —” in electronic passports (e-Passports)⁵⁵². This announcement was released by briefing notes attained by The Canadian Press⁵⁵³. Other biometrics information that was also announced to be contained in the e-Passport includes holder’s name and birth date⁵⁵⁴. Kingsbury also reported that an initial trial period for this e-Passport would take place for Canadian diplomats in the first half of 2005⁵⁵⁵. Only when the trial period is successful will the government plan on introducing the e-Passport to the general public⁵⁵⁶. The briefing notes acknowledged a budget of \$10.3 million over three years allocated by the government for developing “‘internationally respected’ travel identification” — meaning the likelihood of Canada implementation by July 2005 as prescribed by the commitment is slim to none⁵⁵⁷.

The second step the Canadian government took towards compliance was the execution of an order to amend the *Canadian Passport Order* in September 2004⁵⁵⁸. Regarding biometrics, two subsections of section 8.1 of the Order were amended⁵⁵⁹. The first called for the right of the Passport Office to “convert any information submitted by an applicant into a digital biometric format” for the e-Passport, and the second amendment was for the right of the Passport Office to “convert an applicant’s photograph into a biometric template for the purpose of verifying the applicant’s identity, including nationality, and entitlement to obtain or remain in possession of a passport.”⁵⁶⁰ The two amendments constituted Order P.C. 2004-951⁵⁶¹.

Lastly, Canada, through APEC, has also committed to developing systems for sharing passport alerts to help combat terrorism and improve travel safety for business and other travelers in the region. This system, called the Regional Movement Alert List (RMAL), will “automatically share data on lost and stolen passports” between APEC countries.⁵⁶²

⁵⁵² “New passports could allow use of biometrics: report,” CBC News (Toronto) 19 July 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.cbc.ca/ory/canada/national/2004/07/19/passport_digital040719.html

⁵⁵³ “Canada to begin issuing high-tech passports,” CTV News (Toronto) 18 July 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005 www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/ory/CTVNews/1090187452237_3?s_name=&no_ads=

⁵⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁸ “Order Amending the Canadian Passport Order,” Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 1 September 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 canadagazette.gc.ca/partII/2004/20040922/html/si113-e.html

⁵⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁶¹ Ibid.

⁵⁶² Joint statement by U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, Chilean Minister of Interior Jose Miguel Insulza and Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer, “APEC Economies to Develop a Regional Movement Alert List System,” Office of the Spokesman, Department of State, Washington, DC, November 19, 2004. Date of Access: 2 January 2005 www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/38495.htm.

2. France: 0

France has demonstrated a great degree of compliance with its G8 commitment. Much of the state's compliance has been done through its membership in the European Union and its participation in the Schengen 'acquis'. More specifically, on December 13th 2004, the European Council voted in favour of regulations concerning the issuing of biometric passports in member states that are part of the Schengen Treaty.⁵⁶³ France was also a participant in the 6th International Porvoo Group Conference in Rome, held on November 9th and 10th, 2004. The conference was centered on the topic of "Interoperable European Electronic Identities."⁵⁶⁴ Resolutions 4 and 6 of the conference recognized "the important developments underway in the high interest topic area 'Biometrics in Passports and ID-cards'" and "support for interoperability standards."⁵⁶⁵ Resolution 3 of the Conference noted the progress of member state countries and noted "France will officially launch an eID cards tender by Mid December 2004."⁵⁶⁶ All of the conference's resolutions passed unanimously.⁵⁶⁷ There is no evidence of such a card being launched at the present time, however this statement of intentions is proof that France is intent on fulfilling its G8 commitment. Furthermore, France, more specifically its Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry, has shown support for smart card technology through its patronage of the Cartes & IT Security 2004 industrial fair that took place in Paris-Nord Villepintes, France on 2-4 November 2004.⁵⁶⁸

3. Germany: 0

Germany is taking steps towards implementing the SAFTI initiatives. Much of that progress though, is through multilateral channels such as the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Council of Europe as opposed to self-initiated national-level action.

According to a statement by the German Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Government is "pushing for the use of biometric procedures in border controls at the EU level, [such as] inclusion of biometric features in visa and residence permits, as well as in passports for EU nationals."⁵⁶⁹ Furthermore, in the Keynote Speech by Federal Minister of the Interior Otto Schily for the 4th International Conference "The Global Impact of Terrorism" at the

⁵⁶³ Council of the European Union; Council Regulation on Standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States; regier.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/04/15/15152.en04.pdf; Brussels; 10 December 2004.

⁵⁶⁴ Porvoo 6 Invited Seminar on Electronic Identity Homepage; www.neor.uniroma2.it/porvoo6/.

⁵⁶⁵ Resolutions of the Porvoo 6eID Group Meeting; www.neor.uniroma2.it/porvoo6/doc/Resolutions-Porvoo-6-eID-Group-Meting-FINAL.PDF; Rome; 9-10 November 2004; Page 2.

⁵⁶⁶ Ibid. Page 1.

⁵⁶⁷ Ibid. Page 1.

⁵⁶⁸ Cartes 2004 & IT Security 2004 Website; Institutional Partners; www.cartes.com/en/frameset_dyn.htm?URL=E_partenaires/E1_initutionnels.htm.

⁵⁶⁹ "Combating Terrorism," Statement on the Federal Ministry of the Interior Website. Date of Access: 3 January 2005

www.bmi.bund.de/cln_011/nn_148716/Internet/Content/Themen/Innere__Sicherheit__allgemein/DatenundFakten/Combating__terrorism__en.html.

Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) in Herzliya, Israel, on 11 September 2004, the German approach was re-iterated: “for a comprehensive approach to fighting terrorism, we must take coordinated action in a wide variety of areas: for example, in law concerning foreigners and private associations, in the area of border control and visa policy, in document security and biometrics, and, not least, in opposing money laundering and the financing of terrorism.”⁵⁷⁰ In the spirit of this commitment, “PG PMB” (Project Group on Identity Documents, Registration and Biometrics) was created within the Ministry of the Interior to, among other things, “implement the Federal Government’s overall strategy on the use of biometrics to increase security in Germany.”⁵⁷¹

Through EU cooperation, German participation in the Schengen ‘acquis’ has ensured coordinated efforts towards implementing SAFTI measures. More specifically, on December 13th 2004, the European Council voted in favour of regulations concerning the issuing of biometric passports in member states that are part of the Schengen Treaty.⁵⁷²

However on its own, Germany is still far from implementing Smart Chip Passports. American Secretary of State Colin Powell, testifying before U.S. Congress in spring 2004, announced that “none of the larger countries — for example, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy or Spain -- will begin issuing passports with standardized biometrics by [the October 26th 2004] deadline” imposed by Congress on foreign VWP visitor passports and “may not come on-line until well into 2006.”⁵⁷³ Subsequently Congress extended the deadline for foreign nationals to provide biometric passports for 1 year, until 2005.

4. Italy: 0

Italy has consistently maintained a strong role in the propagation of “smart” forms of identification, even before the Sea Island Summit it was the first European country to introduce smart chip equipped passports.⁵⁷⁴

As far as Italian commitments to assist with the development of interoperable smart chip passports and identity documents, the process is intrinsically linked with the European Union.

⁵⁷⁰ Keynote Speech by Federal Minister of the Interior Otto Schily for the 4th International Conference "The Global Impact of Terrorism" at the Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) in Herzliya, Israel, on 11 September 2004, Monday 13 September 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005
www.bmi.bund.de/cln_006/nn_148716/Internet/Content/Nachrichten/Reden/2004/09/4th__International__Conference_the_global_impact_of_terrorism.html.

⁵⁷¹ “Functions of the PG PMB,” Statement on the Federal Ministry of the Interior Website. Date of Access: 3 January 2005

www.bmi.bund.de/cln_011/nn_148716/Internet/Content/Ministerium/Organigramm/Referate/PG__PMB__Aufgaben__engl.html.

⁵⁷² Council of the European Union; Council Regulation on Standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States; regier.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/04/15/15152.en04.pdf; Brussels; 10 December 2004.

⁵⁷³ Colin L. Powell, Secretary of State, “Passports and Visas with Embedded Biometrics and the October Deadline,” Prepared Testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC, April 21, 2004. Date of Access: 23 December 2004 www.state.gov/secretary/rm/31639.htm.

⁵⁷⁴ European Biometrics Forum, “Italy First Country To Launch Electronic Passport” [December 16, 2003] www.eubiometricforum.com/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=95&Itemid=1

This is consistent with the EU's approach to create technological standards that will then be adopted by individual member states.⁵⁷⁵ The EU itself has taken action recently to ensure some degree of standardization, on December 13, 2004 the General Affairs Council passed a regulation which outlined some technical specification and worked towards "harmonizing security standard features,"⁵⁷⁶ in the Schengen 'acquis'. Italy as a member state is naturally a part of this process.

There have also been national efforts to improve the interoperability of Italian biometric systems. In October 2004 the National Center for Information Technology In The Public Sector (CNIPA) published a set of biometric guidelines for the Italian government. Part of the aim was to ensure that further progress in the field would be in line with international standards.⁵⁷⁷ Both the report and the conference which followed were designed to provide some guidance as to how Italy could learn from other countries, especially EU members.⁵⁷⁸ Thus, Italy had retained a strong commitment to its SAFTI commitment earning it the mark of +1.

5. Japan: 0

Japan has made several notable efforts to meet the implementation of biometric passports by 2005. This has been achieved primarily through the involvement with the Asia IC Card Forum and through active state projects by several ministries of the government. With this consistent effort, Japan has showed a moderate level of compliance.

The Asia IC Card Forum (AICF) was founded in part by Japan and was officially inaugurated in June of 2004.⁵⁷⁹ At the AICF full session meeting on July 29, 2004 and July 30, 2004, the status of Japan's electronic passport (e-passport) was presented⁵⁸⁰, and a measure to follow a common pace for the standardization of "an Asian area" e-passport to meet the International Standardization Organization (ISO), and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), was also planned⁵⁸¹.

Japan showed a major step in compliance at the first Standards Committee Working Meeting of the AICF in Singapore on October 26-28, 2004, at which projects of biometric passports were

⁵⁷⁵ Mo, Maxine C., "Biometrics And Border Control: Beyond U.S.-VISIT", Digital ID World, September/October 2004, 20.

⁵⁷⁶ Interchange of Data Between Administrations (IDA), "Council Of EU Adopts Biometric Passports Regulation [December 17, 2004] europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3669

⁵⁷⁷ Centro Nazionale Per L'Informatica Nella Pubblica Amministrazione, "Linee Guida Per Le Tecnologie Biometriche www.cnipa.gov.it/site/_files/Linee%20guida-%20tecnologie%20biometriche.pdf, Pg 9.

⁵⁷⁸ Centro Nazionale Per L'Informatica Nella Pubblica Amministrazione "2004 La Biometria Entra Nell' e- Government [November 23, 2004] www.cnipa.gov.it/Site/it/IT/Eventi/i_convegni_-Cnipa/Convegno/Biometria.html

⁵⁷⁹ The Inaugural General Meeting, Asia IC Card Forum Official Website (Seoul) 11 June 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.asiaiccardforum.org/~ENG/news/newsl1.htm

⁵⁸⁰ About holding of the 1st steering committee, News on Asia IC Card Forum Official Website (Tokyo) 30 July 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.asiaiccardforum.org/~ENG/news/news2004073001.htm

⁵⁸¹ About the Asia Integrated Circuit Card Forum Secretariat Establishment, News on Asia IC Card Forum Official Website (Tokyo) 30 July 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.asiaiccardforum.org/~ENG/news/news2004073003.htm

discussed⁵⁸². Japan announced that e-passports would be introduced starting March of 2006⁵⁸³. Various ministries of the government of Japan are being involved in the Pilot Project Committee for e-passport, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; and the National Police Office⁵⁸⁴. At the conference, Japan presented plans for producing a prototype of the ICAO-PKD, and also announced a planned e-passport pilot test to take place at the Narita Airport, and an e-passports interoperability test session to be hosted by the Japanese government on March 8–10, 2005⁵⁸⁵. The interoperability test will be held under the auspices of the ICAO/NTWG, and will “test verifying compliance to the ICAO Specification and ISO/IEC 14443–1-4.”⁵⁸⁶ A demo e-passport is scheduled to be completed by the end of January 2005⁵⁸⁷.

In September of 2004, Japan received official approval from the United States’ Department of State for having satisfied the Border Security Act requirement, which asked for having in place a program to produce biometric passports⁵⁸⁸. In October of 2004, Japan submitted a report of reform recommendations to the United States, in which Japan had asked for an extension of the October 26, 2004 deadline for issuing biometric passports in order to participate in the United States visa waiver program⁵⁸⁹. In response, the United States Congress passed a bill to extend the deadline by one year to October 26, 2005⁵⁹⁰.

At the end of the year 2004, the Japanese government showed another significant step to compliance by announcing increased budget allocation for the e-passport project for fiscal year

⁵⁸² AICF Inaugural Standards Working Meeting & Conference, Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) of Singapore Official Website (Singapore) 1 November 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005

www.ida.gov.sg/idaweb/techdev/infopage.jsp?infopagecategory=&infopageid=I3084&versionid=5

⁵⁸³ Global Interoperability for e-passport, Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) of Singapore Official Website (Singapore) 1 November 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005

www.ida.gov.sg/idaweb/techdev/infopage.jsp?infopagecategory=articles:techdev&versionid=8&infopageid=I3070

⁵⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁶ Japan’s IC Card System, Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) of Singapore Official Website (Singapore) 1 November 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005

www.ida.gov.sg/idaweb/techdev/infopage.jsp?infopagecategory=articles:techdev&versionid=4&infopageid=I3094

⁵⁸⁷ Progress of e-passport live test project, Asia IC Card Forum Standard Committee (Japan) 3 December 2004.

Date of Access: 7 January 2005

www.asiaiccardforum.org/~KOR/news/jeju_pict/download/10_PKD%20Live%20Te%20for%20AICF.pdf

⁵⁸⁸ Recommendations by the Government of Japan to the Government of the United States regarding Regulatory Reform and Competition Policy, Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Official Website (Japan) 14 October 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.mofa.go.jp/region/n-america/us/report0410-1.pdf

⁵⁸⁹ Summary of Recommendations, Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Official Website (Japan) 15 October 2004.

Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.mofa.go.jp/region/n-america/us/report0410-3.pdf

⁵⁹⁰ Recommendations by the Government of Japan to the Government of the United States regarding Regulatory Reform and Competition Policy, Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Official Website (Japan) 14 October 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 www.mofa.go.jp/region/n-america/us/report0410-1.pdf

2005⁵⁹¹. The final budget that was set aside is 2.51 billion yen; it will go towards implementing passports with biometric features by April 1, 2005⁵⁹².

Additionally, in partnership with the APEC countries, Japan has committed to developing systems for sharing passport alerts to help combat terrorism and improve travel safety for business and other travelers in the region. This system, called the Regional Movement Alert List (RMAL), will “automatically share data on lost and stolen passports” between APEC countries.⁵⁹³

6. Russia: 0

Russia is actively complying with its commitment to develop international standards for interoperable government-issued smart-chip passports and identification documents. Primarily, this is demonstrated in the Russian Federation’s creation of a special interdepartmental working group with the mandate to establish the domestic regulatory and legal framework for the implementation of a biometric data passport (BDP) no later than 1 January 2006.⁵⁹⁴ Working group chair Viktor Ivanov expressed support for international efforts to implement BDPs at a recent meeting of the Council of the International Organization for Migration, stating, “Russia supports the measures undertaken by the leading countries to draw up and introduce passport and visa documents of a new generation that include biometric information. It is clear that while implementing this work, a close inter-governmental cooperation is required to develop coordinated approaches and common approaches.”⁵⁹⁵

Established by Prime Minister Vladimir Putin in the wake of a series of terrorists attacks in Russia in September 2004, the special interdepartmental working group chaired by presidential aide Viktor Ivanov with deputy chairs Rashid Nurgaliyev (Interior Minister) and Leonid Reiman (Minister of Information Technology and Communication) is also mandated with the creation of “financial-economic terms for the development and introduction of technologies that would meet world standards” and “is entrusted with the development of external political measures, including in the format of meetings of G8 interior and justice ministers, as well as the framework of regional cooperation to ensure the unification and mutual recognition of the passport-and-visa control technologies.”⁵⁹⁶ At the 25 December 2004 meeting of the CIS Interior Minister Council,

⁵⁹¹ “Budget set aside for new anticounterfeit passports in FY 2005,” Kyodo News (Kyodo) 22 December 2004. Date of Access: 28 December 2004 asia.news.yahoo.com/041222/kyodo/d874lkj80.html

⁵⁹² “Safer passports, U.N. staff boost eyed in FY 2005 budget,” Kyodo News (Kyodo) 24 December 2004. Date of Access: 28 December 2004 asia.news.yahoo.com/041224/kyodo/d875n1u00.html

⁵⁹³ Joint Statement by U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, Chilean Minister of Interior Jose Miguel Insulza and Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer, “APEC Economies to Develop a Regional Movement Alert List System,” Office of the Spokesman, Department of State, Washington, DC, November 19, 2004. Date of Access: 2 January 2005 www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/38495.htm.

⁵⁹⁴ “Russia to issue biometric passports.” European Communities eGovernment News. 23 September 2004. Date of Access: 30 December 2004 europa.eu.int:80/ida/en/document/3300.

⁵⁹⁵ Statement by Mr. Viktor Ivanov, Assistant to the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation. Council for the International Organization for Migration, 88th Session High-Level Segment. 30 November 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/GOVERNING/EN/ivanov_english.pdf

⁵⁹⁶ “Putin Orders Introduction of Biometric Data Passports in Russia” FindBiometrics.com/ITAR-TASS 20 September 2004. Date of Access: 30 December 2004. www.findbiometrics.com/Pages/feature%20articles/putin.html

Interior Minister Nurgaliyev proposed the introduction of a common biometric identification system “CIS-Visit” worked out in Kazakhstan, requiring the formation of a united database that would form the basis of a BDP system corresponding to international standards.⁵⁹⁷

Russia continues to negotiate the establishment of four Russia-EU ‘common spaces’⁵⁹⁸ with the stated aim of concluding an agreement by May 2005.⁵⁹⁹ Russian Federation spokesman Alexander Yakovenko stated in relation to the establishment of the second ‘common space’ for ‘freedom, security and justice’ that it, “is regarded by the sides as a major structure called upon to assist the ensuring of the security of people, including measures of a sectoral character, the fight against terrorism and cross-border crime, and the strengthening of personal rights and freedoms; on the whole to help create a single European space without dividing lines and visa barriers.”⁶⁰⁰ This sentiment was echoed on 30 November 2004 in working group chair Viktor Ivanov’s statement to the 88th Session, High-Level Segment, of the Council of the International Organization for Migration linking the advancement towards the Russian Federation’s securing no-visa status in Europe with the signing of an agreement on mutual facilitation of visual procedures with the EC and the coordinated development of a BDP system as a means to combat illegal migration “and related negative consequences.”⁶⁰¹

Finally, Russia in partnership with the APEC countries, committed to developing systems for sharing passport alerts to help combat terrorism and improve travel safety for business and other travelers in the region. This system, called the Regional Movement Alert List (RMAL), will “automatically share data on lost and stolen passports” between APEC countries.⁶⁰²

⁵⁹⁷ “CIS interior ministers sign anti-terrorism measures plan” ITAR-TASS. 25 December 2004. Date of Access: 30 December 2004. www.tass.ru/eng/prnt.html?NewsID=1598377.

⁵⁹⁸ The four Russia-EU ‘common spaces’ under negotiation are: the Common Economic Space; the Common Space for Freedom, Security and Juice; Common External Security; and the Space for Research, Education and Culture. Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs Answers Russian Media Questions on the Russia-European Union Relationship. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Information and Press Department. 25 November 2004. Date of Access: 28 November 2004. www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/bb11a3781bc5f22fc3256f58002fc1f0?OpenDocument

⁵⁹⁹ Russian President Vladimir Putin’ Opening Remarks and Replies to Questions at Joint Press Conference Following Russia-EU Summit, The Hague, November 25, 2004. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Information and Press Department. 26 November 2004. Date of Access: 28 November 2004. www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/e4523bf3a38f6633c3256f58005756d6?OpenDocument

⁶⁰⁰ Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs Answers Russian Media Questions on the Russia-European Union Relationship. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Information and Press Department. 25 November 2004. Date of Access: 28 November 2004. www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/bb11a3781bc5f22fc3256f58002fc1f0?OpenDocument

⁶⁰¹ Statement by Mr. Viktor Ivanov, Assistant to the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation. Council for the International Organization for Migration, 88th Session High-Level Segment. 30 November 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/GOVERNING/EN/ivanov_english.pdf

⁶⁰² Joint Statement by U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, Chilean Minister of Interior Jose Miguel Insulza and Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer, “APEC Economies to Develop a Regional Movement Alert List System,” Office of the Spokesman, Department of State, Washington, DC, November 19, 2004. Date of Access: 2 January 2005 www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/38495.htm.

7. United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has made significant progress in complying with its commitment to develop international standards for the interoperability of government-issued smart chip passports and other government-issued identity documents, primarily through its introduction of the Identity Card Bill in the UK Parliament and its participation in the development of the European Council's regulations on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States.

Announced in the 23 November 2004 Queen's Speech to Parliament⁶⁰³ and introduced to Parliament on 29 November 2004, the government's Identity Card Bill (if passed) will allow for the creation of a national identity register. The national identity register will combine traditional identification information (name, address, date of birth, nationality and immigration status) with biometric identifiers (face recognition, digital fingerprinting and iris patterns) to be included in smart chip passports and national identity cards.⁶⁰⁴ Then-Home Secretary David Blunkett stated that the first national identity cards would be issued in 2008, when biometric passports would become compulsory, but suggested that Parliament could decide whether to make owning but not carrying national identity cards compulsory "in 2011 or 2012."⁶⁰⁵ The Bill has raised some domestic concerns over privacy issues and the cost-effectiveness of the program, estimated to be 415 million pounds per year for the biometric passport component and 85 million pounds per year for the national identity cards component,⁶⁰⁶ but there is no indication in the wake of Secretary Blunkett's resignation the British government has any plans to delay passage of the Identity Cards Bill. Home Secretary Charles Clarke stated recently, "I certainly shall not pause — I will go ahead with the legislation."⁶⁰⁷ Members of the House of Commons voted 385 to 93 on December 2004 to give the Identity Card Bill a second reading and defeated an opposition motion to reject the bill 306 to 93 in a separate vote.⁶⁰⁸

The United Kingdom has also actively participated in the development of the Council of the European Union's biometric passport regulations. At an 18 October 2004 Florence meeting of "G5" interior ministers the United Kingdom entered into a broad agreement to promote both face recognition and digital fingerprinting as biometrics in all EU passports, moving one step further than the EU's proposed regulations and standards for security features and biometrics in EU

⁶⁰³ "Full text of the 2004 Queen's Speech" BBC News. 23 November 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4034947.m

⁶⁰⁴ Identity Cards Bill, as introduced in the House of Commons on 29 November 2004 [Bill 8]. The United Kingdom Parliament. 29 November 2004. Date of Access: 28 December 2004.

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmbills/008/2005008.pdf. Identity Cards Bill Explanatory Notes [Bill 8—EN]. The United Kingdom Parliament. 29 November 2004. Date of Access: 28 December 2004.

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmbills/008/en/05008x--.htm

⁶⁰⁵ "Blair denies terror hype claims." BBC News. 23 November 2004. Date of Access: 29 November 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/1/hi/uk_politics/4036843.m

⁶⁰⁶ "Revolt looms in ID cards debate." BBC News. 20 December 2004. Date of Access: 20 December 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/1/hi/uk_politics/4109681.m

⁶⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁸ "ID cards plans pass fir hurdle." BBC News. 21 December 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005. news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4109681.m

citizens' passports of 18 February 2004 which called only for face recognition biometrics.⁶⁰⁹ At the 2613rd Council of the European Union Council Meeting on Justice and Home Affairs on 25-26 October 2004 in Luxembourg, the United Kingdom participated in the agreement to include digital fingerprints as a second mandatory biometric identifier in future Member States' passports. The meeting also agreed that a facial image of the holder will have to be included in all EU passports issued 18 months after the date of adoption of technical specifications to implement the Council Regulations on "standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States," with digital fingerprints mandatory after 36 months.⁶¹⁰ On 9 December 2004 the United Kingdom issued a 'unilateral statement' in conjunction with the Council of the European Union's decision of mandatory inclusion of facial recognition and digital fingerprint biometrics in future passports and travel documents issued by Member States stating, "The United Kingdom recalls that, under the Protocols on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland and on integrating the Schengen *aquis* into the framework of the European Union, it has the right to take part in the adoption of this measure. It regrets that it has been denied that right. The adoption of this measure is without prejudice to the United Kingdom's legal position, and its right to take such legal steps in accordance with that position as it considers necessary."⁶¹¹

The United Kingdom also signed a US\$244 million contract with Northrop Grumman Information Technology of Herndon to provide advanced biometric identification technology to law enforcement agencies. The IDENT1 contract will replace the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System with a system combining traditional law enforcement data (e.g. vehicle information, phone numbers, property information) with biometric information and allow for biometric information to be searched and fused. The new program will expand information exchange with cross-border systems, and will later include mobile fingerprint checking, facial imaging and video identification. Under the IDENT1 program, other biometric identifier capabilities such as iris scans may be added in the future.⁶¹²

8. United States: +1

The United States is actively complying with SAFTI, though the implementation process is a slow one. The main executive departments responsible for this implementation are the United States Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security, while several other departments play lesser, issue-specific roles.

⁶⁰⁹ "G5 countries agree to include fingerprint scans in passports." eGovernment News. 19 October 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2005. europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3403/355 Proposal for a Council Regulation on Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports. Commission of the European Communities. 18 February 2004. Date of Access: 30 December 2004. europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2004/com2004_0116en01.pdf

⁶¹⁰ "Future EU passports to include fingerprint scans." eGovernment News. 27 October 2004. Date of Access: 30 December 2004. europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3421/330. Press Release, 2613rd Council Meeting, Justice and Home Affairs. Council of the European Union. 26 October 2004. Date of Access: 30 December 2004. ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82414.pdf

⁶¹¹ Addendum to the "A" item note. Council of the European Union. 9 December 2004. Date of Access: 30 December 2004. www.atwatch.org/news/2004/dec/bio-passports-reg-uk.pdf

⁶¹² "Northrop Grumman Wins U.K. Fingerprinting Job" The Washington Post. 20 December 2004. p.E04

In an effort to enhance document interoperability through international standards in accordance with the SAFTI Action Plan, America is implementing a national smart chip passport. The biometric data, namely a digital image of the bearer's face and a variety of other biographic information, will be stored on the electronic chip embedded in the cover of the passport. This information will be universally readable in compliance with the guidelines set out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in order to verify the bearer's identity to foster enhanced security.⁶¹³

In an appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 15th, 2004, Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs Maura Harty testified that the United States is currently "embedding biometrics into U.S. passports" in compliance with "the ICAO biometric standard" as part of continued efforts "to strengthening border security."⁶¹⁴ Three days earlier, on June 12th, 2004, the United States Government Printing Office (GPO) issued "the final Request for Proposal (RFP) to procure the technological components needed to produce the first U.S. biometric passport," one of the final steps before the actual production of the new contactless chip passports.⁶¹⁵ In addition, the "FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report" released in December 2004 states "the [State] Department expects to begin issuing new passports to the public by March 2005" which is "on target" with internal State Department forecasts.⁶¹⁶ Notwithstanding unforeseen delays, a multi-nation interoperability test of the new passport system is scheduled for February 2005, with New Zealand and Australia being two of the partner-states expected to participate in the test.⁶¹⁷

In addition to updating passport technologies, the United States has begun improving its adjudication and scrutinization processes to enhance security. The United States began information-sharing with INTERPOL in May 2004, helping to set the standard for the international information exchange component of SAFTI by "transferring information on more than 300,000 lost or stolen passports" from American databases to the international organization.⁶¹⁸ The American Consular Lost and Stolen Passports (CLASP) database, created in

⁶¹³ Colin L. Powell, Secretary of State, "Passports and Visas with Embedded Biometrics and the October Deadline," Prepared Testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC, April 21, 2004. Date of Access: 23 December 2004 www.state.gov/secretary/rm/31639.htm.

⁶¹⁴ Maura Harty, Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, "Remarks before the Senate Judiciary Committee," Washington, DC, June 15, 2004. Date of Access: 23 December 2004 www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/othertmy/37011.htm.

⁶¹⁵ Media Release, Office of the Spokesman, "Biometric Passport Procurement Moves Forward," Office of the Spokesman, United States Department of State, Washington, DC, July 15, 2004. Date of Access: 18 December 2004 www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/34423.htm.

⁶¹⁶ Strategic Goal 6: American Citizens — Performance Results for Performance Goal 2: Effective And Timely Passport Issuance, With Document Integrity Assured," FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report, Released by the Bureau of Resource Management, United States Department of State, November 2004. Date of Access: 26 December 2004 www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/perfprt/2004/html/39027.htm.

⁶¹⁷ Maura Harty, Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, "Remarks before the Senate Judiciary Committee," Washington, DC, June 15, 2004. Date of Access: 23 December 2004 www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/othertmy/37011.htm.

⁶¹⁸ Maura Harty, Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs, "Testimony on 9/11 Commission Report Recommendations", Statement Before the House International Relations Committee, Washington, DC, Augu 19, 2004. Date of Access: 12 December 2004 www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/othertmy/35592.htm.

2002 and shared internationally in 2004, “provides lost and stolen U.S. passport data to all Ports of Entry (POE) within seconds of receiving the information.”⁶¹⁹

Furthermore, the United States, in partnership with the APEC countries, committed to developing systems for sharing passport alerts to help combat terrorism and improve travel safety for business and other travelers in the region. This system, called the Regional Movement Alert List (RMAL), will “automatically share data on lost and stolen passports” between APEC countries.⁶²⁰

9. European Union: 0

The European Union has shown marked compliance with its G8 commitment concerning smart-chip documentation. At the General Affairs Council meeting in Brussels on December 13th, 2004 the Council adopted a regulation mandating the inclusion of biometric information in future passports and travel documents issued by EU Member States.⁶²¹ The regulation states, “Passports and travel documents shall include a storage medium which shall contain a facial image. Member States shall also include fingerprints in interoperable formats”⁶²². National identity cards, temporary passports and travel documents issued by member states are not bound by these regulations.⁶²³ The regulation will enter into force twenty days after its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.⁶²⁴ From that date onwards, Member states will be obliged apply these regulations in a time frame of 18 months for facial images and 36 months for fingerprints.⁶²⁵ The regulation is an extension of the Schengen ‘acquis’, therefore the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark are not bound by it.⁶²⁶ These member states have a six-month delay to decided whether or not implement the regulation.⁶²⁷ The European Parliament had on December 2nd, 2004, prior to the Council’s decision, voted in favour of biometric passport regulations.⁶²⁸ However, it sustained that only facial images should be compulsive biometric identifiers.⁶²⁹

*Compiled by Kevin Keane, Claire Chow, Brendan Dahlin Nolan,
Nick Pasquino and Beth Williams*

⁶¹⁹ Ibid.

⁶²⁰ Joint Statement by U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, Chilean Minister of Interior Jose Miguel Insulza and Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer, “APEC Economies to Develop a Regional Movement Alert List System,” Office of the Spokesman, Department of State, Washington, DC, November 19, 2004. Date of Access: 2 January 2005 www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/38495.htm.

⁶²¹ “Council of the EU adopts biometric passports regulation”; eGovernment News; europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3669/194; 17 December 2004.

⁶²² Council of the European Union; Council Regulation on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States; regier.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/04/15/15152.en04.pdf; Brussels; 10 December 2004; Page 6.

⁶²³ Ibid. Page 6.

⁶²⁴ Ibid. Page 9.

⁶²⁵ Ibid. Page 9.

⁶²⁶ “Council of the EU adopts biometric passports regulation”; eGovernment News; europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3669/194; 17 December 2004.

⁶²⁷ Ibid.

⁶²⁸ Ibid.

Debt Relief: Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

Commitment

“We are committed to fully implementing the HIPC initiative and to supporting debt sustainability in the poorest countries through debt relief and grant financing. To that end, we have asked our finance ministers to:

- Work with other donors and the other international financial institutions to extend the sunset date of the HIPC initiative until December 31, 2006 and to provide the necessary financing for the completion of the initiative, including topping up where appropriate.
- Consider further measures that can help the poorest countries further address the sustainability of their debt.”⁶³⁰

Debt Sustainability for the Poorest

Background

Proposed by the World Bank and IMF and agreed by governments around the world in 1996, the HIPC Initiative was the first comprehensive approach to reduce the external debt of the world’s poorest, most heavily indebted countries, and represented an important step forward in placing debt relief within an overall framework of poverty reduction.⁶³¹ A major review of the program in 1999 resulted in significant enhancements of the original framework, and the establishment of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, which outlined pre-agreed structural reforms a program candidate must adhere to in order to qualify.⁶³² Since that time, good governance has been tied to debt relief.⁶³³ The topping-up of debt relief available to countries at completion point is crucial to ensure that a country remains resistant to exogenous shocks.⁶³⁴ The HIPC Initiative is a program designed under the framework of the UN Millennium Development Goals and its central objective is the propagation of sustainable development. James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, describes the initiative as a “comprehensive way to give countries the possibility of exiting from unsustainable debt. It is very good news for the poor of the world.”⁶³⁵

⁶²⁹ Ibid.

⁶³⁰ Office of the Press Secretary. ‘Debt Sustainability for the Poorest’. 10 June 2004. www.g8usa.gov/061004b.htm.

⁶³¹ World Bank. ‘The HIPC Debt Initiative’. September 2002. www.worldbank.org/hipc/about/hipcbr/hipcbr.htm.

⁶³² International Monetary Fund. ‘Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility Fact Sheet’.
www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/prgf.htm.

⁶³³ World Bank, ‘The HIPC Debt Initiative’.

⁶³⁴ World Bank, ‘Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative’, March 2003,
www.worldbank.org/hipc/hipcreview/Fact_Sheet_mar03.pdf.

⁶³⁵ James D. Wolfensohn. ‘The HIPC Debt Initiative’. September 2002.
www.worldbank.org/hipc/about/hipcbr/hipcbr.htm.

Assessment

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

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has partially complied with its debt relief commitments. The G8 African Action Plan has been a priority for Canada and it strongly endorses continued G8 engagement in the support of New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).⁶³⁶ “Canada supports 100 percent cancellation of sovereign debt, including commercial sovereign debt, for the ‘poorest eligible countries.’”⁶³⁷ In September 2004, Finance Minister Ralph Goodale announced that Canada would cancel approximately C\$7 million owed to it by Ethiopia, Senegal and Ghana under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.⁶³⁸ On 17 January 2005, Goodlae announced that Canada would cancel the C\$21-million debt owed to Ottawa by Madagascar as a further step towards implementing the HIPC Initiative.⁶³⁹

Minister Goodale is also active within British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s Commission for Africa. The Commission, which deals with debt relief for African nations as well as a number of other issues facing African countries, began its Canadian consultations on September 20, 2004.⁶⁴⁰ The consultation period ended on December 31, 2004 and its findings are expected to be released early in 2005.⁶⁴¹ While addressing the meeting of the Commission in Addis Ababa on October 7, 2004, Minister Goodale stressed the importance of widening the HIPC program to

⁶³⁶ Canadian International Development Agency. ‘Canadian Statement — UNGA Debate on NEPAD’. 18 October 2004. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/7BE40E0E86E1EDB885256F33004E0EC3?OpenDocument

⁶³⁷ Social Justice Committee — The Halifax Initiative. ‘Canada’s Position on Third World Debt.’ September 2003. www.halifaxinitiative.org/index.php/Issues_Debt_IMF/475

⁶³⁸ Reuters. ‘Canada Cancels Senegal, Ghana and Ethiopia Debts.’ 22 September 2004. www.globeinvestor.com/servlet/ArticleNews/story/ROC/20040922/2004-09-22T135414Z_01_N22182296_RTRIDST_0_BUSINESS-ECONOMY-CANADA-DEBT-COL.

⁶³⁹ “Canada Cancels All Debt Owed by Madagascar,” Ministry of Finance (Ottawa) 17 January 2005. Date of Access: 17 January 2005 [www.fin.gc.ca/news05/05-005e.html].

⁶⁴⁰ Department of Finance Canada. ‘Commission for Africa — General Overview’. 20 September 2004. www.fin.gc.ca/activty/consult/CFA-Gen_e.html.

⁶⁴¹ DFC. ‘Consultations on the Commission for Africa.’ October 2004. www.fin.gc.ca/activty/consult/Af_Dev_e.html.

provide relief for other poor nations while still “maintain[ing] the financial integrity of the IFIs.”⁶⁴² The Minister also commented that “Chancellor Brown’s proposal is a step in the right direction” (see section on the United Kingdom), although he did not commit Canada to the same bilateral forms of debt relief upon which the United Kingdom embarked this year.⁶⁴³

On October 2, 2004, the Minister addressed the International Monetary and Financial Commission in Washington, D.C. He applauded the progress made by the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, but cautioned that an extension of the sunset clause was necessary so that 11 African nations who had yet to fully implement peace accords could effectively stabilize their political situations prior to entering the Initiative.⁶⁴⁴ The staff of the IMF has proposed that the sunset clause of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative be extended to end-2006, in line with the Sea Island commitment to seek an extension of the HIPC sunset clause.⁶⁴⁵ This recommendation was endorsed by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank at their September 2004 meeting where the sunset date was indeed extended to December 2006.⁶⁴⁶ The one proviso was that the HIPC deadline extension would be restricted to “IDA-only and Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) eligible countries that have not yet benefited from HIPC debt relief and are assessed to have external public debt in excess of the enhanced HIPC Initiative thresholds after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms based on end-2004 debt data.” The IMF and World Bank also agreed to consider further extending the deadline beyond 2006 if warranted, “giving the challenges facing some countries.”⁶⁴⁷ Nevertheless, the agreement reached by the IMF and World Bank has still been criticized as “not sufficient” by Paul Toungui, the Minister of Finance for Gabon.⁶⁴⁸

On January 7, 2005, the Finance Ministers of the G7 announced that they would suspend all debt service receipts from nations affected by the Asian Tsunami until the IMF and World Bank has properly analyzed affected nations’ financial assistance needs.⁶⁴⁹ The Ministers will also seek assistance of this form from the Paris Club at its meeting on January 12, 2005.⁶⁵⁰ They did note, however, that no decision would be in violation of the laws of creditor countries.⁶⁵¹

⁶⁴² DFC. ‘Commission for Africa. Submission by: Ralph Goodale, Minister of Finance, Canada.’ 11 November 2004. www.fin.gc.ca/activty/consult/Af_ovr_e.html.

⁶⁴³ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁴ International Monetary and Financial Committee. ‘Statement by Mr. Goodale’. 02 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/am/2004/imfc/statem/eng/cane.pdf. p. 4.

⁶⁴⁵ IMF. ‘Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.’ 20 August 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf. p. 20.

⁶⁴⁶ “The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions” Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁶⁴⁷ “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁶⁴⁸ IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

⁶⁴⁹ G7 Finance Ministers. ‘Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.’ 7 January 2005. www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm050107.htm.

⁶⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁵¹ Ibid.

2. France: +1

France has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitments. France has long relied on debt relief as a primary component of its Official Development Assistance (ODA). In fact, in 2002, HIPC debt relief accounted for almost a quarter of France's ODA.⁶⁵² In particular, the OECD has lauded France's use of C2D (contrats de désendettement et de développement), a new instrument that "refinanc[es] ODA debt repayments from HIPCs through grants."⁶⁵³ Through these instruments, France has partially eliminated the debt of several HIPCs.

On October 3, 2004, France provided a total of €2 million to the Fiduciary Fund of the Republic of Burundi.⁶⁵⁴ More impressively, however, France effectively wiped out all of Senegal's debt to the French state as well as to private French financiers.⁶⁵⁵ An accord between the French and Senegalese governments was announced on November 29, 2004 wherein the total debt owed by Senegal to all French sources (private debts were subsumed by a State holding company) — amounting to €217 million — were to be eliminated.⁶⁵⁶ As well, through the auspices of the Paris Club, France participated in canceling or restructuring the debts of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Ethiopia and Ghana.⁶⁵⁷ The Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industry, Nicolas Sarkozy, also announced in September that the budget for the French Development Agency (AFD) would increase by 5%, which would be used in part to comply with the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.⁶⁵⁸ Despite France's positive contributions toward the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, it has not openly published a plan for the elimination of debt held by non-G8 nations or multilateral institutions.

The staff of the IMF has proposed that the sunset clause of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative be extended to end-2006, in line with the Sea Island commitment to seek an extension of the HIPC sunset clause.⁶⁵⁹ This recommendation was endorsed by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank at their September 2004 meeting where the sunset date was indeed extended to December 2006.⁶⁶⁰ The one proviso was that the HIPC deadline extension would be restricted to "IDA-only and Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) eligible countries that have not yet benefited from HIPC debt relief and are assessed to have external public debt in excess of the enhanced HIPC Initiative thresholds after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms based on

⁶⁵² OECD. *France. DAC Peer Review: Main Findings and Recommendations*. 2004.

www.oecd.org/document/11/0,2340,en_2649_33721_32070731_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁶⁵³ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁴ World Bank. 'France Provides a Grant of Two Million Euros to the Fiduciary Fund For the Payment of Burundi's Multilateral Debt.' 03 October 2004.

web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/0,,contentMDK:20265382~menuPK:336998~pagePK:64020865~piPK:149114~theSitePK:336992,00.html.

⁶⁵⁵ Libération. 'Le Chiffre: 217 millions d'euro'. 29 November 2004.

www.liberation.fr/page.php?Article=257829&AG.

⁶⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁷ Paris Club. 'News'. 16 December 2004. www.clubdeparis.org/en/index.php.

⁶⁵⁸ 'Intervention de M. Nicholas SARKOZY, ministre d'État, ministre de l'Économie, des finances et de l'Industrie. Réunion des ministres des Finances de la Zone franc.' 23 September 2004. www.minefi.gouv.fr/guide/index.phtml.

⁶⁵⁹ IMF. 'Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.' 20 August 2004.

www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf. p. 20.

⁶⁶⁰ "The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions" Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

end-2004 debt data.” The IMF and World Bank also agreed to consider further extending the deadline beyond 2006 of warranted, “giving the challenges facing some countries.”⁶⁶¹ Nevertheless, the agreement reached by the IMF and World Bank has still been criticized as “not sufficient” by Paul Toungui, the Minister of Finance for Gabon.⁶⁶²

On January 7, 2005, the Finance Ministers of the G7 announced that they would suspend all debt service receipts from nations affected by the Asian Tsunami until the IMF and World Bank has properly analyzed affected nations’ financial assistance needs.⁶⁶³ The Ministers will also seek assistance of this form from the Paris Club at its meeting on January 12, 2005.⁶⁶⁴ They did note, however, that no decision would be in violation of the laws of creditor countries.⁶⁶⁵

3. Germany: +1

Germany has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitments. Out of the 15 countries that have reached completion point in the HIPC initiative⁶⁶⁶ (this being the requirement for the countries to be considered for debt relief, cancellation or deferment), Germany forgave the debt of one since the Sea Island Summit: Ethiopia (€67 million, which is about 90% of the country’s external debt).⁶⁶⁷ Madagascar’s debt has also been rescheduled according to the HIPC initiative and will be repaid at a later date. Although Tanzania’s debts to Germany have not been cancelled, it receives substantial financial aid from Germany in the form of Financial and Technical Cooperation (€87.7 in 2004 out of a total of €1,303.2 million to be paid out until December 31, 2005).⁶⁶⁸ Along with the majority of the Paris Club creditors, Germany has offered to ‘provide complete write-off’ of Guyana’s debts if there is consensus between the members of the Club.⁶⁶⁹ Although Germany has not remitted the debt of the rest of the countries, it has been providing grants and technical assistance to most of them.

Altogether, Germany has spent approximately €32 million towards bilateral support and €290 million in debt cancellation⁶⁷⁰. The entire amount that Germany has committed to debt

⁶⁶¹ “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁶⁶² IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

⁶⁶³ G7 Finance Ministers, ‘Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.’

⁶⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁶ World Bank: Debt Department. ‘List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (38 countries)’. September 2004. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTDEBTDEPT/0,,contentMDK:20260049~menuPK:528655~pagePK:64166689~piPK:64166646~theSitePK:469043,00.html.

⁶⁶⁷ Auswärtiges Amt. ‘Foreign Policy: Ethiopia’. 13 December 2004. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=6600.

⁶⁶⁸ Auswärtiges Amt. ‘Country and Travel Information: Tanzania’. October 2004. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/laenderinfos/laender/laender_ausgabe_html?type_id=14&land_id=168.

⁶⁶⁹ IMF, ‘Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation’, p. 92.

⁶⁷⁰ The Times of Zambia. ‘Germany Ponders Direct Budget Support’. 20 December 2004. allafrika.com/stories/200412200058.html.

reduction/forgiveness under the HIPC initiative will total US\$6 billion⁶⁷¹. In a speech at the tenth meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee in October, 2004, the Finance Minister of the Federal Republic Hans Eichel pledged that Germany will continue to ‘forgive the bilateral debt of the eligible countries, in total worth over €6.5 billion, and to raise the debt relief adopted by the Paris Club for these countries to 100 percent’ once they have reached completion point. He also said that Germany will increase the development and debt relief spending as part of its GNP to 0.33% (because the country has been experiencing fiscal constraints) despite the official agreement for donor countries to contribute 0.7%.⁶⁷²

The staff of the IMF has proposed that the sunset clause of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative be extended to end-2006, in line with the Sea Island commitment to seek an extension of the HIPC sunset clause.⁶⁷³ This recommendation was endorsed by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank at their September 2004 meeting where the sunset date was indeed extended to December 2006.⁶⁷⁴ The one proviso was that the HIPC deadline extension would be restricted to “IDA-only and Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) eligible countries that have not yet benefited from HIPC debt relief and are assessed to have external public debt in excess of the enhanced HIPC Initiative thresholds after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms based on end-2004 debt data.” The IMF and World Bank also agreed to consider further extending the deadline beyond 2006 of warranted, “giving the challenges facing some countries.”⁶⁷⁵ Nevertheless, the agreement reached by the IMF and World Bank has still been criticized as “not sufficient” by Paul Toungui, the Minister of Finance for Gabon.⁶⁷⁶

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4. Italy: +1

Italy has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitments. Italy’s role in the advancement and restructuring of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative appears to be a largely passive one. Finance

⁶⁷¹ Auswärtiges Amt: Foreign Policy. ‘Developing country and emerging market debt’. January 2004.

www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/aussenwirtschaft/entwicklung/schulden_html.

⁶⁷² IMFC. ‘Statement by Mr. Eichel’. 02 October 2004. www.imf.org/External/AM/2004/imfc/statem/eng/deue.pdf.

⁶⁷³ IMF. ‘Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.’ 20 August 2004.

www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf. p. 20.

⁶⁷⁴ “The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions” Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁶⁷⁵ “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁶⁷⁶ IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004.

www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

⁶⁷⁷ G7 Finance Ministers, ‘Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.’

⁶⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁹ Ibid.

Minister Siniscalco, when addressing the IMFC in October 2004, stated that he approved of the extension of the HIPC Initiative's sunset clause, as this would allow "the remaining countries ... [to] join the initiative."⁶⁸⁰ He also called for greater surveillance of those nations that have completed the initiative and for broader support from other creditors in order for 'fair burden-sharing.'⁶⁸¹ In a speech to the Board of Directors of the IMF on the following day, Mr. Siniscalco expanded on his comments. He remarked on the need to retain country-specific debt analyses as the basis of HIPC debt relief, saying that a 100% debt reduction for all HIPCs would result in a departure from this earlier foundation and a significant moral hazard. Any deviation from the original program would represent "a failure of the HIPC initiative itself."⁶⁸² At a joint British-Italian Summit in July, 2004, Prime Ministers Blair and Berlusconi both stressed their support for the full implementation of the HIPC Initiative, but also recognized that aid must rely on other facets of economic development as well.⁶⁸³ On 27 October, 2004, the Italian government signed an accord with the Democratic Republic of Congo to forgive €45 million.⁶⁸⁴ Through the auspices of the Paris Club, Italy also participated in the reorganizations of the debts of the following HIPCs: Madagascar, Ethiopia, Ghana and Senegal.⁶⁸⁵

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⁶⁸⁰ IMF. 'International Monetary and Financial Committee: Statement by Mr. Siniscalco.' 02 October 2004.

www.dgt.tesoro.it/Aree-Docum/Relazioni-/Discorsi/Discorso-d16/discorso-Washington---2-ottobre-2004.pdf. p. 10.

⁶⁸¹ Ibid.

⁶⁸² IMF. 'Statement by the Hon. DOMENICO SINISCALCO, Governor of the Fund for ITALY, at the Joint Annual Discussion.' 03 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/am/2004/speeches/pr36e.pdf. p. 3.

⁶⁸³ 'UK-Italy Summit, London, 13 July 2004: Joint Statement'. 13 July 2004.

www.britishembassy.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1089125953217.

⁶⁸⁴ Paolo Lambruschi. 'Congo, taglio al debito'. *Avvenire*. 27 October 2004.

www.db.avvenire.it/avvenire/edizione_2004_10_27/oggi_frontiere.html.

⁶⁸⁵ Paris Club. 'News'.

⁶⁸⁶ IMF. 'Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.' 20 August 2004.

www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf. p. 20.

⁶⁸⁷ "The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions" Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁶⁸⁸ "IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative" International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

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5. Japan: +1

Japan has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitments. Despite the fact that Japan was the second largest donor nation by volume of ODA flows in 2003, its development assistance programs do have some troublesome implications for the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.⁶⁹³ In particular, partly because of the Asian Financial Crisis, Japan has become the largest bilateral foreign donor of all OECD countries, and its loans to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are growing.⁶⁹⁴ As a result, Japan is gradually becoming more and more involved in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, although the role of lending in its ODA strategy has yet to change. During the past six months, Japan has issued loan aid, in the form of debt relief, to the following HIPCs: Nicaragua (¥12.91 billion); Malawi (¥28.225 billion); Yemen (¥6.417 billion); Togo (¥1.79 billion); Nepal (¥21.116 billion); Niger (¥2.533 billion); Guinea (¥8.175 billion); Senegal (¥9.804 billion).⁶⁹⁵ A bilateral agreement on debt reduction between Japan and Madagascar was delayed due to technical problems, but is nevertheless expected to be completed.⁶⁹⁶ This would represent a further reduction of Madagascar’s debt to Japan, the present value of which is approximately US\$344 million.⁶⁹⁷

Despite this, Japan has expressed concern over both the extension of the HIPC Initiative and the expansion of possible member countries. Japan has also stated its reluctance to further reduce the debts of HIPCs beyond the amounts previously agreed.⁶⁹⁸ Rather, Japan would prefer to see increased debt forgiveness by the Multilateral Development Banks.⁶⁹⁹

⁶⁸⁹ IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004.

www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

⁶⁹⁰ G7 Finance Ministers, ‘Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.’

⁶⁹¹ Ibid.

⁶⁹² Ibid.

⁶⁹³ OECD. ‘Japan. DAC Peer Review: Main Findings and Recommendations.’ 2004.

www.oecd.org/document/10/0,2340,en_2649_34603_22579914_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁶⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ‘Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2004.’ 30 November 2004.

www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/loan-4.html.

⁶⁹⁶ IMF. ‘Madagascar: Completion Point Document for Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.’ December 2004. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04406.pdf. p. 22.

⁶⁹⁷ Ibid., p. 34.

⁶⁹⁸ Development Committee. ‘Statement by the Honorable Sadakazu Tanigaki, Minister of Finance, Japan.’ 02 October 2004. siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20263895/DCS2004-0036-Japan.pdf.

⁶⁹⁹ Ibid.

The staff of the IMF has proposed that the sunset clause of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative be extended to end-2006, in line with the Sea Island commitment to seek an extension of the HIPC sunset clause.⁷⁰⁰ This recommendation was endorsed by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank at their September 2004 meeting where the sunset date was indeed extended to December 2006.⁷⁰¹ The one proviso was that the HIPC deadline extension would be restricted to “IDA-only and Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) eligible countries that have not yet benefited from HIPC debt relief and are assessed to have external public debt in excess of the enhanced HIPC Initiative thresholds after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms based on end-2004 debt data.” The IMF and World Bank also agreed to consider further extending the deadline beyond 2006 of warranted, “giving the challenges facing some countries.”⁷⁰² Nevertheless, the agreement reached by the IMF and World Bank has still been criticized as “not sufficient” by Paul Toungui, the Minister of Finance for Gabon.⁷⁰³

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6. Russia: +1

Russia has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitments. In a public statement on 2 October 2004, Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin expressed “support [for] the proposal to extend the HIPC sunset clause to end-2006, and also restriction of potential applicants to those countries that meet HIPC eligibility criteria as of end-2004.”⁷⁰⁷ The proposal would extend the period for HIPC initiative agreements to be reach by two years, and allow for eligibility to be extended until the end of 2004 — this has been proven effective in previous cases when the sunset clause was due to take affect on the initiative.⁷⁰⁸ Mr. Kudrin also points out that debt relief cannot solely address the financial troubles affecting developing countries. Rather, developed nations should encourage “financial discipline” in indebted countries and “display restraint in extending new credit.”⁷⁰⁹ In light of this statement, Russia appears hesitant to commit to an institutionalized system of debt relief or assistance, and has not made an official comment

⁷⁰⁰ IMF. ‘Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.’ 20 August 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf . p. 20.

⁷⁰¹ “The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions” Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁷⁰² “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁷⁰³ IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

⁷⁰⁴ G7 Finance Ministers, ‘Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.’

⁷⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁷ IMFC. ‘Statement by Mr. Kudrin.’ 02 October 2004. p. 3.

⁷⁰⁸ IMF and IDA. ‘Enhanced HIPC Initiative: Possible Options Regarding the Sunset Clause.’ 07 July 2004. (III. B.)

⁷⁰⁹ IMF. ‘Statement by Hon. Mr. Alexei Kudrin’. 3 October 2004. Pg. 5.

regarding the possible creation of the International Finance Facility proposed by the United Kingdom in April 2004.⁷¹⁰ Russia has, however, remained committed to a case-by-case review of debt relief,⁷¹¹ and continues to pursue bilateral debt-relief agreements under the framework of the Paris Club HIPC initiative. The most recent agreement was made 27 July, 2004 between Russia and Nicaragua to drop some US\$340 million in debt incurred in arms purchases from the Soviet Union.⁷¹²

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7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Debt Relief commitments. Great Britain is playing an active and successful role in its commitment to debt relief. The Department of International Development is in “favour of ‘topping-up’ whenever recommended by IMF and World Bank staff and excluding additional bilateral assistance from the topping-up calculations.”⁷¹⁷ In addition, the DFID is working to press the G7 members “for a firm commitment on financing the G7’s share of costs for the HIPC Trust Fund, which [is] estimate[d] at up to US\$1 billion.”⁷¹⁸

⁷¹⁰ ‘IFF proposal: Executive Summary’. April 2004. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international_issues/int_gnd_intfinance.cfm.

⁷¹¹ IMF, ‘HIPC Initiative: Status of Implementation’, Pg. 94

⁷¹² Interfax. ‘Russian [sic] signs Nicaragua debt write-off deal’. 27 July 2004 www.interfax.ru/e/B/0/26.html?menu=2&id_issue=10688118.

⁷¹³ IMF. ‘Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.’ 20 August 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf. p. 20.

⁷¹⁴ “The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions” Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁷¹⁵ “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁷¹⁶ IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

⁷¹⁷ Department for International Development. ‘Millennium Development Goals: Aid, Trade, Growth and Global Partnership’. October 2004. www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debtfactsheet.asp.

⁷¹⁸ Ibid.

Great Britain has come forth urging the other “G7 nations to follow its example and write off debts owed by the world’s poorest countries.”⁷¹⁹ With regards to long-term debt sustainability, Great Britain supports this by “more grant financing and debt relief so that debt service obligations are not hampering countries’ progress towards meeting the MDGs.”⁷²⁰ Britain also plans to “urge the IMF to consider new options for financing its share of 100 per cent debt relief, including through the use of internal resources as was done in 1999.” The British government is eagerly supporting an international initiative to use the proceeds from a “reevaluation of IMF gold” to forgive the debts of HIPCs to that organization.⁷²¹ “DFID ‘co-funds’ a program of technical advice and assistance for HIPC countries to develop their debt management capacity [thus] helping HIPC countries to establish the level of debt they hold and negotiate their HIPC debt relief.”⁷²² “The programme helps HIPCs to develop a debt management strategy to plan and manage future borrowing.”⁷²³ At a bilateral meeting held between Italy and the UK in July 2004, the two nations “reaffirmed their commitment to providing debt relief and to channeling that relief towards poverty reduction through full implementation of the HIPC initiative.”⁷²⁴ The United Kingdom has also announced that it will further aid those HIPCs with debts to the World Bank and the African Development Bank by paying “by unilaterally paying [its] share of the cost of servicing this debt, i.e. 10%.”⁷²⁵ It is calling for other nations to follow its lead in covering such debt service payments. It believes that the United Kingdom’s own commitment to cancel 100% of all bilateral debts owed by HIPCs should be matched by the multilateral organizations and is actively seeking the support of other national governments to encourage the IMF and World Bank to adopt such measures.⁷²⁶ Bilateral relief as well as efforts to deepen multilateral relief, according to Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown, will be expanded beyond the confines of the HIPC Initiative to include all poor countries meeting debt load and economic reform requirements.⁷²⁷ Of these other poor nations, International Development Minister Hilary Benn believes that up to ten may be included in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative thanks to the extension of the sunset clause by a further two years.⁷²⁸

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⁷¹⁹ Alex Kleiderman. ‘Hurdles in Way of ‘Audacious’ Debt Plan.’ BBC. 27 September 2004. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/3694066.stm.

⁷²⁰ DFID, ‘Millennium Development Goals: Aid, Trade, Growth and Global Partnership’.

⁷²¹ Ibid. p. 6.

⁷²² Ibid.

⁷²³ Ibid.

⁷²⁴ BBC. ‘Brown Pushes Tsunami Debt Relief’. 04 January 2005. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4144411.stm.

⁷²⁵ Hilary Benn. ‘Building Capable States in Africa — Priorities for the G8’. Institute for Public Policy Research. 06 December 2004. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/speeches/hilarycapstatesafrica6dec04.pdf. p. 6.

⁷²⁶ DFID. ‘UK to Provide Deeper Debt Relief to Poor Countries’. 26 September 2004. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/deeperdebt-full.asp.

⁷²⁷ DFID. ‘Debt Initiative — Background Note.’ 26 September 2004.

www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/NewDebtInitiativenote26Sept04.pdf.

⁷²⁸ Benn, ‘Building Capable States in Africa’, p. 6.

⁷²⁹ IMF. ‘Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.’ 20 August 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf. p. 20.

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On January 7, 2005, the Finance Ministers of the G7 announced that they would suspend all debt service receipts from nations affected by the Asian Tsunami until the IMF and World Bank has properly analyzed affected nations’ financial assistance needs.⁷³³ The Ministers will also seek assistance of this form from the Paris Club at its meeting on January 12, 2005.⁷³⁴ They did note, however, that no decision would be in violation of the laws of creditor countries.⁷³⁵ For its myriad of actions, commitments and proposals on debt relief, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

8. United States: +1

The United States has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitments. Despite the entrenchment of support for the HIPC Initiative at the Sea Island Summit, the United States’ main debt relief goal over the past six-months has been to seek complete or near complete forgiveness of Iraqi debt (a non-HIPC country). While the issue of Iraqi debt has been at the forefront of the American campaign, particularly after the US and Germany brokered a compromise on that nation’s debt, the American authorities have taken other steps to realize their original debt relief commitments. In September, the United States urged partial cancellation of poor country debt to the IMF and World Bank, and tabled a proposal that further assistance by the IMF and World Bank to least-developed countries come in the form of grants rather than loans.⁷³⁶ The plan, however, has been criticized for placing the burden for debt forgiveness solely onto the resources of the international financing vehicles.⁷³⁷ Treasury Secretary John Snow has, nevertheless, reiterated the Bush Administration’s commitment to 100% debt cancellation for nations that participate in the HIPC Initiative.⁷³⁸ Mr. Snow has suggested,

⁷³⁰ “The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions” Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁷³¹ “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁷³² IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

⁷³³ G7 Finance Ministers, ‘Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.’

⁷³⁴ Ibid.

⁷³⁵ Ibid.

⁷³⁶ IMFC. ‘Statement by the Honorable John W. Snow Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America: International Monetary and Financial Committee Meeting’. 02 October 2004. www.treas.gov/press/releases/js1986.htm?SEARCH.X=28&SEARCH.Y=4.

⁷³⁷ Paul Bluestein. ‘US Wants to Cancel Poor Nations’ Debt’. *Washington Post*. 14 September 2004. p. A06.

⁷³⁸ Associated Press. ‘Economic Power Agree to Help Poor Nations.’ 04 October 2004.

however, that debt relief should also be encouraged in other ways, such as changing the macroeconomic fundamentals of the poorest nations and thereby allowing them to earn a greater national income. This scheme, Mr. Snow claims, would be far more sustainable in the long run than the “‘lend-and-forgive’ cycle.”⁷³⁹

The United States also participated in the Paris Club’s cancellation of US\$1.57 billion of debt for the Democratic Republic of Congo and rescheduling of a further US\$1.45 billion of that country’s debt.⁷⁴⁰ Members of the Paris Club also promised debt reduction of 90% once the DRC reaches its decision point under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.⁷⁴¹ Other HIPC-based debt relief initiatives that the United States has been involved in, through the Paris Club, include: Madagascar (US\$752 million of debt cancelled)⁷⁴²; Ethiopia (US\$758 million of debt cancelled, with a promise for a further US\$176 billion to be cancelled bilaterally)⁷⁴³; Ghana (US\$673 million of debt cancelled); and Senegal (US\$94 million of debt cancelled).⁷⁴⁴

The staff of the IMF has proposed that the sunset clause of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative be extended to end-2006, in line with the Sea Island commitment to seek an extension of the HIPC sunset clause.⁷⁴⁵ This recommendation was endorsed by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank at their September 2004 meeting where the sunset date was indeed extended to December 2006.⁷⁴⁶ The one proviso was that the HIPC deadline extension would be restricted to “IDA-only and Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) eligible countries that have not yet benefited from HIPC debt relief and are assessed to have external public debt in excess of the enhanced HIPC Initiative thresholds after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms based on end-2004 debt data.” The IMF and World Bank also agreed to consider further extending the deadline beyond 2006 if warranted, “giving the challenges facing some countries.”⁷⁴⁷ Nevertheless, the agreement reached by the IMF and World Bank has still been criticized as “not sufficient” by Paul Toungui, the Minister of Finance for Gabon.⁷⁴⁸

⁷³⁹ John Snow. ‘Development Committee Statement for the Record.’ 02 October 2004.

www.treas.gov/press/releases/20041021350115374.htm?SEARCH.X=28&SEARCH.Y=4.

⁷⁴⁰ Paris Club. ‘Congo’. 16 December 2004.

www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11031932770.

⁷⁴¹ Ibid.

⁷⁴² Paris Club. ‘Madagascar’. 16 November 2004.

www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11006219390.

⁷⁴³ Paris Club. ‘Ethiopia’. 15 October 2004.

www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com10978473200.

⁷⁴⁴ Paris Club. ‘Senegal’. 09 June 2004.

www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com10868546700.

⁷⁴⁵ IMF. ‘Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.’ 20 August 2004.

www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf . p. 20.

⁷⁴⁶ “The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions” Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁷⁴⁷ “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁷⁴⁸ IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004.

www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

On January 7, 2005, the Finance Ministers of the G7 announced that they would suspend all debt service receipts from nations affected by the Asian Tsunami until the IMF and World Bank has properly analyzed affected nations' financial assistance needs.⁷⁴⁹ The Ministers will also seek assistance of this form from the Paris Club at its meeting on January 12, 2005.⁷⁵⁰ They did note, however, that no decision would be in violation of the laws of creditor countries.⁷⁵¹ For these actions, the American initiative to encourage 100% debt relief by the multilateral creditors and calls for an extension of the sunset clause of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, the United States receives a score of 0.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitments. However, the reasons for this lack of development cannot be attributed to a lack of EU initiative but rather to the fact the EU itself is not a substantial creditor of any kind. Instead, almost all debt owed to the EU is actually owed to directly to member-states. Thus, most of the debt relief programs and activities are implemented through bilateral actions between HIPC's and the separate EU member states within the G8 framework.⁷⁵² The most active states in the debt relief initiative are the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy. They have all forgiven the debts of some of the LDCs in Africa. The EU will also prepare a consolidated report "related to goals 7 (covering environmental sustainability) and 8 (covering development assistance, dismantling trade barriers and debt relief) for the UN Millennium Development Goals 'stock-taking' event" this year.⁷⁵³ So far, in addition to bilateral assistance, the EU has pledged to support African development through increased trade, technical assistance and budgetary grants, among other things.⁷⁵⁴ Moreover, at the Africa-Europe Dialogue Third Meeting of the Troikas, experts commented that debt relief in itself will not be sufficient for 'long term debt sustainability' and called for a more 'active participation of the debtor countries in the appropriate fora regarding further discussions on external debt.'⁷⁵⁵ The EU is participating actively in the development of LDCs but it cannot act as a sovereign state which lends or remits debts because such acts are ultimately undertaken by the member states themselves.

On 19 January 2005, the European Commission dispatched a delegation headed by Henry Sprietsma to Zambia to assess the EU's role in alleviating poverty and underdevelopment in that country and across Africa. Sprietsma stated that the Commission will support African countries including Zambia in the problem of foreign debts which he identified as a major cause of poverty in Africa. Furthermore, Sprietsma stated during discussions concerning the Millennium

⁷⁴⁹ G7 Finance Ministers, 'Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.'

⁷⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁵¹ Ibid.

⁷⁵² European Commission: DG Development. 'Address by Mr. Theodorakis, Acting Director-General, to the South African Heads of Mission on EU-Africa relations'. 05 July 2004.
europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/eu_africa/docs/address_040705.pdf#zoom=100.

⁷⁵³ daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/465/40/PDF/N0446540.pdf?OpenElement, pg. 12

⁷⁵⁴ IMF and IDA. 'Enhanced HIPC Initiative: Possible Options Regarding the Sunset Clause'. 7 July 2004.
[\[siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/PolicyPapers/20270812/Sunset%20Clausejuly72004.pdf\]](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/PolicyPapers/20270812/Sunset%20Clausejuly72004.pdf).

⁷⁵⁵ African Union. 'Communique, Africa Europe Dialogue Third Meeting of the Troikas'. 04 December 2004.
[\[europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/eu_africa/docs/comm_addis_4_12_2004.pdf#zoom=100\]](http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/eu_africa/docs/comm_addis_4_12_2004.pdf#zoom=100).

Development Goals (MDGs) in Lusaka that the commission was considering new forms of taxation and financing and the other options of addressing the debt crisis both within and outside the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).⁷⁵⁶

The staff of the IMF has proposed that the sunset clause of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative be extended to end-2006, in line with the Sea Island commitment to seek an extension of the HIPC sunset clause.⁷⁵⁷ This recommendation was endorsed by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank at their September 2004 meeting where the sunset date was indeed extended to December 2006.⁷⁵⁸ The one proviso was that the HIPC deadline extension would be restricted to “IDA-only and Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) eligible countries that have not yet benefited from HIPC debt relief and are assessed to have external public debt in excess of the enhanced HIPC Initiative thresholds after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms based on end-2004 debt data.” The IMF and World Bank also agreed to consider further extending the deadline beyond 2006 if warranted, “giving the challenges facing some countries.”⁷⁵⁹ Nevertheless, the agreement reached by the IMF and World Bank has still been criticized as “not sufficient” by Paul Toungui, the Minister of Finance for Gabon.⁷⁶⁰

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Kat Hattrem, Michael Lehan*

⁷⁵⁶ “EU Pledges Support to African Countries,” *Times of Zambia* (Ndola) 19 January 2005. Date of Access: 19 January 2005 [allafrica.com/stories/200501190869.html].

⁷⁵⁷ IMF. ‘Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: Status of Implementation.’ 20 August 2004. [www.imf.org/external/np/hipc/2004/082004.pdf] . p. 20.

⁷⁵⁸ “The HIPC Initiative — Frequently Asked Questions” Department for International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/debt-hipc-faqs.asp#top].

⁷⁵⁹ “IMF Executive Board Discusses the Status of Implementation of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative” International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2004/pn04111.htm].

⁷⁶⁰ IMF. ‘Transcript of African Finance Ministers’ Press Conference.’ 03 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2004/tr041003a.htm.

Financing Development: Entrepreneurship, Official Development Assistance and the International Finance Facility

Commitment

“In anticipation of the UN-designated “international year of micro-credit” in 2005, G8 countries will work with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) to launch a global market-based microfinance initiative.”

G8 Action Plan: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty

Background

The UN General Assembly designated 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit and has invited Governments, the United Nations system, concerned non-governmental organizations and others from civil society, the private sector, and the media to join in raising the profile and building the capacity of the microcredit and microfinance sectors. Through a concerted, collaborative and spirited effort by all stakeholders, microcredit can assume an even larger role in the global strategy for meeting the international pledge of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁷⁶¹ In September 2005, the UN General Assembly will hold a special session to look at progress towards the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which include halving by 2015 the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day.⁷⁶² Giving the poor access to such basic financial tools as credit, savings, insurance and money transfers will help meet those goals. At the 2004 Sea Island Summit the G8 has answered the call of the UN and has called upon its members to explore microfinance initiatives.⁷⁶³

⁷⁶¹ United Nations, “Daily Press Briefing by the Office of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General and Spokesman for the General Assembly President”, 16 November, 2004.

[www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2004/db041116.doc.htm]

⁷⁶¹ International Year of Microcredit, “Why a Year?”

[www.yearofmicrocredit.org/pages/whyayear/whyayear_learnaboutyear.asp]

⁷⁶¹ Ibid.

⁷⁶² Ibid.

⁷⁶³ G20 “Communiqué Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.” 20–21 November, 2004.

[www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-041121comm.html]

Assessment

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

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: -1

Canada has registered minimal compliance with regards to its Sea Island commitments concerning financing of development. The Honorable Ralph Goodale, Minister of Finance of Canada attended the International Monetary and Financial Committee meeting in Washington in October, 2004. There, the IMFC Governors reiterated the importance of microfinance in the development framework and promise was put forward to revisit the matter at a later date.⁷⁶⁴ Similarly, at the G20 Finance Ministers' Meeting in Berlin, Germany in November of 2004, Canada "welcomed recent work by the World Bank and the IMF on the need...for financing for development,"⁷⁶⁵ however; no distinct actions were recommended regarding a microfinance initiative.

In bilateral actions, however, Canada has been a strong advocate of microfinance and microcredit initiatives. Canada has fully endorsed the UN's call to make 2005 the International Year of Micro-Credit and has initiated several program in accordance with it. For example, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) funds programs by the Aga Khan Foundation to set up the first microcredit bank in Tajikistan. CIDA also supports World Relief Canada providing microcredit to the poor in Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Mozambique, and Rwanda. Lastly CIDA has long supported Développement international Desjardins in implementing its community finance projects on four continents: Europe, Asia, the Americas,

⁷⁶⁴ World Bank, "Statement by H. E. Nicolas Sarkozy, Minister of State, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry, France", 2 October 2004.

[siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20264370/DCS2004-0046\(E\) France.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20264370/DCS2004-0046(E) France.pdf)

⁷⁶⁵ Embassy of France in Australia, "Speech by M. Jacques Chirac, President of the Republic, at the opening ceremony of the Tenth Francophone Summit", 26 November 2004. www.ambafrance-au.org/article.php3?id_article=768

⁷⁶⁵ IMF, "Statement by Mr. Hans Eichel, Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany, to the International Monetary and Financial Committee", 2 October 2004. imf.org/External/AM/2004/imfc/statem/eng/deue.pdf

and Africa.⁷⁶⁶ Nonetheless, none of these constitute support for a global, market-based microfinance initiative and thus, cannot be considered evidence of compliance with the commitment.

2. France: –1

While France has been active in the issue of microfinance and microcredit, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by Paris to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

France supports the establishment of an International Financial Facility as a potential means of increasing sustained development aid and meeting the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the investigation of global taxation initiatives to further increase such aid, as stated by Nicolas Sarkozy in his former capacity of Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry at the Meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington on October 2, 2004.⁷⁶⁷

With respect to the funding of micro-finance initiatives, President Jacques Chirac pledged to create a loan facility of € 20 million to increase funding of micro-credit ventures at the Tenth Francophone Summit in Burkina Faso on 26 November 2004 and stated that France would host an international conference in June 2005 to increase general mobilization around the issue.⁷⁶⁸ Despite these efforts, France has yet to act with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) to launch a global market-based microfinance initiative.

3. Germany: –1

While Germany continues to raise the issue of microfinance and microcredit in multilateral meetings, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by Berlin to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

On October 2, 2004, in a statement to the International Monetary and Fiscal Committee (MFC) in Washington, Hans Eichel, Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany, welcomed “measures to strengthen financial systems” in developing and emerging economies.⁷⁶⁹ While no steps were taken towards the creation or implementation of a global market based

⁷⁶⁶ “2005: International Year of Microcredit!” Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 24 January 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2005 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/AllDocIds/B12BCB7C17B8C69A852568EB00694B0B?OpenDocument#3].

⁷⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁸ IMF, “Communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.” Press Release No. 04/210. 2 October, 2004
www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2004/pr04210.htm

⁷⁶⁸ G20, “Communiqué of the Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.” 20–21 November, 2004
www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-041121comm.html

⁷⁶⁹ United Nations, Italy, “Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy Hon. Franco Frattini at the Summit of World Leaders for the Action Against Hunger and Poverty”, 20 September 2005,
www.italyun.org/statements/2004/Frattini%20poverty.htm

microfinancing initiative, Mr. Eichel did reiterate that such enterprises are essential in the creation and management of financial market structures in developing countries, stating that “the best way to achieve debt sustainability is to stimulate economic growth, to attract investment, and to implement sound policies.”⁷⁷⁰ Mr. Eichel, along with the other Governors of the IMFC, promised to return to the issue of microfinancing in the future.⁷⁷¹

The G20 Finance Ministers’ Meeting in Berlin in November of 2004 saw the G20 Finance Ministers emphasize the role of microfinancing in development and Mr. Eichel, as chair of this meeting, approved of the World Bank’s and IMF’s stressed importance of such projects.⁷⁷²

4. Italy: –1

While Italy has been engaged in the issue of microfinance and microcredit in international arenas and through its own bilateral programs, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by Rome to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

On the topic of microfinance initiatives during the “UN International Year of Micro-credit,” Mr. Franco Frattini, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement at the Summit of World leaders for the Action Against Hunger and Poverty on September 20th, 2004, stated that, “Italy is working on an action plan to strengthen the capabilities and the reach of its micro-credit institutions, which could be an important tool to channel migrants’ remittance towards productive investment.”⁷⁷³ Mr. Frattini accentuated the importance of multilateral cooperation in achieving desired goals and emphasized “support to the renewed efforts at a multilateral level to identify new financial mechanisms which may complement official development assistance.”⁷⁷⁴ Mr. Frattini stated: “Italy can provide valuable expertise in this field, and has already achieved some significant results.”⁷⁷⁵ Amongst the results achieved are the creation of the International Network for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (INSME), which is supported by the Italian government with the aim “to encourage North-South and South-South cooperation and dialogue.”⁷⁷⁶

Italy echoed its support for microfinance initiatives at a Joint Annual Discussion of an International Monetary Fund World Bank Group meeting on October 3rd, 2004, where Hon. Domenico Siniscalco, Governor of the Fund for Italy stated: “We welcome the technical work of the Fund and the Bank on some options for financing the MDG agenda, such as the IFF and the global taxation.”⁷⁷⁷ Mr. Sindiscalco proceeded to state that Italy was not in a situation “to adhere

⁷⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷⁷² Ibid.

⁷⁷³ IMF, “Statement by the Hon. Domenico Siniscalco, Governor of the Fund for Italy, at the Joint Annual Discussion”, 3 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/am/2004/speeches/pr36e.pdf

⁷⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁶ IMF, “Statement by H.E. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Minister of Finance of Japan and Governor of the IMF for Japan”, 2 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/am/2004/imfc/statem/eng/jpne.pdf

⁷⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁷ Ibid.

to the Facility because of its legislative, accounting and budgetary rules and procedures,⁷⁷⁸ but they can “support the setting up of the IFF on a voluntary basis.”⁷⁷⁹

5. Japan: –1

While Japan has made vocal support for microfinance and microcredit in international meetings and in its development policy, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by Tokyo to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

In the area of microfinance initiatives, Japan has reiterated the importance that such ventures play in the creation of sound financial market structures of developing countries.⁷⁸⁰ On October 2, 2004 at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the IMFC in Washington, H.E. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Minister of Finance of Japan suggested that the “IMF’s assistance to low-income countries should focus mainly on...institution building in the fiscal and monetary areas.”⁷⁸¹ While no measures were presented regarding a global market-based microfinancing initiative, Mr. Tanigaki did stress the importance of collaboration with the World Bank and other multilateral institutions. In his statement to the IMFC, Mr. Tanigaki stated that “in order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the IMF’s financial assistance, in particular to low-income countries, it is essential to further strengthen collaboration with other international organizations, including the World Bank.”⁷⁸²

Similarly, at the G20 Finance Ministers’ Meeting in Berlin, Germany in November of 2004, Japan supported the IMF’s and World Bank’s latest efforts on “the need and mechanisms for financing for development.”⁷⁸³ While no concrete measures were presented regarding a global initiative, Japan is in support of such endeavors and emphasizes the importance of collaboration with the World Bank. Along with the other Governors of the IMFC, Japan does promise to return to the matter at a later date.⁷⁸⁴

⁷⁷⁸ G20, “Communiqué of the Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.” 20–21 November, 2004 www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-041121comm.html

⁷⁷⁹ IMF, “Communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.” Press Release No. 04/210. 2 October, 2004 www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2004/pr04210.htm

⁷⁸⁰ United Nations, “Statement by H.E.Mr. Yuri V. Fedotov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, at the high-level segment of the 2004 ECOSOC Substantive Session on the theme: ‘Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001- 2010’”, 5 January 2005. www.un.int/russia/statemnt/ecosoc/session/2004/20040629.htm

⁷⁸¹ Ibid.

⁷⁸² Ibid.

⁷⁸³ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁴ IMF, “Statement by the Hon. Aleksei Judrin, Governor of the Fund and the Bank for the Russian Federation, at the Joint Annual Discussion”, 3 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/am/2004/speeches/pr57e.pdf

⁷⁸⁴ Ibid.

6. Russia: –1

While Russia has underscored the importance of microfinance and microcredit as means to improve development through private-sector led growth, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by Moscow to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

In the current “UN International Year of Micro-credit,” Russia has reiterated the support for micro-credit initiatives toward debt aid; however, Russia has also accentuated the strong importance of macroeconomic means to assist the less developed countries.

In a statement by Mr. Yuri Fedotov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on June 29th, 2004, the Russian Federation emphasized the importance of multilateral cooperation through the United Nations and other international organizations, in creating policies to support the successful progress of the Millennium Development Goals.⁷⁸⁵ Within the context of multilateral cooperation Mr. Fedotov suggested that Millennium Development Goals should be implemented within national goals and that the individual states, amongst many suggestions, should focus on “promoting micro credit schemes.”⁷⁸⁶ Mr. Fedotov stated obstacles toward quality of aid by highlighting that the new aid projects “do not provide any guarantee that the poorest countries will be able to resolve the problem of debt burden,”⁷⁸⁷ and he further mentions: “A mere writing-off of the debt in the absence of a sound financial, economic and budgetary policy, without structural reforms, strengthening of the state institutions and improvement of the investment climate in the poorest countries, will not bring about the desired results.”⁷⁸⁸

In a statement made on October 3rd, 2004 at the International Monetary Fund World Bank Group Joint Annual Discussion, Alexei Kudrin, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation accentuated the importance of macroeconomic stability for the progress of assisting poor countries but he also accentuated “the crucial role of economic growth underpinned by private sector and infrastructure development in attaining MDGs.”⁷⁸⁹ Support for microfinancial means to development has been highlighted by Mr. Kudrin when he stated: “These initial studies should be expanded to cover not only the areas pertaining to governance and business regulations but

⁷⁸⁵ IMF, “Communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund”, 2 October 2004. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2004/pr04210.htm

⁷⁸⁵ *ibid.*

⁷⁸⁶ *ibid.*

⁷⁸⁷ IMF, “Statement by the Hon. John W. Snow, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, International Monetary and Financial Committee meeting.” 2 October, 2004. pg.2
www.imf.org/external/am/2004/imfc/index.asp

⁷⁸⁸ G20, “Communiqué of the Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.” 20–21 November, 2004
www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-041121comm.html

⁷⁸⁹ United States Department of the Treasury, Honorable John W. Snow, “Conclusion of the Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors”, 21 November, 2004. www.treas.gov/press/releases/js2113.htm

⁷⁸⁹ World Bank, “Statement by Mr. Poul Nielson, Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, European Commission”, 2 October 2004.
siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20264369/DCS2004-0045-EC.pdf

also other important components of investment climate, such as access to credit, financial sector development, competitiveness, and productivity factors...⁷⁹⁰

While Russia has reiterated the importance of microfinance initiatives, no concrete steps were taken towards the launching of a global market-based microfinance initiative.

7. United Kingdom: –1

While the UK has substantially increased its profile in the field of international development and small-loans assistance through its International Finance Facility proposal, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by London to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

In a press conference by Gordon Brown, U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Chairman of the International Monetary Fund's International Monetary and Financial Committee on October 2, 2004, the importance of microfinance initiatives was reiterated and a commitment towards further exploration of the issue was made. However no specific measures were introduced towards the instatement of a global market-based microfinance initiative. At the conference, Brown stated that the IMFC “looks forward to further work on the financing and modalities of the IMF's engagement with low-income members, including the financing of the PRGF after 2006 to maintain adequate capacity to meet future needs...”

8. United States: –1

The United States continues to express a verbal commitment to assisting the development of micro-financing solutions for low-income countries, however, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by Washington to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

United States' Secretary of the Treasury, John Snow was party to the authorship of a 2 October 2004 communiqué by the International Monetary and Financial Committee which ‘encourages further analysis by the World Bank and IMF of ... financing modalities and mechanisms to augment aid flows, such as the International Finance Facility, ... and looks forward to a further report.’

In his statement following the International Monetary and Financial Committee meeting, Mr. Snow, called for a review of the IMF and World Bank to ensure their continued ability to ‘respond robustly to a country’s financing needs and at the same time providing increased predictability to the borrowers and markets.’

The United States further assents to financing development through its participation in a communiqué released by a meeting of the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the

⁷⁹⁰ Ibid.

G20 Countries, which ‘welcomed recent work by the World Bank and the IMF on the need and mechanisms for financing for development.’

In a 21 November 2004 statement, Mr. Snow affirmed the commitments made in the G20 communiqué, stating the importance of ‘strong domestic financial sectors’, which promote ‘financial intermediation and competition, implementing international standards and codes, and effective financial sector supervision and regulation.’

9. European Union: –1

While the EU has in recent undertaken to increase its profile in development assistance, in particular in relation to the Millennium Development Goals, there is no evidence, as with the other G8 states, that there has been any push by Brussels to create a global market-based microfinance initiative in concert with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment. On October 2, 2004 at the meeting of International Monetary Fund and World Bank Development Committee in Washington, Development and Humanitarian Aid Commissioner Poul Nielson recognised the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a common mandate and challenge, requiring additional sources of financial aid and innovative ways of delivering it. Commissioner Nielson also noted the importance of developing both infrastructure and the private sector in the developing world, with the aim of reducing poverty and achieving the MDGs.

Compiled by Olga Sajkowski, Michael Lehan, Francesca Mattacchione
and Daniel McCabe

Infectious Diseases: HIV/AIDS

Commitment

"We believe the time is right for the major scientific and other stakeholders -both public and private sector, in developed and developing countries — to come together in a more organized fashion....We endorse this concept and call for the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise."

G8 Action to Endorse and Establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise

Background

In 2004, nearly 40 million people globally were estimated to be living with HIV. The AIDS epidemic claimed more than 3 million lives and close to 5 million people acquired the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in 2004.⁷⁹¹ Of the world's 23 million people living with HIV/AIDS more than 93% live in developing countries.⁷⁹² At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 reaffirmed their long standing commitment towards combating the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. While the G8's involvement in this area is not new, 2004 saw with it the appeal for the creation of a global HIV vaccine enterprise. The enterprise, as laid out in the G8 Action to Endorse and Establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, should establish a strategic plan that should serve as a blueprint for helping to align better existing resources and to channel new resources more efficiently.⁷⁹³ Specifically, the plan should: "Encourage the development of a number of coordinated global HIV Vaccine Development Centers; stimulate the development of increased dedicated HIV vaccine manufacturing capacity; establish standardized preclinical and clinical laboratory assessment; expand an integrated international clinical trials system; optimize interactions among regulatory authorities; and encourage greater engagement by scientists from developing countries."⁷⁹⁴ This commitment is the latest effort in the G8 trichotomy of HIV treatment, care and prevention.

On 18 January 2005, the Global HIV Vaccine Initiative released its "Scientific Strategic Plan" detailing the Initiative's ten-year plan of research and development to combat HIV/AIDS.⁷⁹⁵ The plan was released in accordance with (but not necessarily in response to) G8 requests from the Sea Island Summit.

⁷⁹¹ UNAIDS, "AIDS Epidemic Update", December 2004. www.unaids.org/wad2004/report.html

⁷⁹² United Nations Development Programme, "Facts and Figures on Poverty", www.undp.org/teams/english/facts.htm

⁷⁹³ G8 Sea Island Summit, "Action to Endorse and Establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise", 10 June 2004. www.g8usa.gov/d_061004d.htm

⁷⁹⁴ Canadian International Development Agency, "CIDA at the International AIDS Conference in Bangkok" 26 July, 2004. www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/AllDocIds/943EC01ED77861DB85256ECA-004A43DB?OpenDocument

⁷⁹⁵ "Global HIV/AIDS Vaccine Initiative : Scientific Strategic Plan," People's Library of Science: Medicine (San Francisco) 18 January 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2005 [www.plosmedicine.org/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1371/journal.pmed.0020025].

Assessment

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

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: -1

Canada has registered minimal compliance with its Sea Island commitment regarding supporting the Global HIV Vaccine Initiative. Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada has encouraged coordinated global HIV vaccine development and is the lead governmental donor to the International Aids Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)⁷⁹⁶ — a founding member of the Global HIV Vaccine Initiative.⁷⁹⁷ In June 2000, the government of Canada committed C\$50-million over three years to the IAVI,⁷⁹⁸ as well as C\$5-million to the Africa AIDS Vaccine Program. Nevertheless, these commitments were made in the period long before the Sea Island Summit and thus, cannot be considered evidence of compliance.⁷⁹⁹ At the International AIDS Conference in Bangkok held in July 2004, Canada continued to consult with other IAVI partners in both the public and private sectors over possible vaccine proposals.⁸⁰⁰

It should be noted that while Canada is one of the leading countries in the international community on the issue of HIV/AIDS, vaccine development is not its area of specialty. In the time since the G8 Summit in July Canada has chaired the governing body of UNAIDS from

⁷⁹⁶ Portail du Gouvernement, Premier Ministre, “Le Premier ministre reçoit les principaux acteurs de la lutte contre le SIDA”, 25 November 2004. www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/acteurs/communiqués_4/premier_ministre_recoit_les_51674.html

⁷⁹⁷ “IAVI Applauds G8 Support for AIDS Vaccine,” International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (New York) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.iavi.org/viewfile.cfm?fid=67].

⁷⁹⁸ *Canada’s Report on HIV/AIDS 2004: 2: About the Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS*, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 1 December 2004. Date of Access: 1 February 2004 [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/hiv_aids/report04/2_e.html]

⁷⁹⁹ “Canada Fund for Africa: AIDS Vaccine Research and Development,” Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 2 March 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/AllDocIds/59FC080D75941C5985256D180044B0AA?OpenDocument — 1].

⁸⁰⁰ Portail du Gouvernement, Premier Ministre, “Le ministre des Solidarités, de la Santé et de la Famille a présenté une communication relative à la lutte contre le sida”, 1 December 2004. [www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/acteurs/gouvernement/conseils_ministres_35/conseil_ministres_1er_decembre_427/lutte_sida_51700.html]

2004-2005, has assumed a seat on the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and has agreed to host the XVI International AIDS Conference in Toronto in 2006. In addition, Canada is a leading country in the developed world in the provision of generic retroviral HIV/AIDS drugs for the developing world.⁸⁰¹

2. France : +1

France has fully complied with the HIV/AIDS commitment. On November 25, 2004, French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin held a meeting bringing together important actors in the fight against AIDS. During this meeting he proclaimed that AIDS would be the “Grande Cause Nationale” for the year 2005.⁸⁰² Secondly, during a speech in New York, on September 20 2004 alongside President of Brazil, French President Jacques Chirac put forth a proposal for a new form of financial aid for developing countries generated from an international tax. He noted that a similar regime for the funding of vaccine initiatives and research is also envisaged.⁸⁰³

On October 19, 2004, French Minister of Health, Philippe Douste-Blazy held a meeting in Paris reuniting the health ministers of the seven European nations currently engaged in AIDS vaccine research. During this meeting the ministers made a joint declaration in which they emphasized the importance of heightened coordination and financing of AIDS Vaccine research, they also accepted to adopt the French initiative to create one scientific agenda for Europe in respect to vaccine research.⁸⁰⁴ Furthermore, on World AIDS Day (December 1) 2004, Philippe Douste-Blazy, declared his active support for innovative research initiatives such as the programs developed by the ‘Agence Nationale de Recherche’. At this time the Minister also stated that the government planned to accelerate the implementation of two particular components of its strategy to fight AIDS: the first being to increase global access to medication and the second to create a European strategy to coordinate research for an HIV/AIDS vaccine.⁸⁰⁵

3. Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with this commitment, and acting in cooperation with the Health Ministers of France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, it has adopted the French proposal for a joint European vaccine research agenda.⁸⁰⁶ The agenda calls for the coordination, financing, and

⁸⁰¹ “World AIDS Day 2004,” Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 1 December 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.fac-aec.gc.ca/departement/world-aids-day-2004-en.asp].

⁸⁰² Communiqué, “Réunion extraordinaire des Ministres Européens de la Santé. Accord de sept pays européens pour accélérer la recherche d’un vaccin contre le VIH/SIDA”, 19 October 2004, www.sante.gouv.fr/htm/actu/31_041019b.htm

⁸⁰³ Portail du Gouvernement, Premier Ministre, “Le ministre des Solidarités, de la Santé et de la Famille a présenté une communication relative à la lutte contre le sida”, 1 December 2004. www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/acteurs/gouvernement/conseils_ministres_35/conseil_ministres_1er_decembre_427/lutte_sida_51700.html

⁸⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁶ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, “Complete Pledges Spreadsheet” www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

acceleration of AIDS vaccine research, and serves as a building block for a European vaccine development center.⁸⁰⁷

Germany also continues to contribute to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, having pledged 111,261,872 Euros for 2004 — 2005.⁸⁰⁸ Similarly, Germany began running its own clinical trials of an AIDS vaccine at the University of Bonn in February of 2004.⁸⁰⁹

4. Italy: +1

Italy registered full compliance with its commitments concerning the development of AIDS vaccines through increased alliances with international AIDS organizations, its participation in new initiatives, and significant state funding of AIDS trials. In September of 2004, Italy hosted the 1 Annual European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership in Rome.⁸¹⁰ Seven countries including Italy issued a joint call for better laboratory coordination for an AIDS vaccine, however demands for increased funding were sidestepped.⁸¹¹ The declaration made by the health ministers present described vaccine as, “an absolute necessity...” and called for a, “strengthening in efforts developed by research capacity” to, “pool results,” in order to maximize progress.⁸¹²

Along with France, Germany, the UK and others, Italy attended the 19 October 2004 meeting in Paris hosted by French Health Ministers Philippe Douste-Blazy at which all states endorsed a French plan concerning the HIV vaccine. Ministers made a joint declaration in which they emphasized the importance of heightened coordination and financing of AIDS Vaccine research, and agreed create one scientific agenda for Europe in respect to vaccine research.⁸¹³

In 2004 — 2005 the Italian government pledged 200 million USD in to the Global Fund, whose directive is the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS along with the promotion and funding for

⁸⁰⁷ Medical News Service, “Germany Begins its First AIDS Vaccine Trial, Partnering with IAVI” 18 February 2004. www.medicalnewsservice.com/fullstory.cfm?storyID=2122&fbac=yes

⁸⁰⁷ European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership, “News” www.edctp.org/5_news.htm

⁸⁰⁷ European AIDS Treatment Group, “Seven European Countries Demand for Push on AIDS Vaccine,” 21 October 2004.

www.eatg.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=379&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0

⁸⁰⁸ European AIDS Treatment Group, “Seven European Countries Demand for Push on AIDS Vaccine,” 21 October 2004.

www.eatg.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=379&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0

⁸⁰⁹ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, “Complete Pledges Spreadsheet”

www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁸¹⁰ “Statement of Cooperation between the Secretariat of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Italian Directorate for Development Cooperation.”

www.esteri.it/doc/4_28_66_79_82.pdf

⁸¹¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, “The Second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS and The XV International AIDS Conference”, July 2004. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/pop_aids/conf0407/index.html

⁸¹¹ The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, “Daily HIV/AIDS Report”, 12 July 2004.

www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?hint=1&DR_ID=24674

⁸¹² The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, “Complete Pledges Spreadsheet”

www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁸¹³ Ibid.

research and development of potential AIDS vaccines.⁸¹⁴ On June 28, 2004 the Italian Directorate for Development Cooperation signed a statement of cooperation between Italy and UNAIDS, an organization whose mandate includes the funding for research and development of an AIDS vaccine.⁸¹⁵

5. Japan: –1

Japan has partially complied with this commitment. On July 11, 2004, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Ichiro Fujisaki attended the second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS, entitled “Access for All: Political Accountability.” The meeting was organized by Japan and held in Bangkok, Thailand. The same delegation headed by Ichiro Fujisaki participated in the XV International AIDS Conference also held in Bangkok from the 11th to the 16th of July 2004.⁸¹⁶ Although, the ministers at the XV International AIDS Conference reiterated the importance of a strategic plan to developing a vaccine⁸¹⁷, there is little evidence that Japan has taken any steps to implement the benchmarks highlighted during the Sea Island summit.

6. Russia: –1

Russia has exhibited partial compliance with this commitment. On several occasions, the Russian Federation has reaffirmed its commitment and continues to provide financial assistance to various international organizations.⁸¹⁸ However, there is no substantial evidence to indicate the Russian Federation has explicitly supported or directed funds into establishing a strategic plan for coordinating efforts in research and development, developing vaccine research centers, and the other stipulations necessary to the development of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.

At the APEC Forum in Santiago Chile, Russia confirmed the need to work collaboratively with the appropriate international organizations such as UNAIDS, WHO, and the Global Fund to increase cooperation in preventing HIV/AIDS and promoting “access to safe and affordable medicines and treatment for people living with AIDS” and other infectious diseases.⁸¹⁹ Even

⁸¹⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation — Information and Press Department. “Sixteenth APEC Ministerial Meeting, Joint Statement (Santiago),” 17–18 November 2004.

www.in.mid.ru/Ns-dipecon.nsf/arh/903877A7631CA94FC3256F6D004024D7?OpenDocument

⁸¹⁴ Communiqué of the Meeting of the Seven European Health Ministers, Paris. 19 October 2004.

www.sante.gouv.fr/hm/actu/31_041019b.htm

⁸¹⁵ Ibid.

⁸¹⁶ NIAID, “Budget Comparison: FY 2004 Appropriation to FY 2005 Amended President’s Budget,” 4 October, 2004. www.niaid.nih.gov/ncn/budget/budgdata.htm

⁸¹⁷ NAID, “The Role of US Government Agencies in Vaccine Research & Development,”

www.niaid.nih.gov/director/nature/1998/nature98d.htm.

⁸¹⁷ IAVI, “About IAVI.” www.iavi.org/viewpage.cfm?aid=24

⁸¹⁷ Ibid.

⁸¹⁸ EUROPA, The European Commission, Press Room, Press Release # IP/04/1395 “The European Union is taking action to find satisfactory responses in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.” 23 November 2004. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1395&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁸¹⁹ EUROPA, The European Commission, Press Room, Press Release #IP/04/1111, “HIV/AIDS- The European Union and neighbouring countries pledge common action to counter resurgent.” 17 September 2004. [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1111&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en].

though Russia has reiterated its commitment to the overall struggle with the AIDS endemic through international forums, no steps have been taken towards the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.

7. United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has exhibited partial compliance with the commitment. At a meeting hosted by France on October 19, 2004, Gareth Thomas, Secretary of State for Development, acting on behalf of John Reid, Secretary of State for Health, was signatory to a declaration calling for increased coordination and financing of AIDS vaccine research.⁸²⁰ The declaration also called for a unified scientific agenda for Europe regarding AIDS vaccine research.⁸²¹ Similarly, the declaration also reinforced the need for collaborative efforts among researchers in order to accelerate vaccine research and clinical trials.

On a national policy level, HIV/AIDS has become a principal focus of the UK's foreign and development policies. A Department of International Development (DFID) report issued in 23 November 2004 states that "AIDS is a centrepiece of the UK's presidencies of the G8 and the EU in 2005. The UK will use these opportunities to build greater political commitment to tackle AIDS and secure agreement about what needs to be done internationally."⁸²² Nevertheless, despite this renewed focus, neither the development of an HIV vaccine or the Global HIV Vaccine Initiative appear to have gained any official recognition in, or incorporation into, the UK's HIV/AIDS policy. In July 2004, the United Kingdom released "Taking Action: The UK's Strategy for Tackling HIV and AIDS in the Developing World," a comprehensive policy review of the country's involvement in the global fight against HIV/AIDS. Despite its length of 81 pages, the report included only one paragraph on the development of HIV vaccine and committed the government only to "[c]ontinued support for AIDS vaccine development."⁸²³ Similarly, in another report released in September 2004 by DFID entitled "Working in Partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)" detailing the UK's relationship with the top multilateral body tackling the global pandemic, the word 'vaccine' is only used once in a reference to a 2001 UN Security Council Resolution — hardly a sign of UK enthusiasm for the development of an HIV vaccine.⁸²⁴

⁸²⁰EUROPA, The European Commission, Press Room, Press Release #IP/04/1395, "The European Union is taking action to find satisfactory responses in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis." 23 November 2004. [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1395&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en].

⁸²¹ EUROPA, European Commission, Research, FP6. "The European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership" [europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/edctp/index_en.html].

⁸²² "Factsheet: HIV & AIDS: Taking Action for Women," Department of International Development (London) 23 November 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/hivaids-factsheet23nov04.pdf].

⁸²³ "Taking Action: The UK's Strategy for Tackling HIV and AIDS in the Developing World," Department of International Development (London) 20 July 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/hivaidsstakingaction.pdf], 61-62.

⁸²⁴ "Working in Partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)" Department of International Development (London) September 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/ispunaid.pdf], 8.

8. United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with this commitment and has taken concrete steps towards the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise. The government continues to support the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, which received 4.154 billion USD this year from the United States Congress, of which 1.397 billion was used for AIDS research.⁸²⁵ In the development of the HIV vaccine, the government works collaboratively with other federal agencies, state governments, companies, academic institutions and NGOs.⁸²⁶ The United States government has continued to be a large financial contributor to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, which is engaged in a variety of partnerships in its AIDS vaccine research and development program. Furthermore, in November, 2004, President George W. Bush announced the establishment of a new U.S. Vaccine Research & Development Center in addition to the one housed in the US National Institutes of Health. Bush pledged \$488 million in FY2004 for the Center, which will become a key component of the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, as well as for vaccine research itself. The White House has already requested \$533 million in FY2005 fiscal year in further funding for HIV vaccine research.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union has registered full compliance with its commitments made at the G8 summit in Savannah Georgia by not only participating in initiatives to advance the success of an AIDS vaccine, but by also funding and contributing to groups whose impetus' include their development and distribution. The European Commission adopted a new strategy to fight Tuberculosis, Malaria and HIV/AIDS, whose initiatives included, promotion of the creation of new vaccines and the ability of their local pharmaceutical production. The Commission co-hosted the 2nd Annual Europe AIDS Conference in Vilnius, Lithuania, in September at which members of the research and medical community pooled resources and the aforementioned Strategy was debated. In November the European Council adopted the conclusions of the debate by the Commission on the new Strategic Framework. The European Union participated in the 1 Annual European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership. The European Union is the most significant contributor to the which allows increased cohesion and collaboration in AIDS vaccine development and trials. The European Union is the second largest contributor to the Global Fund, whose mandate includes the research and development of new AIDS vaccines, in 2004-2005 total contributions by the Commission to the Fund will total 321,442,528 USD. The European Commission participated in and partially subsidized the EuroVacc's AIDS Vaccine 04 Conference held in Lausanne, Switzerland, which provided a further forum for the stimulation of information exchange among international members of the medical and research community concerned with the development of an AIDS vaccine.

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⁸²⁵ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, "Complete Pledges Spreadsheet"
www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁸²⁶ AIDS Vaccine 04 "Sponsors" www.aidsvaccine04.org/Organisation_sponsors.php

Infectious Diseases: Polio Initiative

Commitment

“We are pleased that the financing gap for 2004 has now been closed through our efforts and those of others. We are determined to close the 2005 financing gap by the 2005 G8 Summit through the contributions of the G8 and other public and private donors.”

G8 Commitment to Help Stop Polio Forever

Background

Since its establishment in 1988, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, spearheaded by the World Health Organization, Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has received more than US\$3-billion in funding.⁸²⁷ The initiative’s efforts have helped polio disappear from multiple continents to the point where the disease today is endemic in only six countries: Nigeria, India, Pakistan, Niger, Afghanistan and Egypt. Immunization is the only effective method of eliminating polio as no cure exists for the disease.⁸²⁹ G8 member states and the European Commission are leading contributors towards the fund. At the Sea Island Summit, 2004, the G8 released the G8 Commitment to Help Stop Polio Forever by 2005 in which the committed to closing the 2004-2005 funding gap in the GPEI budget. The funding gap was estimated to be US\$200-million at the time of the Sea Island Summit, however, due to recent donations by the UK, Russia, Canada, Spain, Malaysia, Norway and a pending deal with the EU, the amount has been trimmed to US\$100-million for 2005. If the necessary funds are not provided to close the gap by mid-January 2005, the initiative will postpone immunization activities in the first quarter of 2005, significantly putting the goal of global eradication in jeopardy.⁸³⁰

⁸²⁷ “Who are the key donors of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative?” The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 2004. Date of Access: 27 December 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/poliodonors.asp].

⁸²⁸ “Who are the key donors of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative?” The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 2004. Date of Access: 27 December 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/poliodonors.asp].

⁸²⁹ “German Assistance for Polio Eradication,” Deutsche Botschaft (New Delhi) November 2004. Date of Access: 12 January 2005 [www.germanembassy-india.org/en/germannews04/nov/pg11.html].

⁸³⁰ “Additional funding requirements for polio immunization campaigns in polio endemic and high-risk African countries for 2005,” The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 22 January 2005. Date of Access: 23 January 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/fundingbackground.asp].

Assessment

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

1. Canada: +1

Canada has full compliance with its Sea Island commitment regarding closing the 2004-2005 funding gap for the GPEI. On 17 January 2005, Minister of Finance Ralph Goodale and Minister of International Cooperation Aileen Carroll announced C\$42 million to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI). The additional pledge was made in direct relation to the Sea Island commitment. Goodale stated that “Canada is stepping in to fund the immediate shortfall faced by the GPEI, providing \$42 million to help finally eradicate this crippling disease.” Since 1988 Canada has been among the top five donors to the GPEI, providing a total of C\$152 million.⁸³¹

2. France: -1

France has been listed as a core donor to the GPEI, along with 23 other government donors.⁸³² However, as of January 2005, France was not among the countries recognized as contributing additional funds to close the funding gap.⁸³³ Indeed, it has been one of the lowest core contributors to the GPEI since it was founded, ranked as a tier 5 donor (US\$5-49 million in donations since 1988) — the lowest G8 donor after Italy and Russia.⁸³⁴ French cooperation has tended to favour routine immunization projects and provide polio eradication funding only when the activities take place in countries where it has a strong presence. France receives a -1 due to a lack of commitment to the polio eradication initiative since the Sea Island Summit.

3. Germany: -1

Germany has registered an incomplete level of compliance with its 2004 Sea Island commitment regarding polio, failing to provide any direct additional funds to close the GPEI’s funding gap.

⁸³¹ “Government of Canada Announces Increased Funding to Support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative,” Ministry of Finance (Ottawa) 17 January 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2005 [www.fin.gc.ca/news05/05-004e.html].

⁸³² Spearheading Partners, The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/partners.asp].

⁸³³ “African health leaders vow to meet polio eradication goal,” World Health Organization (Geneva) 13 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2005/pr04/en/].

⁸³⁴ *Donors*, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/poliodonors.asp].

Indeed, Germany is considered a tier-4 core donor by the GPEI (US\$50-99 million in donations since 1988) well below Japan (tier-2) and the US (tier-1) — ranking Berlin at a similar level of generosity as Canada whose economy is a fifth its size.⁸³⁵

4. Italy: –1

Italy was included in a long list of core donors that have contributed money to the annual budget of the Global Eradication Fund in 2004. The Italian donation of US\$15 million over three years in global funding⁸³⁶ was pledged after March 2004 although none of these funds have been made available and there is no indication they are forthcoming. Nevertheless, the Sea Island commitment is in parts and acknowledgement that core funding by G8 countries and others to the GPEI is not sufficient to meet the Initiative's needs and that additional pledges were required. To date there is no evidence that Italy has responded to this call for additional funding.

5. Japan: 0

Japan has demonstrated a moderate level of compliance since the 2004 Sea Island Summit. Through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan has contributed more than US\$110 million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative since 1988 — ranking it as a tier 2 donor along with the UK and behind only the US in terms of generosity amongst G8 member states.⁸³⁷ Japan has placed a priority on eliminating polio from Asian countries, especially populous ones.⁸³⁸ In August 2004, Japan donated US\$3.7 million to The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the campaign against polio in Egypt.⁸³⁹ While UNICEF and the GPEI are not synonymous, UNICEF is a principal sponsor of the GPEI and the Initiative does refer to UNICEF as being part of a global partnership to eliminate polio. Nevertheless, Japan has not contributed additional funds directly to the GPEI and thus, cannot be considered to have evidenced full compliance.

6. Russia: + 1

Russia has registered a high level of compliance with its Sea Island Summit commitments regarding polio. On July 13, 2004 the Russian Federation announced an additional pledge of US\$4 million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative to help it close its funding gap. The announcement came from M. Fradakov, the Chairman of the Russian Federation indicating the high degree of importance Russia attaches to the polio initiative. This pledge included an

⁸³⁵ *Donors*, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/poliodonors.asp]

⁸³⁶ Recent Donations: Polio News Issue 22, The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 19 October 2004. Date of Access: December 29, 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/content/polionews/polionews22.pdf].

⁸³⁷ *Donors*, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/poliodonors.asp]

⁸³⁸ "Polio Mission Accomplished," Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 2004. Date of Access: 1 January 2005 [www.jica.go.jp/english/news/2001/01-03.html].

⁸³⁹ "Egypt: Signing Ceremony for Japanese Grant Aid for Polio to UNICEF," UNICEF (Cairo) 2 August 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.unicef.org/egypt/media_194.html].

additional US\$3 million for polio eradication in 2005.⁸⁴⁰ In the fight against polio, Russia's contribution stands now at US\$8 million for 2003-2005.⁸⁴¹ with the specified commitment.

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registered a very high level of compliance with its Sea Island commitment regarding polio. On June 22, 2004 the UK announced additional funding to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative to close its 2004-2005 funding gap. The additional funds bring the UK's total contributions to £14 million (US\$25 million) to the GPEI for this year with London having pledged £225 million (US\$ 415 million) since 1988. MP Gareth Thomas stated that "G8 countries have promised to take all necessary steps to eradicate polio by 2005. Now is the time for action. I urge all donors to turn their pledges into cash and call on the international community to commit the political and financial resources necessary to eradicate polio once and for all."⁸⁴²

In addition the United Kingdom is amongst the group of individual governments involved as donors in the Polio Eradication Coalition and the plan of action against the disease that is to be carried out in 2004 through 2008.⁸⁴³ The UK government's Department for International Development has dedicated funds specifically for the communication component of the National Polio Eradication Campaign and will provide £2.2 million to implement the Communication Strategy of 2004/05 with UNICEF.⁸⁴⁴ The United Kingdom receives a score of +1 for demonstrating successful compliance since the 2004 Sea Island Summit.

8. United States: -1

Following the Sea Island Summit, there have been no major announcements of new funding by the US government towards the global polio eradication initiative. In Iraq reconstruction efforts, however, proactive steps have been taken to prevent polio cases in this region by assisting with the health care sector. This has included the immunization of 3.29 million children against polio in fall 2004, provision of vaccination supplies for polio and MMR (measles mumps rubella), establishment of National Immunization Days, and the equipping and furnishing of the National Polio Laboratory.⁸⁴⁵ Following the end of the vaccine boycott by Nigeria in October 2004, continued support for polio eradication resumed with the US Centre for Disease Control included

⁸⁴⁰ Government of Russian Federation (Moscow) 13 July 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.government.ru/data/news_text.html?he_id=103&news_id=14896].

⁸⁴¹ Polio News: Issue 22, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) Autumn, 2004. Date of Access: January 2, 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/content/polionews/polionews22.pdf].

⁸⁴² "Polio Statement by Gareth Thomas MP," Department of International Development (London) 22 June 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pr-statementpolio22604.asp].

⁸⁴³ Spearheading Partners, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2004 [www.polioeradication.org/partners.asp].

⁸⁴⁴ "DFID and UNICEF joins hands with Government of India for polio eradication in India," Department for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 2 July 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.dfidindia.org/news/news/2004/2004_07_02.htm].

⁸⁴⁵ Document on Iraqi health care sector assistance, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 3 Dec 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005 [www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2004/fs041203.html].

in the partnership with WHO, Rotary, UNICEF, and other African nations.⁸⁴⁶ Although the US has indicated interest towards polio eradication projects, it receives a score of –1 due to its lack of contribution towards closing the polio eradication fund’s budget deficit..

In addition, while it cannot be considered as evidence of compliance, it should be noted that the US is the leading G8 member state in the area of polio eradication. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention was a spearheading partner of the Polio Eradication Initiative. In addition to significant financial support, CDC deploys its epidemiologists, public health experts and scientists to the World Health Organization, UNICEF and polio-affected countries and provides support to the 145 members of the global polio laboratory network. Annual funding for polio eradication is also received through USAID. To date the US ranks as the only state who is a tier 1 donor to the GPEI with total pledges since 1988 surpassing US\$500-million. Nevertheless, as stated before, this is core funding and not pledged in response to the G8’s call to close the 2005-2005 funding gap in the GPEI budget.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union has demonstrated ample evidence of compliance with its Sea Island G8 commitment to close the funding gap in the GPEI budget. The EU had been a leader in the fight against polio in 2004 through a donation of €61.2 million⁸⁴⁷ just before the Sea Island Summit and is discussing providing similar funds for 2005. Most significantly, the European Commission (EC), in coordination with the African, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) group of countries, in December 2005 signed an agreement to provide €55 million through WHO to fund 2005-2006 polio eradication activities in 14 ACP member countries in Africa.⁸⁴⁸ This donation is most significant since cases of polio has been confirmed in Nigeria, Niger and Egypt and there is fear of an outbreak in the Darfur region of Sudan and in pockets of West Africa.

*Compiled by Orsolya Soos, Mary Gazze, Ebony Haynes,
Jessica Roberts and Barbara Tassa*

⁸⁴⁶ “Massive Public Health Initiative Fights Polio,” White House News & Policies (Washington, D.C.) 14 Oct 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/10/20041014-6.html].

⁸⁴⁷ “European Commission Proposes EUR 61.2 Million To Eradicate Polio in Africa,” European Commission Delegation (Washington, DC) 4 June 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.eurunion.org/News/press/2004/20040094.htm].

⁸⁴⁸ *Funding Update*, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 22 February 2005. Date of Access: 23 February 2005 [www.polioeradication.org/fundingbackground.asp]

⁸⁴⁹ The Fourth High Level Meeting between the European Commission and the World Health Organization, European Commission, Health & Consumer Protection Directorate-General (Brussels) 2 July 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2005 [europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_international/documents/minutes_4ththighlevel_EC-WHO.pdf].

Peace Support Operations in Africa

Commitment

“Therefore, we commit, consistent with our national laws, to:...Work with interested parties, before the next Summit, to develop a transportation and logistics support arrangement, which will help provide countries with transportation to deploy to peace support operations and logistics support to sustain units in the field. This kind of arrangement, which will take into account existing efforts, should address a key capabilities gap that often prevents timely intervention in crises.”

G8 Action Plan: Expanding Peace Support Operations in Africa

Background

The G8 commitment to the prevention and resolution of violent conflict in Africa is founded in the *Africa Action Plan* created at the 2002 Kananaskis summit, and was built upon at the 2003 Evian Summit with the *Joint Africa. G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to undertake Peace Support Operations*. The G8 has committed to work with African counterparts to develop local capacities to undertake peace support operations, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, in an attempt to prevent outbreaks of violence, and to ensure that any violent conflict is quickly diffused. The *G8 Action Plan: Expanding Peace Support Operations in Africa* builds upon past effort undertaken by the G8 and its African partners. The G8 recognizes the financial and logistical difficulties faced by many African nations when deploying troops equipment internationally throughout the continent, therefore focus was placed upon building established frameworks for transportation and logistical support to ensure that the troops ready to prevent and diffuse conflict in Africa can promptly arrive where they are needed, and are properly equipped to undertake peace support operations.

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Score	-1	0	+1
Canada	+1		
France		0	
Germany	+1		
Italy	+1		
Japan			-1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom	+1		
United States	+1		
European Union		0	
Overall: 0.44			

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has demonstrated an adequate level of compliance to its peacekeeping commitments in Africa, concentrating investments in African Union missions with particular emphasis on the Sudanese conflict. At the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on September 22, Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin professed the country's interest in enhancing African Union capabilities in Sudan, offering a contribution of \$20 million (CAD) to African Union peacekeeping operations⁸⁵⁰. Earlier in September, the Canadian Minister of National Defence Bill Graham announced a donation of \$250,000 (CAD) to the AU in basic army supplies, consisting in body armour, helmets, flashlights, protective insect nets, cots, and pocket knives⁸⁵¹. A similar contribution totalizing \$1.165 million (CAD) in basic army supplies to the AU forces were made by the Department of National Defense later in the year⁸⁵².

Canada continues to assist the African Union mission in Sudan by providing helicopter support as well as expertise in military planning.⁸⁵³ This has included close to \$2 million to charter 5 helicopters in Darfur as announced on 21 October 2004.⁸⁵⁴ As of November, the helicopters, currently based in Al Fasher, Kabkabiya and Al Geneina, have transported supplies and over 330 UN officials, humanitarian workers and new AU observers from Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt, Gambia and Ghana. These helicopters have been used in transportation of supplies and personnel across the region. In addition to the previous contribution, Canada announced the availability of 15 more helicopters for January and another 3 helicopter for March of this year⁸⁵⁵, representing an extra investment of \$13.4 million (CAD) to the African Union. It should be noted that this is an ad hoc arrangement and a more institutionalized arrangement would be desirable by the time of the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit.

2. France: 0

On June 16, 2004, shortly after the conclusion of the Sea Island Summit, Hervé Ladsous, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry, reaffirmed France's commitment to supporting

⁸⁵⁰ "Canada to contribute \$20 million to African Union missions in Sudan" News Release, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) September 22, 2004. Date of Access: December 29, 2004 [webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?publication_id=381539&Language=E]

⁸⁵¹ "DND donates army supplies to support African Union efforts in Sudan" News Release, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) September 1, 2004. Date of Access: December 30, 2004 [www.forces.gc.ca/site/newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=1445]

⁸⁵² "Prime Minister announces new initiatives toward increased security in Sudan" News Release, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) November 25, 2004. Date of Access: December 29, 2004 [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=335]

⁸⁵³ "News Release: Canada Supports Africa Union Position on Darfur Conflict". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. [webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=381920]

⁸⁵⁴ "News Release: Prime Minister announces new initiatives toward increased security in Sudan". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=335].

⁸⁵⁵ Ibid. 4

peace operations in Africa.⁸⁵⁶ Despite this stated commitment to the issue, France has done little to improve the means of transportation and logistics for peace keeping troops in Africa.

France's primary contribution to the commitment has been its continued support for the existing ReCAMP (Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capacities) programme, initially established in 1997. Created in 1997, ReCAMP trains African military personnel in French military academies in both France and Africa. ReCAMP is currently in its fourth cycle (ReCAMP) which involved a politico-military seminar held in Accra from May 24 to 28 (prior to the G8 Summit), operational conference in Abuja from June 7 to 11,⁸⁵⁷ and a field exercise in Benin in December 2004.⁸⁵⁸ Nevertheless, the commitment's references to logistics and transport is understood to mean the procurement, distribution, maintenance, and replacement of materiel and personnel, while ReCAMP seems focused on training.

In addition, ReCAMP has established equipment storage depots on three African bases (Dakar in February 1998, Libreville in January 2000, and Djibouti in June 2001).⁸⁵⁹ Although each of these depots house 9 armoured vehicles, 67 trucks (35 two-axle and 32 three-axle), 3 ambulances, and 3 repair vehicles which may be used by African troops for operations approved by the UN or the AU, these depots were created long before the Sea Island Summit.⁸⁶⁰ As a result, while France continues to provide annual support to ReCAMP this cannot be construed as new initiatives that would be evidence of full compliance.

Notwithstanding its support of the ReCAMP programme, France has produced no new evidence of its commitment with regards to enhancing African forces' capabilities in deployment, transportation, training and logistical support. It must also be considered that France's controversial response to the November 7 air strikes on French troops in Côte d'Ivoire may have reduced the utility of the Ivoirian air force to peace support operations as two fighter jets and three helicopter gun ships were destroyed.⁸⁶¹

3. Germany: +1

Germany is on its way to achieving full compliance based upon its actions since the Sea Island summit. Currently the bulk of Germany's activities are focused on the situation in the Sudan.

⁸⁵⁶ "Reinforcement of African Peace-Keeping Capacities: Statement by the Foreign Ministry Spokesperson" France-diplomatique [Diplomatic News] (Paris) June 15, 2004. Date of Access: December 9, 2004 [www.diplomatique.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=42813].

⁸⁵⁷ "Reinforcement of African Peace-Keeping Capacities: Statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson," Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 15 June 2004. Date of Access 10 January 2005 [www.france.diplomatique.fr/actu/articletxt.gb.asp?ART=42813]

⁸⁵⁸ "General Remarks," RECAP IV Cycle: Benin 2004 Exercise (Benin-France) 13 December 2004. Date of Access: 10 January 2005 [www.recamp4.org/uk/index.php].

⁸⁵⁹ "The African Union and Peacekeeping in Africa," The Assembly of the Western European Union (Brussels) December 1, 2004. Date of Access: January 9, 2004 [assembly-weu.itnetwork.fr/en/documents/sessions_ordinaires/rpt/2004/1880.html]

⁸⁶⁰ "The European Union and Peacekeeping in Africa," The Assembly of the Western European Union (Brussels) December 9, 2004. Date of Access: January 9, 2004. [www.assembly-weu.org/en/documents/sessions_ordinaires/rpt/2004/1880.html#P73_2147]

⁸⁶¹ "French unleash force against chaos in Ivory Coast," The Washington Post (Washington, D.C.) 8 November 2004. Date of Access: January 9, 2004. [www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A31795-2004Nov7.html].

Germany has supported the African Union's peace support mission in Sudan through the provision of communication equipment.⁸⁶² Germany has financed satellite telephones, radios and other pieces of communication equipment at a cost of roughly €100,000 to facilitate the supervision of the cease-fire agreement.⁸⁶³ The German government has also supplied a further €1 million to the AU bilaterally for mission headquarters, outposts, and for the transport of observers and materials.⁸⁶⁴

In December 2004, Germany began providing transport for AU ceasefire observers consisting of roughly 200 Gambian soldiers, 60-70 German soldiers, and 12 tonnes of equipment from the Gambian capital Banjul to Darfur, with a stopover in Chad.⁸⁶⁵ This commitment is an aspect of the decision taken by the German Parliament on December 3 to provide upwards of 200 troops to assist in the transport of AU forces.⁸⁶⁶

Other initiatives taken include \$4.5 million (USD) to support the Kofi Annan Peace Keeping Training Centre in Ghana and Germany is also among the contributor's of €12 million presented as part of the EU Peace Facility for Africa.⁸⁶⁷ It should be noted that this is an ad hoc arrangement and a more institutionalized transportation and logistics arrangement would be desirable by the time of the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit in July.

4. Italy: +1

Italy has demonstrated an interest in complying with the commitment it made concerning peace support operations, however, this commitment has not yet been realized. Italy has continued to contribute to improving logistical support arrangements through funding and operating a workshop at the UN Logistical Support Base in Brindisi November 8-26.⁸⁶⁸ A group of mid to high ranking African officers were educated about various aspects of peace support operations at this event. Specifically, a module was presented by the Scuola di Applicazione and the Brigata Alpina Taurinense of the Italian Armed Forces to these field grade officers in an effort to introduce them to the military planning exercise (MAPEX) This training educated the officers in operational planning procedures and provided valuable training in the utilization of logistical equipment used in UN peace support operations.⁸⁶⁹ Italy has also provided a facility in Vicenza for the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, which is shared with the newly established European Gendarme Force headquarters. The Center of Excellence is on track to begin offering classes in 2005 in an effort to realize the goal to train 3000 officers and non-

⁸⁶² www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_sudan_17_aug2004.html

⁸⁶³ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁴ www.auswaertiges-

amt.de/www/en/laenderinfos/laender/laender_ausgabe_archiv?land_id=163&a_type=Press%20releases&archiv_id=6029

⁸⁶⁵ www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=7035

⁸⁶⁶ www.darfurpeaceanddevelopment.org/dec16b.htm

⁸⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁸ Training for African Military Personnel in Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Peace-Keeping Report of Second Workshop. www.unssc.org/web1/programmes/am/documents/finalreportBrindisi.pdf

⁸⁶⁹ Training for African Military Personnel in Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Peace-Keeping Report of Second Workshop. . p.9. www.unssc.org/web1/programmes/am/documents/finalreportBrindisi.pdf

commissioned officers in a period of five or six years. The Center is purposed to “provide interoperability training for military contingents that will interact with stability police units during peace support operations.”⁸⁷⁰ Italy has taken many steps to improve training of officers to be used in peace support operations, however, it must take steps to improve transportation and logistical arrangements in order to achieve compliance.

5. Japan: -1

Japan has thus far failed to comply with the commitment set out at the 2004 Sea Island Summit. Although a joint survey mission in eastern Chad conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Japanese NGOs to assess the humanitarian situation of Sudanese refugees has recommended an increase of transport capacity on both land and air routes for more efficient procurement of aid, no action has been taken by the Japanese government.⁸⁷¹ Although Japan has reiterated the need to improve transport and logistics capacities in the African region and, at times, expressed their willingness to take on enhanced responsibilities, no action has been taken.

6. Russia: 0

Russia has presented an unsatisfactory level of compliance to its commitments due to lack of investments in logistic and transportation support to peacekeeping missions in Africa. Furthermore, Russia receives a negative score as result of its involvement in a controversial sale of MiG-29 aircrafts to the Sudanese government,⁸⁷² which has been accused of arming local militias involved in ethnic cleansing/genocide in the western province of Darfur. The Russian government denies any association between the delivery of the planes and the conflict in Sudan.⁸⁷³ Most of Russia’s minimal involvement in African conflicts is largely the result of its permanent seat in the UN Security Council. In addition, foreign-aid and client-state relationships that date back to the USSR has allowed Russia to maintain connections and exude influence over organizations such as ECOWAS⁸⁷⁴ and countries like Sudan,⁸⁷⁵ Somalia,⁸⁷⁶ Ethiopia,⁸⁷⁷

⁸⁷⁰ United States Institute of Peace Briefing. Global Peace Operations Initiative: Future Prospects October 21, 2004 www.usip.org/newsmedia/releases/2004/1021_nbgpoi.html

⁸⁷¹ “Dispatch of a Refugee Survey Mission to Darfur, Sudan and Provision of Aid”. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. (Tokyo) September 2004. Date Accessed: 05 January 05. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/sudan/aid0409.html].

⁸⁷² “Sudan — Arming the perpetrators of grave abuses in Darfur” Online Documentation Archive, Amnesty International, November 16, 2004. Date of Access: January 2, 2005 [web.amnesty.org/library/index/engafri541392004]

⁸⁷³ “Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Question from Moscow Times Correspondent Regarding Russian Arms Supplies to Sudan” Press Release, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), November 18, 2004. Date of Access: January 1, 2005 [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/a18ca1572b7ace1cc3256f51003a4e2e?OpenDocument]

⁸⁷⁴ “Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Yuri Fedotov Meets with Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)” Press Release, Department of the Russian Federation (Moscow), October 12, 2004. Date of Access: January 2, 2004 [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/fb0d25651e1f8f2bc3256f2b00372174?OpenDocument]

Burundi,⁸⁷⁸ and Ghana. There has been no overt Russian assistance to these countries to improve their transportation or logistics capabilities related to peace support operations.

While Ghana acquired Russian Mi-17 helicopters to be utilized by its Armed Forces for peacekeeping operations, the transaction is representative of a formal commercial negotiation. Whether or not this can be construed as being in the spirit to the commitment to offer support is questionable but it is sufficient to raise Russia's compliance score to a work in progress. In addition, Moscow indicated that Ghanaian pilots, flight engineers and technicians would be trained in Russia as a part of the contract thus increasing evidence of Russia's compliance evidence.⁸⁷⁹

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has demonstrated a desire to improve the standing of transportation and logistics concerning peace support operations in Africa. Specifically, the UK has provided a variety of direct transportation and logistical support to assist the African Union in alleviating the crisis in Sudan. In August 2004, the UK financed the airlift of 140 Nigerian troops, including ration packs into the Darfur region.⁸⁸⁰ The UK also airlifted 131 Toyota 4x4 Land Cruisers and 12 three tonne trucks to support the African Union's (AU) peace support mission in Darfur; this action was completed in December, 2004.⁸⁸¹ The UK has also allocated £60 million for its cross-government African Conflict Prevention Pool, established in 2001.⁸⁸² In 2004, £700 000 from the Conflict Prevention Pool was pledged to the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping and

⁸⁷⁵ "Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov meets with Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Osman Ismail" Press Release, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), September 22, 2004. Date of Access: January 1, 2004

[www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/7714813104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument]

⁸⁷⁶ "Consultations held at Russian MFA with Winston Tubman, the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Somalia" Press Release, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), September 13, 2004. Date of Access: January 2, 2004

[www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/484822d49d5b0b04c3256f0e00565471?OpenDocument]

⁸⁷⁷ "Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Saltanov Speaks on Telephone with Ethiopia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Seyoum Mesfin" Press Release, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), November 25, 2004. Date of Access: January 1, 2004

[www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/c4f8f628e52ecf5256f570064001a?OpenDocument]

⁸⁷⁸ "On the Signing in Pretoria of a Burundi Power-Sharing Agreement" Press Release, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), August 9, 2004. Date of Access: December 30, 2004

[www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/20c1943b8d7c51aac3256e0033ca52?OpenDocument]

⁸⁷⁹ "Ghana to Buy Russian Helicopters for Peacekeeping Operations" Press Bulletin of the Embassy of the Russian Federation (Accra), October 14, 2004. Date of Access: December 30, 2004 [www.ghana.mid.ru/nfr/nfr302.html]

⁸⁸⁰ www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2004/dfid-sdn-8dec.pdf

⁸⁸¹ www.reliefweb.int/w/rwb.nsf/480fa8736b88bbc3c12564f6004c8ad5/b83723dde1181866c1256f690044eb2d?OpenDocument

⁸⁸² www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1017048845951&a=KArticle&aid=1101394630034

Training Centre in Ghana.⁸⁸³ Actions taken thus far by the UK indicate that it is on its way to achieving full compliance to its commitment concerning peace support operations before the 2005 summit.

8. United States: +1

The United States has taken action in providing transport and logistics support to peace support activities in Africa. During his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 21, 2004, President Bush reiterated his country's dedication towards "[creating] permanent capabilities to respond to future crises"⁸⁸⁴ in the African region. An example of this dedication is the legislation passed in October 2004 by the US Senate. The FY 2005 Foreign Appropriations Bill (S. 2812), as dictated in the accompanying Senate Appropriations Committee report (S.Rept. 108-346), allows for the transfer of funds from the US Department of Defense to the State Department for the Global Peace Operations Initiative, in the amount of (up to) \$80 million⁸⁸⁵. On November 20, 2004, the House-Senate Conference Committee approved the FY 2005 Foreign Appropriations Conference Report as part of the FY 2005 Omnibus Appropriations Conference Report, including the \$80 million provision for the GPOI if the Department of Defense so chooses⁸⁸⁶. It only remains for the Department of Defense, "which supports the provision, to transfer the funds to State"⁸⁸⁷. The US has also taken action in the field; in late October, the US cleared a battlefield area for an airstrip at Rumbek in Southern Sudan, "an important transit point for food, medicine and other critical items en route to needy populations in southern Sudan"⁸⁸⁸ to accommodate larger transport aircraft⁸⁸⁹. Subsequently, the US supplied two Air Force C-130 aircraft to the Expanded African Union mission in Sudan to transport equipment and African troops, primarily from Rwanda and Nigeria, to the Darfur region over the course of two weeks, starting October 28.⁸⁹⁰ The US appears to be planning to fulfil the commitment made to improving transportation and logistics of peace support operations at the Sea Island summit.

⁸⁸³ www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1017048845951&a=KArticle&aid=1074875832759

⁸⁸⁴ "President Speaks to the United Nations General Assembly". U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 21 September 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 05. [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/09/20040921-3.html].

⁸⁸⁵ Senate Rpt. 108-346 — Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and other Related Programs Appropriations Bill 2005: Peacekeeping Operations. Committee Reports for the 109th Congress (Washington, D.C.) September 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 05. [thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/?&db_id=cp108&r_n=sr346.108&sel=TOC_166492&].

⁸⁸⁶ "House-Senate Conference Committee Approves FY 2005 Foreign Operations Conference Report". U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations. (Washington, D.C.) 20 November 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 05. [appropriations.senate.gov/text/releases/record.cfm?id=228181].

⁸⁸⁷ "USIPeace Briefing: Global Peace Operations Initiative: Future Prospects". United States Institute of Peace. (Washington, D.C.) 21 October 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 05. [www.usip.org/newsmedia/releases/2004/1021_nbgpoi.html]

⁸⁸⁸ "United States Clears Unexploded Ordnance to Help Speed Relief Aid to Sudan's Rumbek Region". U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 29 October 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 05. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/37591.htm]

⁸⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁰ "United States Transports Nigerian Troops to Darfur". Public Affairs Office, U.S. Embassy to Nigeria (Lagos) 28 September 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 05. [usembassy.state.gov/nigeria/wwwhp102804a.html]

9. European Union: 0

The EU has demonstrated an interest in supporting the improvement of peace support capabilities in Africa since the Sea Island summit. One week after the Sea Island meetings the EU issued a joint declaration with the UN on military co-operation. In the joint statement, it was agreed that a complimentary role was envisioned for the EU in the form of a “clearinghouse,” where Member States could exchange information on their contributions to a given UN operation and...co-ordinate these national contributions. This would be of particular relevance for...UN enabling capabilities.”⁸⁹¹ Since April 2004, when the European Union (EU) initially pledged €250 million to establish the Peace Facility for Africa, the EU has increased its support for the African Union’s (AU) efforts in Darfur.⁸⁹² At the Africa-Europe dialogue, held at Addis Ababa from December 2-4, 2004, the “AU expressed gratitude for the vital support and cooperation provided by the EU...particularly, for the funding under the Peace Facility as well as the financial, logistical and expert support.”⁸⁹³ To reaffirm its commitment to the AU’s Peace and Security department and to further strengthen the capacity of the AU, the EU granted another €12 million from the African Peace Facility.⁸⁹⁴ In order to meet the commitment made in Sea Island, however, the EU must focus some of its pledged support on transportation and logistical capabilities.

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Jonathan Scotland and Grace Wu*

⁸⁹¹ “EU-UN co-operation on Military Crisis Management Operations: Elements of Implementation of the EU-UN Joint Declaration”, (Brussels), 17–18 June 2004. Date of Access: 15 December 2004. ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/misc/81343.pdf

⁸⁹² In September 2004, the EU mobilized E12 million specifically from the African Peace Facility, to add to the E285 million pledged in direct humanitarian aid. See “Paul Nielson: Darfur tests new EU Foreign Aid approach,” (Brussels), September 2004. Date of Access: 9 December 2004. www.ipsnews.net/nielsen.shtml.

⁸⁹³ “Communiqué: Africa—Europe Dialogue, Third Meeting of the Troikas,” (Brussels), 6 December 2004. Date of Access: January 3, 2005. ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/82969.pdf

⁸⁹⁴ Ibid.

Famine and Food Security in Africa

Commitment

“Although harvests improved in 2003–04, substantial emergency assistance will still be required for Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan, in part because of political instability and displacement of populations due to conflicts... Working with other donors, we will do our part to ensure that emergency needs, including food, are met.”

Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries.

Background

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, an estimated 800 million people are malnourished. Experts estimate that this problem will only increase immensely in the future unless significant action is undertaken on a global level.⁸⁹⁵ At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, leaders of the G8 countries renewed their commitment to build a global partnership to prevent famine in the 21 century, specifically in Africa, where over 200 million people still face famine and food insecurity.⁸⁹⁶ Specific to this commitment was the pledge by G8 leaders to accept three initiatives: Breaking the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa; Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems; and Raising Agricultural Productivity in Food Insecure Countries and Promoting Rural Development Especially in Africa. Working with organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the UN World Food Programme, this commitment focuses specifically on 4 African countries: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, where these issues are of particular urgency.

Assessment

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

⁸⁹⁵ “The Special Programme for Food Security,” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [www.fao.org/spfs/objectives_en.stm].

⁸⁹⁶ Summit Document: Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity, and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries, Sea Island Summit 2004 (Sea Island) 8 June 2004. Date of Access: 14 January 2005 [www.g8usa.gov/d_061004k.htm].

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada has demonstrated successful compliance with the Sea Island Summit's commitment to food security and emergency aid by contributing nearly C\$75 million to the World Food Program, assisting in the crisis in Darfur, providing debt relief and establishing new tariffs for trade with Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs). In Ethiopia specifically, Canada contributed over C\$20 million to the World Food Program (WFP) for new initiatives to address poverty and hunger. C\$15 million will go to WFP's *Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions for Sustainable Livelihoods*, which will improve food security for over one million Ethiopian families, while protecting and improving environmental assets. The remaining C\$5.57-million will be provided to WFP's school feeding programs.⁸⁹⁷ With respect to the crisis in Darfur, the Canadian Government pledged C\$9-million in food aid in the fall of 2004.⁸⁹⁸ During this period Canada also contributed C\$1.5-million to the WFP's general food appeal for Sudan and an additional C\$1-million to help with road demining and clearance of key transport routes in Sudan to allow for the delivery of emergency food supplies.⁸⁹⁹ In the end, the WFP was successful in feeding over 1.3 million children in the Darfur region — surpassing even its own estimates.⁹⁰⁰ Elsewhere in the region, in late-2004/early-2005, Canada provided C\$1.5-million in emergency food aid to Eritrea and C\$1-million through the WFP for emergency food rations in Somalia to help re-establish household food security.⁹⁰¹ Canada's compliance can also be seen through its decision to provide debt relief for several countries. All debts owed to Canada by Senegal, Ghana and Ethiopia were cancelled, amounting to nearly \$9 million dollars. "The relief provided today will enable these countries to spend more on priorities such as health and education, rather than debt payments" said Minister of finance Ralph Goodale.⁹⁰³ As another means of ensuring food security, Canada extended tariff-free access to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for an additional 10 years. This will benefit all LDCs, 34 of which are in Africa, by providing duty-free and quota-free access to the Canadian market for all products with the exception of certain supply-managed agricultural products.⁹⁰⁴

⁸⁹⁷ "Canada Boost Food Assistance for Ethiopia," Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 December 2004. Date of Access: 07 January 2005 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLookupNewsEn/45517A45AC74602185256F70005E2A87?OpenDocument].

⁸⁹⁸ Address by Prime Minister Paul Martin at the United Nations, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 22 September 2004. Date of Access: 07 January 2005 [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=266].

⁸⁹⁹ Private Consultation.

⁹⁰⁰ "WFP surpasses Target, feeding more than 1.3. million people in Darfur," World Food Program (Khartoum) 06 October 2004. Date of Access: 11 January 2005 [www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=2].

⁹⁰¹ Private Consultation.

⁹⁰² "WFP surpasses Target, feeding more than 1.3. million people in Darfur," World Food Program (Khartoum) 06 October 2004. Date of Access: 11 January 2005 [www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=2].

⁹⁰³ "Canada Cancels all Debt Owed by three African Nations," Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 22 September 2004. Date of Access: 03 January 2005 [www.fin.gc.ca/news04/04-055e.html].

⁹⁰⁴ Canadian Statement: UNGA Debate on NEPAD, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 October 2004. Date of Access: 07 January 2005 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/7BE40E0E86E1EDB885256F33004E0EC3?OpenDocument].

2. France: +1

France has registered compliance with regards to its Sea Island Summit commitments to famine and food security in Africa. In accordance with the summit's commitment to send food and non-food aid to politically unstable regions, France has responded to the conflict in Darfur by sending its military capabilities. This has included the airlift services of two C-160s moving 32 tones of aid materials daily, puma helicopters shipping aid to refugee camps, and ground patrols of 200 men to reinforce the African Union. The aircraft used to deliver these materials to refugee camps cost €2 million.⁹⁰⁵ "In the space of two weeks 234 tones of humanitarian aid (equipment, medicines, nutritional supplements) has thus been conveyed mainly to UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, MSF, OXFAM and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies."⁹⁰⁶ The World Food Program reached their target of feeding 1.3 million people in Darfur with a contribution from France of \$3.68 million.⁹⁰⁷ President Jacques Chirac reaffirmed his commitment to fight poverty and hunger in a meeting with Brazilian president Luiz Inacio Lula. "We emphasized the need to adequately address the plight of the victims of extreme poverty and hunger."⁹⁰⁸ France has, in coordination with international financial institutions, reduced Madagascar's debt by 617 M€. ⁹⁰⁹ France also cancelled Ethiopia's 5,532,621€ debt. The money which would have been used for debt payment will be redirected towards development and poverty reduction initiatives.⁹¹⁰

3. Germany: +1

"The German government attaches great importance to the G8 Africa Action Plan."⁹¹¹ As German President, Horst Koehler's first trip outside of Europe was to Africa, where he spoke to the African Union and reiterated the importance of fighting hunger and the role that the G8 and the international community can play in helping combat this problem.⁹¹² World Food Programme Executive Director James T. Morris referred to Germany as one of the programme's most important contributors. By December 13, 2004, Germany had donated \$65,125,716 to the

⁹⁰⁵ Interview given by M. Michel Barnier Minister of Foreign Affairs to the weekly magazine "Paris Match", Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 05 August 2004. Date Of Access: 09 January 2005 [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actual/declarations/bulletins/20040806.gb.html].

⁹⁰⁶ Updates to Foreign Aid in Darfur, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 16 August 2004. Date of Access: 09 January 2005 [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=43833].

⁹⁰⁷ "WFP surpasses Target, feeding more than 1.3. Million people in Darfur," World Food Program, (Khartoum) 06 October 2004. Date of Access: 11 January 11 2005 [www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=2].

⁹⁰⁸ New York Declaration on Action Against Hunger and Poverty, Présidence de la République, (US) 20 September 2004. Date of Access 09 January 2005 [www.elysee.fr/ang/disc/disc_.htm].

⁹⁰⁹ Accord sur L'annulation de la Totalité de la dette publique de Madagascar vis a vis de la France, Ministère de l'économie, des finances, et de l'industrie (Paris) 17 November 2004. Date of Access: 09 January 2005 [www.finances.gouv.fr/minefi/minefi_ang/actualites/index.htm].

⁹¹⁰ "France Cancels Debt," Walta Information Centre (Addis Ababa) 25 December 2004. Date of Access: 09 January 2005 [www.waltainfo.com/].

⁹¹¹ "Not a forgotten continent: German government policy on Africa," Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 12 November 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 2005 [www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/International/News-10990.744227/artikel/Not-a-forgotten-continent-Germ.htm].

⁹¹² Speech by Federal President Horst Köhler to the African Union in Addis Abeba, Bundespräsident, (Addis Abeba) 15 December 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 2005 [www.bundespraesident.de/en/-5.621150/Speech-by-Federal-President-Ho.htm].

World Food Programme in the year 2004, making it the seventh largest contributor to the program.

An international conference titled “Policy against Hunger III” was hosted in Berlin in October. Focus was on the effects that deregulating trade would have on developing countries. The German Consumer Protection Minister Renate Kuenast was among those speaking at the conference where much emphasis was put on the importance of good governance, which would enable people in the developing world to develop food production and thus fight hunger and poverty. World Vision’s South Sudan’s Food Security sector as well as recent emergency interventions in the area were both funded by the German government.⁹¹³

4. Italy: 0

Italy receives a score of 0, representing a work in progress for its achievements towards the Famine and Food Security Commitment identified at the Sea Island Summit. In a joint UK-Italy summit held on July 13, 2004, Prime Minister Berlusconi “Agreed that Africa is a priority and reaffirmed their commitment to fostering Africa’s inclusion in the global economy.”⁹¹⁴ The Hon. Alberto Michelini, Personal Representative of the Prime Minister for Africa, reaffirmed Italy’s support for NEPAD to the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations.⁹¹⁵ In a statement at the Summit of World Leaders for the Action Against Hunger and Poverty, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon. Franco Frattini reaffirmed that Italy fully supported the Action Against Hunger and Poverty and “its commitment to effectively promote innovative financial sources to attain this laudable goal.”⁹¹⁶ Furthermore, Frattini stated that Italy was active in combating fiscal evasion and capital flight to off-shore financial centres which impact developing nations by reducing their ability to fight hunger and poverty.⁹¹⁷ However, Italy has yet to make any substantial contributions or actions towards providing emergency needs to the affected areas.

5. Japan: + 1

Japan has demonstrated compliance with the Famine and Food Security Commitment identified at the Sea Island Summit, primarily in the form of financial contributions. A shipment of \$13.8 million worth of wheat was donated to Eritrea from the European Commission, Ireland, US, and Japan in December, 2004. Over 42,500 tons of wheat was expected to aid over 600,000 Eritreans

⁹¹³ Food Security Programme in Sudan, Worldvision (Dan Teng’o) 19 October 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 2005 [www.worldvision.ie/News/News_Archive/Food_Security_Programme_in_Sudan.html].

⁹¹⁴ UK-Italy Summit, Joint Statement: Executive Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 13 July 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.esteri.it/doc/rev2.pdf]

⁹¹⁵ Statement by Hon. Alberto Michelini to the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations on item 38 New Partnership for Africa’s Development: Progress in Implementation and International Support (Geneva) 18–19 October 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.italyun.org/statements/2004/October18-19Michelini.htm].

⁹¹⁶ Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs the Honourable Franco Frattini to the Summit of World Leaders for the Action Against Hunger and Poverty, 20 September 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.italyun.org/statements/2004/Frattini%20poverty.htm].

⁹¹⁷ Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs the Honourable Franco Frattini to the Summit of World Leaders for the Action Against Hunger and Poverty (NYC) 20 September 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.italyun.org/statements/2004/Frattini%20poverty.htm].

suffering from the effects of drought and war.⁹¹⁸ Another effort by the Japanese government to fight food security can be seen through its \$1.3 million contribution towards a Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations project in the fall of 2004. Japan's contribution funds a project which helps over 6000 households in the drought-prone region Ethiopia increase agricultural production and earnings.⁹¹⁹ With respect to the crisis in Sudan, Japan has contributed by donating £500 000 to the UN's effort in the Darfur region since April, 2004.⁹²⁰ Apart from its financial involvement, Japanese compliance can also be seen through its participation at a meeting with the Executive Director of the World Food Programme. In October, 2004, Japan's Advertising Council, whose members are made up of Japanese corporate leaders involved with the WFP's school feeding programme, met with James T. Morris, Executive Director of the UN WFP. During the course of the meeting, Morris stressed the need for a solid partnership between the WFP and the Japanese business community to help end world hunger.⁹²¹

6. Russia: -1

Russia has failed to contribute funds towards the Famine and Food Security Commitment identified at the Sea Island Summit, thus it receives a score of -1, indicating non-compliance. Effort has been seen, however, through Russia's participation in the InterAcademy Council, a global organization of science experts whose members provide advanced knowledge to international bodies such as the UN. In June 2004, a study, "Realizing the promise and potential of African agriculture: Science and technology strategies for improving agricultural productivity and food security in Africa," was published by the InterAcademy Council. Russia sits on the 15-member governing board.⁹²²

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom upheld a high level of compliance in 2004 towards the Food Security and Famine commitments proposed at the Sea Island Summit. This has been achieved through donations for various initiatives that target both the elimination of famine in the Horn of Africa and efforts to raise agricultural productivity.

⁹¹⁸ "Hit by drought and effects of war, Eritrea will need food aid well into 2005 — UN," UN News Centre (NYC) 06 December 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005

[www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=12724&Cr=eritrea&Cr1=&Kw1=japan&Kw2=ethiopia&Kw3=].

⁹¹⁹ "Special Programme for Food Security expands in Ethiopia," Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: NewsRoom (Rome) 17 September 2004. Date of Access: 16 January 2005

[www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2004/50515/index.html].

⁹²⁰ "UK's Darfur aid efforts praised," BBC News: UK Edition: Online (London) 10 August 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/3552114.stm].

⁹²¹ "WFP Chief Appeals to Japanese Corporate Leaders to help fight Rising Global Hunger," United Nations World Food Programme, Press Releases (NYC) 27 October 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005

[www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=2].

⁹²² "Study on potential of African agriculture presented to UN," UN News Centre (NYC) 25 June 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2005

[www.un.org/apps/news/storyAr.asp?NewsID=11162&Cr=agriculture&Cr1=&Kw1=Russia&Kw2=famine&Kw3=Africa].

At the second meeting of the Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Prime Minister Tony Blair restated that Africa would be one of the priorities for the United Kingdom's presidency of the G8.⁹²³ Furthermore, the UK government reaffirmed its support for NEPAD.⁹²⁴ Hilary Benn, Secretary of State for International Development, announced that food needs will be addressed under the additional £28 million that the Department for International Development (DFID) will donate for humanitarian needs in Darfur.⁹²⁵ Since the Sea Island Summit, the government funded £6 million for the World Food Program's (WFP) emergency food assistance for internally displaced people in Darfur, £1.25 million for emergency food assistance to Sudanese refugees in North East-Chad and £1 million for the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) emergency program.⁹²⁶ The October 2004- March 2005 Revised Forward Humanitarian Strategy for Darfur reiterates the United Kingdom's commitment to supporting the WFP to address urgent humanitarian needs as well as strengthening post impact distribution monitoring along with the targeting of recipients.⁹²⁷ In addition, the Humanitarian Strategy states that the United Kingdom will work with the European Commission (EC) for food aid support and evaluate possible contributions by the EC in 2005.⁹²⁸

In order to meet post-drought needs in Somalia, Benn committed an additional £1 million for the United Nations Humanitarian Response Fund.⁹²⁹ DFID has been working in conjunction with the World Bank, WFP, EC, CIDA, USAID, DCI and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to design a safety net that would "transit approximately five million predictably (formerly known as chronic) food insecure people out of annual emergency relief (mostly food aid) under the protection of a multi- annual safety net."⁹³⁰

⁹²³ Speech by Prime Minister Tony Blair, at the Second Meeting of the Commission for Africa, 10 Downing Street (London), 07 October 2004. Date of Access: 22 December 2004 [www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page6452.asp].

⁹²⁴ Report by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on measures taken to support the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification with a particular focus on affected developing country parties in Africa, Department of International Development (London) October 2004. Date of Access: 17 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/reportdesertificationoct2004.pdf].

⁹²⁵ "Hilary Benn announces additional £28M humanitarian aid for Sudan," Department for International Development (London) 13 July 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pr-humaidforsudan13july04.asp].

⁹²⁶ UK Government -Funded Humanitarian Interventions in Darfur, Sudan, Department for International Development (London) 11 October 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/darfurprojecttable.pdf].

⁹²⁷ Darfur: Revised Forward Humanitarian Strategy October 2004- March 2005, Department for International Development (London), 11 October 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/darfurforwardhumstrategy.pdf].

⁹²⁸ Darfur: Revised Forward Humanitarian Strategy October 2004- March 2005, Department for International Development (London), 11 October 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/darfurforwardhumstrategy.pdf].

⁹²⁹ "UK provides more funding to Somalia's humanitarian needs," Department for International Development (London) 03 December 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/pr-somalia-full.asp].

⁹³⁰ "UK provides more funding to Somalia's humanitarian needs," Department for International Development (London) 03 December 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2004 [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/pr-somalia-full.asp].

8. United States: +1

The United States has registered a high level of interim compliance with the commitment made at Sea Island regarding famine and food security in Africa. The United States has focused primarily on providing humanitarian assistance to the crisis in Darfur, Sudan. In late June, Secretary of State Colin Powell visited Darfur and brought heightened awareness to the ongoing crisis.⁹³¹ The US closely supports the African Unions' monitoring missions in Darfur and on September 9, 2004, Secretary Powell announced, "the State Department has identified \$20.5 million in FY04 funds for initial support of this expanded AU mission."⁹³² In October, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) donated \$57 million in food and supplies to the area, increasing the US' total contribution to \$302 million as of October 14, 2004.⁹³³ Furthermore, the USAID's Office of Food for Peace donated food valued at nearly \$44 million US to the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) for two emergency food aid operations in Sudan and Chad; this total includes \$30 million for WFP distribution in Darfur, and \$13.7 million for WFP distribution supporting Darfurian refugees in Chad.⁹³⁴ According to USAID, the combined emergency food aid of more than 50,000 metric tons will allow for mass shipments of food.⁹³⁵

9. European Union: +1

By December 13, 2004, the European Commission had donated US\$187,102,068 to the World Food Programme in 2004, making it the second largest contributor after the United States. Through a number of initiatives, the EU has registered a high level of compliance with respect to the commitment made at the Sea Island Summit.

In December of this year, the European Commission, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, announced a 3-year long plan where 15 M€ would be used for a programme covering 20 countries, with the aim of improving "the ability of decision makers to target food insecurity and vulnerable people and to take effective action to reduce hunger." Among the countries receiving assistance are Eritrea and the Democratic Republic of Congo, which have experienced food insecurity problems due to ongoing conflict

⁹³¹ "Documenting Atrocities in Darfur," US Department of State (Washington, D.C.) September 2004. Date of Access: 18 December 2004 [www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/36028.htm].

⁹³² Statement by Colin Powell Secretary of State to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, US Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 09 September 2004. Date of Access: 03 January 2005 [www.state.gov/secretary/rm/36042.htm].

⁹³³ "USAID Expedites Humanitarian Funding for the People of Darfur," US Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 14 October 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 2005 [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2004/pr041014.html].

⁹³⁴ "USAID Expedites Humanitarian Funding for the People of Darfur," US Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 14 October 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 2005 [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2004/pr041014.html].

⁹³⁵ "USAID Expedites Humanitarian Funding for the People of Darfur," US Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 14 October 2004. Date of Access: 05 January 2005 [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2004/pr041014.html].

and political instability in their regions.⁹³⁶ In recognizing that issues of food security in Eritrea and Ethiopia are largely due to the ongoing dispute between these two countries, The EU has reiterated its firm commitment to achieving sustainable peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea, on the basis that security and successful national development will only then be possible in the entire region.⁹³⁷

During the *Africa-Europe Dialogue* which took place in Ethiopia at the beginning of December, the EU discussed peace and security across the continent, with the crisis in Sudan, the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the ongoing peace process in Somalia, being at the forefront. “Ministers expressed satisfaction at the progress made on the issue of food security particularly with regard to the study for the evaluation of existing Early Warning Systems...and expressed the wish to extend the project to include regions not yet covered.”⁹³⁸

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⁹³⁶ “European Commission and FAO extend food security programme,” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 21 December 2004. Date of Access: 29 December 2004 [www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2004/52521/].

⁹³⁷ Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea, The Official Website of the Dutch EU Presidency (Brussels) 17 December 2004. Date of Access: 03 January 2005 [www.eu2004.nl/default.asp?CMS_ITEM=F79A8DEC9A0A4A72879CAC6BC88B13A9X1X68173X02].

⁹³⁸ Africa-Europe Dialogue: Third Meeting of the Troikas, Council of the European Union (Addis Ababa) 06 December 2004. Date of Access: 03 January 2005 [europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/eu_africa/docs/comm_addis_4_12_2004.pdf#zoom=100].

Regional Security: Darfur

Commitment

“We pledge our countries’ assistance in ending the conflicts in Sudan and in providing humanitarian aid to those in need.”⁹³⁹

G8 Statement on Sudan

Background

The focus on regional security in Sudan at the 2004 Sea Island Summit was driven by the massive human rights violations that were taking place in the Darfur region of the country. At the time of the summit, 1.6 million people had been forced to flee their homes and 70,000⁹⁴⁰ people had been killed in the Western region of Darfur. In June 2004, the United Nations called the situation in Darfur the world’s worst humanitarian crisis⁹⁴¹. The pro-government Janjaweed Arab militias were accused of ethnic cleansing against Darfur’s black African population⁹⁴². Following strong pressure from non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and the heads of six African countries, the G8 leaders adopted a strong position on the issue⁹⁴³. On the last day of the Sea Island Summit, the G8 leaders collectively called on the Sudanese government to disarm militias in Western Darfur. The G8 leaders took a united stand in blaming the Janjaweed and other armed groups for the massive rights violations and in pushing the Sudanese government to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. The G8 statement on Sudan called for an immediate end to the conflict and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid to those in need⁹⁴⁴.

⁹³⁹ “G8 Statement on Sudan” 10 June 2004. G8 Information Centre (Internet Edition). Date of Access : 13 January 2005. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/sudan.html]

⁹⁴⁰ “G8 Urges End to Darfur Killings.” 10 June 2004. BBC World News (Internet Edition). Date of Access: 14 January 2005. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3794041.stm]

⁹⁴¹ “G8 Summit Ends with Show of Unity.” 11 June 2004. BBC News (Internet Edition). Date of Access: 14 January 2005. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3796519.stm]

⁹⁴² Ibid.

⁹⁴³ “G8 Urges End to Darfur Killings.” 10 June 2004. BBC World News (Internet Edition). Date of Access: 14 January 2005. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3794041.stm]

⁹⁴⁴ Ibid.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.88

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

Canada's efforts towards achieving a peaceful resolution to conflicts in Sudan have been considerable and ongoing since the Sea Island Summit. Having already contributed over \$37 million since 2003 in humanitarian assistance to Sudan, protection for those affected by the conflict and support for peace building efforts, Canada continues to assist the African Union mission in Sudan by providing helicopter support as well as expertise in military planning.⁹⁴⁵ This has included close to \$2 million to charter helicopters in Darfur.⁹⁴⁶ As of November, the helicopters, currently based in Al Fasher, Kabkabiya and Al Geneina, have transported supplies and over 330 UN officials, humanitarian workers and new AU observers from Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt, Gambia and Ghana. Funds have also been allocated to the World Food Programme for operations in Sudan, including mine-clearing and road repair projects.⁹⁴⁷ Prior to these commitments, Canada had provided \$1 million to Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to extend its mission and to increase its capacity to investigate human rights abuses.⁹⁴⁸ Prime Minister Martin visited Khartoum in November where he met with Sudanese President al-Bashir, while CIDA ministers Aileen Carroll has also visited Sudan, including Darfur.⁹⁴⁹ Throughout the year, the government of Canada has remained engaged on the Sudan file both independently and within multilateral bodies.

⁹⁴⁵ "News Release: Canada Supports Africa Union Position on Darfur Conflict". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. [webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=381920]

⁹⁴⁶ "News Release: Prime Minister announces new initiatives toward increased security in Sudan". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=335.]

⁹⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁸ "News Release: Canada supports human rights monitoring and the protection of civilians in Sudan". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 10 September 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/dccfe1952450f552852568db00555b47/cb0b6e648ba8e69885256f0b006e0978?OpenDocument]

⁹⁴⁹ Ibid.

2. France: +1

France has registered full compliance with the commitment on regional security in Darfur. On 30 July, President Jacques Chirac decided, in agreement with the government of Chad, to mobilize military capabilities in Darfur.⁹⁵⁰ French troops in Chad contribute to the stabilization of the Chad/Sudan border through patrols along the border between the two countries. This patrol contributes to the maintenance of security around the Sudanese refugee camps. Moreover, Michele Alliot-Marie, France's Minister of Defence asserts, "France takes part in joint training activities and the RECAMP (Renforcement des capacités africaines de maintien de la paix) Programme, which aims at strengthening African peacekeeping forces."⁹⁵¹ France has supported the European Union's ceasefire monitoring commission deployed on the ground since July.⁹⁵² France adds that it is probable that it could consider enhancing the mandate of the EU's ceasefire monitoring commission and its troop strength.⁹⁵³ In terms of bilateral aid, France has contributed nearly €9.5 million for food aid as of early October.⁹⁵⁴ French aircrafts in Chad have transported more than 500 tons of material and equipment on behalf of humanitarian operations, representing more than €1.5 million in flight time.⁹⁵⁵ M. Renaud Muselier, France's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, highlights France's contribution through the European Commission Humanitarian aid Office (ECHO) stating that 18% of ECHO's funds is given by France.⁹⁵⁶ With regards to France's participation on UN Security Council, France supported Security Council Resolution 1556 adopted on 30 July. Ambassador Jean-Marc De la Sabliere, Permanent Representative of France to the U.N., states that the "resolution exerted strong pressure on the Government of Sudan" to comply with the ceasefire agreement signed in early April.⁹⁵⁷ Moreover, France supported UNSCR 1564 in September 2004, which threatened sanctions against the Khartoum government.

3. Germany: +1

The German Government has taken both diplomatic and monetary steps towards full compliance. On 12 July 2004, Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer met with the Sudanese President, Vice-President and Foreign Minister, urging the government to provide security in the Darfur region and to disarm the militias attacking the civilian population. Fischer also affirmed Germany's support for an independent investigation of the Darfur situation.⁹⁵⁸ In September, Germany

⁹⁵⁰ "Darfur Crisis" 2 September 2004. Michel Alliot-Marie, French Minister of Defence (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2005. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actual/declarations/bulletins/20040907.gb.html]

⁹⁵¹ *ibid.*

⁹⁵² "Darfur Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson" 9 October 2004. Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[www.un.int/france/documents_anglais/040910_mae_presse_afrique.htm]

⁹⁵³ *ibid.*

⁹⁵⁴ *ibid.*

⁹⁵⁵ *ibid.*

⁹⁵⁶ "Darfur Donors' Meeting" 6 March 2004. Renaud Muselier, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Paris) Date of Access: 6 January 2005 [www.unint/france/documents_anglais/040603_mae_muselier_afrique.htm]

⁹⁵⁷ "Security Council Demands Sudan Disarm Militias in Darfur" 16 August 2004. United Nations Security Council (New York). Date of Access: 2 January 2005. [www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/sc8160.doc.htm]

⁹⁵⁸ "Fischer calls upon Sudanese government to provide security in Darfur region." 13 July 2004. Bundesregierung (Berlin). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/International/News-10990.682983/artikel/Fischer-calls-upon-Sudanese-go.htm]

cosponsored UN Security Council Resolution 1564, which threatened “actions to affect Sudan’s petroleum sector and the Government of Sudan or individual members of the Government of Sudan” if the Sudanese government did not cooperate with the expansion of the African Union monitoring presence in Darfur.⁹⁵⁹ In August, the German Government pledged an additional €20-million to aid Sudanese refugees⁹⁶⁰ and in October announced that it was sending experts from the Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW) to maintain a workshop and drinking water laboratory in Al-Fashir, Darfur’s capital.⁹⁶¹

4. Italy: +1

Italy has taken some concrete steps towards ending the conflicts in Sudan and they have had some success but at the same time have come under major scrutiny. In July of 2004, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Margherita Boniver, declared that genocide was taking place in the Darfur Region of Sudan. Equally she stressed that Italy has earmarked €7.5 million for aid as well as sending a military observer to assist African Union officials. Politically, Italy has put pressure on Khartoum and has raised the issue in the European Union and United Nations.⁹⁶² In August of 2004 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the NGO “InterSOS” sent two humanitarian relief flights carrying emergency relief supplies.⁹⁶³ In September of 2004, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, received the president of the “Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army,” John Garang to discuss the cessation of violence in Darfur.⁹⁶⁴ Recently, from 19 to 21 December, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Margherita Boniver was in Sudan on a humanitarian mission, where she visited some of the projects funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.⁹⁶⁵ So far the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ humanitarian aid to Darfur amounts to approximately €10 million and is allotted to both bilateral and multilateral initiatives; an additional €650,000 goes to supporting the African Union’s peace mission, in which an Italian official is participating in the context of a European contingent of military observers.⁹⁶⁶ Italy, however, has come under criticism from NGO’s and aid agencies. Italy has been charged with not providing adequate aid for refugees fleeing the Darfur conflict; it has either expelled them or forced them to live illegally in Italy.⁹⁶⁷ Aid agencies such as Oxfam,⁹⁶⁸ Care International and

⁹⁵⁹ www.un.org/apps/news/storyAr.asp?NewsID=11972&Cr=sudan&Cr1=

⁹⁶⁰ “German government increases aid for refugees in Sudan.” 02 August 2004. Bundesregierung (Berlin). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/International/News-10990.692189/artikel/German-government-increases-ai.htm]

⁹⁶¹ “Minister of State Kerstin Muller announces the Federal Foreign Office is to finance a Federal Agency for Technical Relief Operation in Darfur.” 04 October 2004. Auswaertiges Amt (Berlin). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=6247]

⁹⁶² “Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Question and Answer Period on the Genocide in Sudan.” 25 July 2004. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome). Date of Access: 28 December 2005.

[www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1290&mod=2.]

⁹⁶³ [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1341&mod=1] Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

⁹⁶⁴ [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1379&mod=1&min=1] Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

⁹⁶⁵ [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1548&mod=1] Date of Access: 5 January 2005

⁹⁶⁶ *ibid.*

⁹⁶⁷ “Italy fails to provide access to asylum procedures for refugees fleeing from Darfur.” 06 October 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [www.msf.org/countries/page.cfm?articleid=F6EE9433-6EBB-4690-BEBBFE58F0F06EAE]

⁹⁶⁸ “Donors fail to deliver for people of Sudan”. 22 June 2004 (Paris). Date of Access; 27 December 2005. [www.oxfam.org/eng/pr040622_sudan_donors.htm]

Save the Children⁹⁶⁹ have also condemned Italy as being one of the least generous countries in aid appropriation.

5. Japan: +1

Japan demonstrated a reasonable level of compliance regarding its commitment to regional security in Darfur. The contributions Japan made include monetary and material aid as well as mediation services. Japan did not concentrate their aid in any one area. Rather, they dispersed their donations over a number of different areas, all aimed at improving the situation in Darfur. Monetarily, Japan approved a grant of US\$500 000 allotted to increase food production for the refugees. Japan channeled this contribution through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.⁹⁷⁰ For more immediate relief, Japan contributed US\$3-million through the World Food Program (WFP), which provided sorghum, a staple of the Sudanese diet, to those affected by the conflict in Darfur.⁹⁷¹ In May 2003, Japan sent a survey crew to Chad. They visited three refugee camps of the seven that existed at the time, interviewed refugees and spoke with Chadian officials.⁹⁷² Based on the reports from that survey team, Japan donated US\$6 million in humanitarian relief. They followed this initial donation with another US\$15 million.⁹⁷³ Japan channeled their support through NGOs and non-governmental organizations including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Organization for Migration and the International Committee of the Red Cross.⁹⁷⁴ Materially, Japan contributed 700 tents, accommodating up to 7000 people.⁹⁷⁵ These tents help to house some of the hundreds of thousands of refugees displaced by this conflict.⁹⁷⁶ Mediation has been Japan's other major contribution. Both Japan's Prime Minister, Mr. Koizumi and Foreign Minister, Ms. Kawaguchi met with the Sudanese Foreign Minister Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail while he was in Japan. Japan urged Ismail to promote peace talks between North and South Sudan. Japan is also sending their Ambassador in charge of Conflict and Refugee-Related issues in Africa into the region to assess how Japan might play a larger role.⁹⁷⁷ Publicly, Japan registered its support for the mediation efforts of the African Union.⁹⁷⁸ Japan further helps

⁹⁶⁹ "Powell Declares Genocide in Sudan". 9 September 2004. Date of Access: 24 December 2005.

[news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/3641820.stm]

⁹⁷⁰ "Grant Aid for the Increase of Food Production for Conflict-afflicted People in the Darfur Region" 12 November 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/11/112-2.html]

⁹⁷¹ "Food Aid for Conflict-Afflicted People in the Darfur Region, Republic of Sudan." 12 November 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/11/112.html]

⁹⁷² "Dispatch of a Refugee Survey Mission to Darfur, Sudan and Provision of Aid." Date of Access: 04 September 2004 (Tokyo). 3 January 2005. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/sudan/aid0409.html]

⁹⁷³ "Emergency Assistance for Improvement of the Humanitarian Situation in the Darfur Region in the Western Part of Sudan." 26 October 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/1004/10/1026.html]

⁹⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁷⁵ "Assistance in Kind for Sudanese Refugees in Chad." 5 October, 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/annouce/2004/10/1005.html]

⁹⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷⁷ "Measures of the Japanese Government to Address the Humanitarian Crisis in Darfur in Western Sudan." 22 September 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004.0922.html]

⁹⁷⁸ "Statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Press and Public Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the signing of the "Darfur Plan of Action" between the Government of Sudan and the UN and the holding of the

to mediate this crisis by participating in a series of talks entitled the “Japan-Sudan Human Rights Dialogue.” The first of these talks was held in Khartoum, the second in Tokyo where human rights issues were discussed with a mind to finding potential areas for co-operation between the two states.⁹⁷⁹

6. Russia: –1

Russia’s efforts to comply with the G8’s commitment on Sudan, while not entirely counter-productive, have been questionable. Since the Sea Island Summit in June of 2004, Moscow has expressed “serious concern” about the situation in Darfur, Sudan, labelling the situation a “tragedy... fraught with a humanitarian disaster.”⁹⁸⁰ This past November, Moscow declared that it would “continue actively facilitating, inter alia in the UN Security Council, a long-term and irreversible normalization of the situation in Sudan, including in Darfur, through close cooperation by the UN with the Sudanese government and African regional and sub-regional structures on the basis of the reached political understandings and the appropriate UNSC resolutions.”⁹⁸¹ While Russia’s response to the unanimously adopted UNSC Resolution 1574 was favourable, Moscow abstained on the vote to adopt UNSC Resolution 1564, insisting that the threat to impose sanctions against Sudan is “not at all the best method of inducing Khartoum to fulfill its obligations to the UN.” Russia insisted that the situation in Darfur would be best resolved through “lines of political settlement and more active use of the African Union’s capacities.”⁹⁸² The Russian Foreign Minister has, on several occasions, met and spoken by telephone with Sudanese Foreign Minister Mustafa Osman Ismail and the Sudanese President’s Special Representative in Darfur during which Russia reports having advocated for a political solution in cooperation with the African Union.⁹⁸³ This July, Russia was criticized for proceeding with the sale of MiG-29 and MiG-24 fighter jets to the Sudanese government, with

Darfur Peace Talks.” 12 August 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[mofo.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/8/0812.html]

⁹⁷⁹ “Press Release: Japan-Sudan Human Rights Dialogue.” 02 March 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [mofo.go.jp/policy/human/dialog0302.html]

⁹⁸⁰ “Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Media Question Regarding Aggravation of the Situation in Darfur, Sudan,” 26 November 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/83a7a4c9fa234376c3256f580049ab3d?OpenDocument]; “Press Release: On the adoption by the UN Security Council of a Resolution on Sudan.” 20 September 2005. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/07bdcf9799cb7184c3256f1500441b62?OpenDocument].

⁹⁸¹ “Concerning United Nations Security Council Resolution on Sudan,” 19 November 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/9ab0c94e9c25b915c3256f54004503df?OpenDocument].

⁹⁸² “Press Release: On the adoption by the UN Security Council of a Resolution on Sudan” 20 September 2005. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/07bdcf9799cb7184c3256f1500441b62?OpenDocument].

⁹⁸³ “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Abdel Rahim Mohamed Hussein, the Sudanese President’s Special Representative in Darfur.” 5 October 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/c425f5fcd2f416ac3256f24004690d0?OpenDocument]. “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Osman Ismail” 22 September 2004. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument]

⁹⁸³ “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Abdel Rahim Mohamed Hussein, the Sudanese President’s Special Representative in Darfur.” 5 October 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/c425f5fcd2f416ac3256f24004690d0?OpenDocument]. “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Osman Ismail” 22 September 2004. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument]

[www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b4325699005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument]

the US department of State voicing concern.⁹⁸⁴ Russia claimed that “the implementation of the earlier contracts with the Sudanese government on military technology supplies is absolutely unrelated to the latest developments in Sudan and around it.”⁹⁸⁵ In November, President Putin signed *A Decree on Measures to Implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 of July 30, 2004*, under which “all state institutions, industrial plants, firms and persons under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are prohibited from selling or supplying arms, ammunitions and military equipment to all non-governmental entities, including Janjaweed armed units, operating in the states of Northern Darfur, Southern Darfur and Western Darfur of the Republic of Sudan.” Russia insists that the decree is being strictly implemented and that no violations have been observed.⁹⁸⁶ Thus, while Russia has not directly blocked a solution to the situation in Sudan, the extent of Russian commitment to resolving the crisis, particularly insofar as any solution would require the fulfillment of certain obligations on the part of the Sudanese government, remains unclear.

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registered full compliance with their commitment to regional security in Darfur. As the largest cash donor, as well as the largest food aid donor, the UK has set an example for the rest of the international community.⁹⁸⁷ Since 1991 the UK contributed 220 million pounds to humanitarian assistance in Darfur.⁹⁸⁸ More recently, since September 2003, the UK committed 62.5 million pounds to a series of UN agencies, NGOs, many of which are British, and various other organizations working to improve the situation in Darfur.⁹⁸⁹ This makes the UK the second largest overall bilateral donor, immediately behind the United States.⁹⁹⁰ Britain’s 2 million pound donation to the African Union further underscores its support for peace in Sudan. Being the first cash donor to the African Union, the UK made an important statement about supporting Sudan’s neighboring African countries in their efforts to placate the crisis by monitoring the ceasefire.⁹⁹¹ Under pressure from Britain, the European Union also contributed 12 million Euros to support the Observer Protection Force created by the African

984 “Sudan: Russian Arms Sales to Sudan,” 22 July 2004. U.S Department of State (Washington). Date of Access: [6 January 2005. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/34628.htm.]

985 “Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Russian Media Question Regarding Supply of Russian MIG-29 Aircraft to Sudan,” 23 July 2004, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/9dc26bfe1dfdd7dec3256eda00477a03?OpenDocument]

986 “Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Question from Moscow Times Correspondent Regarding Russian Arms Supplies to Sudan” 18 November 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/a18ca1572b7ace1cc3256f51003a4e2e?OpenDocument]

987 “UK Calls for Action in Sudan.” Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page5928.asp]

988 “UK Development Assistance” Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749.]

989 “Darfur.” Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749]

990 Ibid.

991 Ibid.

Union to assist in keeping peace in Darfur.⁹⁹² In June 2004, the UK committed an additional 15 million pounds to emergency humanitarian relief in Sudan.⁹⁹³ Furthermore, in anticipation of a peace agreement, Britain allocated 35 million pounds to help rebuild Sudan in the coming year.⁹⁹⁴ Britain's compliance extends beyond these monetary contributions. Sending three prominent political figures to meet with Sudanese officials, as well as to survey the situation clearly communicates Britain's commitment to peace in Darfur.⁹⁹⁵ Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, International Development Secretary Hilary Benn and Chris Mullin, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of State, have all met with influential Sudanese leaders including President General Al Bashir, and the Foreign Minister Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail on the issue of peace in Darfur.⁹⁹⁶ They also visited Internal Displaced Persons camps giving them first hand insight into the conflict.⁹⁹⁷ Britain further extends its political involvement in Darfur through the British embassy in Khartoum, through which the British helped mediate the Naivasha peace talks.⁹⁹⁸ Britain also supported Security Council resolution 1556 to have the UN investigate the Darfur Crisis.⁹⁹⁹ In addition, Britain gave 250 000 pounds to send eight human rights monitors to the region.¹⁰⁰⁰

8. United States: +1

The United States (US) has registered full compliance with regard to its commitment to ending the regional conflict in Darfur and in providing humanitarian aid. The U.S. has achieved this primarily through its leadership in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and humanitarian aid efforts carried through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). On 30 July, the US along with six co-sponsors, introduced the United Nations (U.N.) Resolution 1556 which "called for measures to be considered against Sudan, including possible sanctions if Khartoum has not taken the necessary steps on Darfur."¹⁰⁰¹ The Permanent Representative of the U.S. to the U.N., John Danforth, was the resolution's main sponsor.¹⁰⁰² Moreover, the U.S., along with UNSC, passed Resolution 1564 in September 2004; UNSCR 1564 threatened sanctions against the Sudanese Government for its failure to comply with the

⁹⁹² Ibid.

⁹⁹³ "PM's Speech on Africa" 7 October 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005.

[www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page5928.asp]

⁹⁹⁴ "UK Development Assistance" Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749]

⁹⁹⁵ "Recent Visits" Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749]

⁹⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁹ Security Council Press Release SC/8160

¹⁰⁰⁰ "Darfur." Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749]

¹⁰⁰¹ "Darfur," 5 August 2004. U.S Department of State (Washington). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.state.gov/secretary/rm/34959.htm]

¹⁰⁰² "Security Council Demands Sudan Disarm Militias in Darfur" 16 August 2004. United Nations Security Council (New York). Date of Access: 7 January 2005. [www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/sc8160.doc.htm]

ceasefire agreement on 8 April. On 6 September, President Bush announced the appointment of an envoy for peace in the Sudan, John Danforth.¹⁰⁰³ In mid-October, the President directed Secretary of State, Colin Powell, to make available two military transport aircraft to support a portion of the deployment of the expanded AU mission.¹⁰⁰⁴ Recognizing the continued security problems in Darfur, the U.S. has been an advocate for an expanded AU mission in Darfur through the provision of additional observers and protection forces “to monitor the commitments of the parties more effectively, thereby enhancing security and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance.”¹⁰⁰⁵ The US continues to support the work of African Union monitoring mission, which has been able to deploy to Darfur more than 100 international ceasefire monitors.¹⁰⁰⁶ On 18 November, the UNSC held a meeting in Nairobi, under the leadership of John Danforth.¹⁰⁰⁷ As of 30 December, the total FY05 USG Humanitarian Assistance to the Darfur Emergency amounts to \$US 115,039,563¹⁰⁰⁸ while the total FY2004 USAID assistance to Darfur totals \$US 186,167,134.¹⁰⁰⁹

9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has registered full compliance, primarily through humanitarian aid and support for the African Union’s (AU) efforts in Sudan. In November 2004, the EU earmarked 51 million euros in humanitarian aid for victims of conflict in Sudan, with 31 million of that money going to victims in Darfur. The aid was to be channeled through the EU’s humanitarian aid department, ECHO.¹⁰¹⁰ On 10 June the EU announced that it would mobilize 12 million euros, through the African Peace Facility, to support the AU observer mission monitoring the implementation of a cease-fire agreement in Darfur.¹⁰¹¹ This was followed in

¹⁰⁰³ “President Appoints Danforth as Special Envoy to the Sudan.” John Danforth, U.S. Special Envoy to the Sudan and President George W. Bush (Washington). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/print/20010906-3.html]

¹⁰⁰⁴ “The Crisis in Darfur.” Colin Powell, U.S. Secretary of State (Washington). Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[www.whitehouse.gov/interactive/sudan_gen.html]

¹⁰⁰⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁰⁶ Andrew Natsios, Michael Ranneberger, & Roger Winter, “United States Policy in Sudan,” 27 April 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/31856.htm]

¹⁰⁰⁷ U.S. Agency for International Development, “Darfur- Humanitarian Emergency,” 26 November 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2005/darfur_he_fs09_11-26-2004.pdf]

¹⁰⁰⁸ “Darfur- Humanitarian Emergency,” U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/sudan/darfur.html]

¹⁰⁰⁹ “Darfur- Humanitarian Emergency,” U.S. Agency for International Development, (Washington) Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2005/darfur_he_fs14_12-30-2004.pdf]

¹⁰¹⁰ “Sudan: Commission Earmarks a further 51 million Euros in Humanitarian Aid. 26 November 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1411&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en]

¹⁰¹¹ “EU Mobilizes 12 million Euros form Peace Facility to Support African Union.” 06 October 2005. European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 8 January 2005.

[europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/727&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en%20]

October by an additional pledge of 80 million euros to support the AU mission, again from the African Peace Facility.¹⁰¹² The EU has exercised political pressure as well on the Sudanese government, threatening it in September with sanctions for the “massive and severe” human rights abuses, which it failed to halt in Darfur.¹⁰¹³

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¹⁰¹² EU Mobilizes an Additional 80 Million from African Peace Facility to Observer Mission in Darfur, Sudan. 26 October 2004. European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1306&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en]

¹⁰¹³ “Sudan Faces EU Sanctions over Darfur Violence.” 13 September 2004. Genocide Watch (Washington). Date of Access 4 January 2005. [www.genocidewatch.org/SudanFacesEUSanctionsOverDarfurViolence13sept2004.htm]

Appendix A: Priority Commitments: 2004 Sea Island Summit Compliance Cycle

Broader Middle East and North Africa: Democracy Assistance Dialogue

“Establish with willing partners in the region a Democracy Assistance Dialogue that will, under the auspices of the Forum for the Future, bring together in a collaborative and transparent environment willing governments, civil society groups and other organizations from the G8, EU and others, and countries in the region to:

- Coordinate and share information and lessons learned on democracy programs in the region, taking into account the importance of local ownership and each country’s particular circumstances;
- Work to enhance existing democracy programs or initiate new programs;
- Provide opportunities for participants to develop joint activities, including twinning projects;
- Promote and strengthen democratic institutions and processes, as well as capacity-building;
- Foster exchanges with civil society groups and other organizations working on programs in the region.”

G8 Plan of Support for Reform

Broader Middle East and North Africa: Iraqi Elections

“We pledge to provide support and assistance for the electoral process leading to national elections for the Transitional National Authority [of Iraq] no later than January 31, 2005.”

*Partnership for Progress and a Common Future
with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa*

World Economy

“We agreed it was important to take advantage of the strong global economic environment to implement further reforms to accelerate growth in our countries.”

Chair’s Summary

Trade: Doha Development Agenda

“...we direct our ministers and call on all WTO members to finalize the frameworks by July to put the WTO negotiations back on track so that we expeditiously complete the Doha Development Agenda.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Trade

Trade: Technical Assistance

“We call on developing countries to further increase their efforts in this regard, and pledge to provide strong support in the form of technical assistance to build their trading.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Trade

Energy

“We recognized the need for balanced energy policies, which increase energy supplies and encourage more efficient energy use and conservation, including through new technologies.”

G8 Sea Island Summit Chair’s Summary

Environment: Sustainable Development

“Held First and Second Earth Observation Summits (EOS) and adopted a Framework document on a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). Planning to adopt a final 10-year strategic implementation plan on GEOSS at Third EOS in 2005 and working to identify the international mechanism to provide coordination and oversight for GEOSS.”

*Science and Technology for Sustainable Development:
“3r” Action Plan and Progress on Implementation*

Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

“...for the intervening year [between the Sea Island and Gleneagles Summits], we agree that it would be prudent not to inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to additional states. We call on all states to adopt this strategy with prudence.”

G8 Action Plan for Nonproliferation

Terrorism: Counter-Terrorism Action Group — Finance

“We will develop a diplomatic strategy to urge speedy consideration of ratification of the TOC [Transnational Organized Crime] Convention and coordinate with others, including donors to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide technical assistance to promote implementation of the Convention.”

Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency

Transnational Crime, Transparency and Corruption

“We support our [Home Affairs and Justice] Ministers’ determination to detect, recover and return these illicitly acquired assets, including by:

- establishing G8 accelerated response teams;
- enhancing G8 asset recovery case coordination; and
- holding G8 asset recovery workshops.

To meet these goals, we will ensure that:

- each of our countries has rules in place by Summer 2005, where possible, to require due diligence for “politically exposed persons” accounts;
- each of our countries has rules in place, preferably by 12/31/04, to require wire transfer originator information;
- we create G8 best practices for modalities of disposition and return; and
- we explore effective measures to recover assets in corruption cases.

Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency

Debt Relief: Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

“We are committed to fully implementing the HIPC initiative and to supporting debt sustainability in the poorest countries through debt relief and grant financing. To that end, we have asked our finance ministers to:

- Work with other donors and the other international financial institutions to extend the sunset date of the HIPC initiative until December 31, 2006 and to provide the necessary financing for the completion of the initiative, including topping up where appropriate.
- Consider further measures that can help the poorest countries further address the sustainability of their debt.”

Debt Sustainability for the Poorest

Transport Security

“Accelerate development of international standards for the interoperability of government-issued smart chip passports and other government-issued identity documents. We will for implementation by the 2005 Summit.”

G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative

Finance Development: Entrepreneurship, Official Development Assistance and the International Finance Facility

“In anticipation of the UN-designated “international year of micro-credit” in 2005, G8 countries will work with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) to launch a global market-based microfinance initiative.”

G8 Action Plan: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty

Infectious Diseases: HIV/AIDS

“We believe the time is right for the major scientific and other stakeholders -both public and private sector, in developed and developing countries — to come together in a more organized fashion....We endorse this concept and call for the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.”

G8 Action to Endorse and Establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise

Infectious Diseases: Polio

“We are pleased that the financing gap for 2004 has now been closed through our efforts and those of others. We are determined to close the 2005 financing gap by the 2005 G8 Summit through the contributions of the G8 and other public and private donors.”

G8 Commitment to Help Stop Polio Forever

Peace Support Operations in Africa

“Therefore, we commit, consistent with our national laws, to: ... Work with interested parties, before the next Summit, to develop a transportation and logistics support arrangement, which will help provide countries with transportation to deploy to peace support operations and logistics support to sustain units in the field. This kind of arrangement, which will take into account existing efforts, should address a key capabilities gap that often prevents timely intervention in crises.”

G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations

Famine and Food Security in Africa

“Although harvests improved in 2003-04, substantial emergency assistance will still be required for Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan, in part because of political instability and displacement of populations due to conflicts... Working with other donors, we will do our part to ensure that emergency needs, including food, are met.”

Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries

Regional Security: Sudan

“We pledge our countries’ assistance in ending the conflicts in Sudan and in providing humanitarian aid to those in need.”

G8 Statement on Sudan

Asian Tsunami Assistance

“We support urgent consideration by relevant fora of the international community to put in place an effective tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean, and the infrastructure necessary to make it effective.”

Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami

Appendix B: Asian Tsunami Assistance

Commitment

“We support urgent consideration by relevant fora of the international community to put in place an effective tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean, and the infrastructure necessary to make it effective.”

*Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries
Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami*¹⁰¹⁴

Background

On 26 December 2004, a massive earthquake measuring 9.0 of the Richter scale occurred on the floor of the Indian Ocean. The subduction earthquake generated tsunami tidal waves traveling at speeds of several hundreds of kilometres, which collided with the shore lines of several Asian and east African countries, namely Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand, India, Seychelles, Somalia, and Kenya. The tsunamis caused only US\$10-billion in damage¹⁰¹⁵ but are estimated to have killed 225,000 people including 166, 320 in Indonesia alone.¹⁰¹⁶ The tragedy triggered an outpouring of aid and support from governments and private citizens around the world, totally several billions of dollars. On 7 January 2005, the G7 Finance Ministers, as a part of the global response to the tragedy, released a special communiqué detailing the actions of G7 states to countries in the tsunami-zone. Most significantly, they called on the Paris Club to impose a debt moratorium on countries affected by the tsunami and called for creation of a tsunami early warning system.¹⁰¹⁷ Since that time there have been several multilateral meetings to help coordinate and find the early warning system including: Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan on 18-22 January 2005; Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005; China- ASEAN Workshop on Tsunami Warning in Beijing, China on 25-26 January 2005; and the Third Earth Observation Summit in Brussels, Belgium on 16 February 2005. It is expected that a tsunami early warning system for the Indian Ocean will be operational by mid-2006 and will be operated by the UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.¹⁰¹⁸

¹⁰¹⁴ *Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami, 7 January 2005.* G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 January 2005. Date of Access: 12 January 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm050107.htm].

¹⁰¹⁵ “2004 Natural Disasters Death Toll Doubles – Insurer,” *Planet Ark: Reuters Daily Environmental News* (New York) 28 February 2005. Date of Access: 28 February 2005 [www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/29742/story.htm].

¹⁰¹⁶ “Tsunami Death Tolls Rises to 225,000,” *Guardian Unlimited* (London) 19 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.guardian.co.uk/indonesia/Story/0,2763,1394002,00.html].

¹⁰¹⁷ *Statement by G7 Finance Ministers on Assisting Countries Devastated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami, 7 January 2005.* G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 January 2005. Date of Access: 12 January 2005 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm050107.htm].

¹⁰¹⁸ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia	(-1)*		
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall: 0.50			

*Russia's score is not calculated in this overall average for this commitment since the commitment was made at the G7 Finance Ministers' Meeting to which Russia is not a member.

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: 0

Canada has exhibited evidence of its desire to comply with its commitment regarding the Asian Tsunami disaster, as agreed to at the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting on 7 January 2005.

Canada attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. Canada endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants "to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements and strengthening and upgrading of national systems, while moving towards a coordinated regional system." The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰¹⁹

Canada attended the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, where coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster, including the construction of an early warning system, was a principal concern. The delegation was led by Paul E. Kennedy, deputy minister for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.¹⁰²⁰ In a statement delivered to the conference by Ottawa's delegation, the government stated that "Canada supports calls for a global multi-hazard early warning system, and the Prime Minister has affirmed our commitment to working cooperatively with Asian nations, within a

¹⁰¹⁹ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰²⁰ *List of Participants*, World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan) 18-22 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/].

multilateral framework, on a tsunami early warning system for the Indian Ocean region.”¹⁰²¹ At the meeting participants committed to establishing a tsunami early warning system in the Indian ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰²²

During a state visit to India on 18 January 2005, Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh agreed to the creation of an inter-governmental Science and Technology Initiative. The Initiative is intended to encourage strategic collaboration in selected areas of science and industrial technologies and each country established designated scientific advisers to report on its progress. In the first major project within the S&T Initiative, “India and Canada agreed to contribute expertise toward the creation of a tsunami early warning system for the countries of the Indian Ocean, in concert with multilateral efforts.”¹⁰²³ In a statement to media while in New Delhi, Martin stated that “Canada wants to participate in the development of such a system.”¹⁰²⁴

In addition, Canada also pledged, through the Canadian International Development Agency, C\$1-million towards a global project to mainstream disaster reduction into the poverty reduction, governance and environment portfolios of the United Nations Development Programme in 2005 — an initiative that may result in funds being dedicated toward a tsunami early warning assistance. Ottawa also pledged another C\$1-million to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for disaster preparedness and capacity building of national societies which too will likely involve the creation of an early warning system.¹⁰²⁵

Overall, Canada has pledged C\$425-million over five years to disaster assistance and reconstruction efforts in the region, including \$265 million for humanitarian aid and \$160 million for rehabilitation and reconstruction over the next five years in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.¹⁰²⁶

2. France: 0

France has registered evidence of its desire to comply with its commitment regarding the Asian Tsunami disaster, as agreed to at the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting on 7 January 2005, developing working models and new strategies for implementing an early warning system.

¹⁰²¹ *Canada’s Statement at Kobe Conference*, Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 26 January 2005 [webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=382075&Language=E&docnumber=12].

¹⁰²² “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰²³ *Joint Declaration by Canada and India*, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 18 January 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2005 [pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=391].

¹⁰²⁴ “India, Canada to cooperate on tsunami warning system,” *South-Asia News* 18 January 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2005 [south-asia.news.designerz.com/india-canada-to-cooperate-on-tsunami-warning-system.html].

¹⁰²⁵ *Canada’s Statement at Kobe Conference*, Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 26 January 2005 [webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=382075&Language=E&docnumber=12].

¹⁰²⁶ *Tsunami Disaster Response: Overview*, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 25 January 2005. Date of Access: 27 January 2005 [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/tsunami-e].

France attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. France endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants “to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements and strengthening and upgrading of national systems, while moving towards a coordinated regional system.” The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰²⁷

France attended the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, where coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster, including the construction of an early warning system, was a principal concern. The delegation was led by Christian Rouyer, a delegate of the Humanitarian Affairs Division of the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.¹⁰²⁸ At the conference, France proposed a working-model (alongside rival models presented by Germany and Japan) for an Indian Ocean tsunami early warning system¹⁰²⁹ and offered the French island of Reunion as its base.¹⁰³⁰ The Conference neither confirmed nor rejected the French model and it is assumed UNESCO will take it under consideration. At the meeting, participants committed to establishing an tsunami early warning system in the Indian ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰³¹

At the United Nations Meeting of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on 11 January 2005 in Port Louis, Mauritius, France, along with the United States, once again pledged its support for the construction of a tsunami early warning system.¹⁰³² However, Paris has also been involved in more unorthodox early warning schemes. On 10 January 2005, France, along with India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand began developing a tsunami alert system that would employ SMS (short message services) messages sent to cellular phones to warn individuals of incoming tsunamis. While details of the plan are sparse, Hong Kong and the Netherlands already employ SMS in their emergency systems.¹⁰³³

¹⁰²⁷ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰²⁸ *List of Participants*, World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan) 18-22 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/].

¹⁰²⁹ Monsurul Huq, “Bangladesh Marks Her Presence,” *The Daily Star* (Dhaka) 25 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.thedailystar.net/2005/01/25/d501251503112.htm].

¹⁰³⁰ “Tsunami Warning Systems Examined,” *Sydney Morning Herald* (Sydney) 19 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.smh.com.au/news/Breaking-News/Tsunami-warning-systems-examined/2005/01/19/1106074822434.html?oneclick=true].

¹⁰³¹ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰³² “US and France pledge support to help establish early tsunami warning system,” Pacific Island News Association / UNESCO(Suva / Paris) 11 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unesco.org/csi/B10/PACNEWS/tsunami.doc].

¹⁰³³ Ben Charny, “SMS Enlisted for Tsunami Warning System?” *CNET Asia* (Hong Kong) 10 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [asia.cnet.com/news/communications/0,39037080,39212474,00.htm].

3. Germany: +1

Germany has registered very strong evidence of its desire to fulfill its commitment regarding the Asian Tsunami disaster, as agreed to at the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting on 7 January 2005. Berlin has adopted a leadership role in this area, matching its already high levels of humanitarian aid and relief to the tsunami zone, with a detailed model and ample political will to create an early warning system.

On 5 January 2005, the German federal cabinet gave its support to the commissioning of the Georesearch Centre in Potsdam (GFZ) to formulate a plan for establishing a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰³⁴ In doing so, Berlin is attempting to adopt a global leadership position on this issue while also establishing their plan as the preferable one, over counter-proposals by the US and Japan. On 13 January 2005, Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, Research Minister Edelgard Bulmahn, Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, and Transport Minister Manfred Stolpe reviewed and approved of the model proposed by the GFZ in a presentation made in the Chancellery and urged its urgent implementation. Schröder stated that “An effective prevention system must be fast and of the latest technical state of the art...It can only be established together with the affected countries and the other partner states. This requires an international scientific-technical cooperation at the highest level.” To build on this, Foreign Minister Fischer has already offered to provide the technology to the governments of the countries affected by the tsunami disaster during his visits there January 7–10.¹⁰³⁵

The GFZ model would develop 30 to 40 new stations in the Indian Ocean region to be integrated into a global network of 50 seismological research bodies, and would concentrate initially on Sri Lanka and Indonesia, two of the nations hardest hit by the devastating Dec. 26 tsunami which killed at least 156,000 people.¹⁰³⁶ The cost of the initial stage is estimated at 25 (US\$33-million) while the overall cost of the project is estimated to be 40-million euros (US\$53-million).¹⁰³⁷ To date, the German government has been highly ambiguous of whether its commitment to “provide” an early warning system means Berlin will cover the entire cost, or whether it simply means it will provide the model. It should be noted, however, that the GFZ was created partly through federal legislation and 90% of its budget is provided by the federal Ministry for Education and Research.¹⁰³⁸

¹⁰³⁴ *German Researchers Outline Tsunami Early-Warning System*, German Embassy to the United States (Washington D.C. / Berlin) 13 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_asia_earthquake_tsunami_warning_01_2005.html]

¹⁰³⁵ *German Researchers Outline Tsunami Early-Warning System*, German Embassy to the United States (Washington D.C. / Berlin) 13 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_asia_earthquake_tsunami_warning_01_2005.html]

¹⁰³⁶ *Concept of the Federal Republic of Germany for a Tsunami Early Warning System in the Disaster Region of the Indian Ocean*, Ministry of Education and Research (Berlin) 13 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/konzept-tsunami-fruehwarnung-bmbf-engl.pdf].

¹⁰³⁷ “Germany Wants Lead on Tsunami Early Warning System,” *Reuters* (London) 8 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L06570391.htm]

¹⁰³⁸ *Germany willing to provide tsunami early warning system*, Die Bundesregierung (Federal Government) Website (Berlin) 17 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.774881/artikel/Germany-willing-to-provide-tsu.htm].

In addition, Germany attended the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, where coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster, including the construction of an early warning system, was a principal concern. Berlin's delegation was led by Mr. Hans-Joachim Daerr Ambassador, Director General for Global Issues, the United Nations, Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid from the Federal Foreign Office.¹⁰³⁹ At the conference Germany presented its model developed by the GFZ and it was taken under consideration by UNESCO who is coordinating the construction of the early warning system, alongside parallel models proposed by France and Japan. In addition, Germany announced a commitment to host a United Nations conference on early warning systems in Bonn in early 2006 but it was unknown if this was limited to early warning systems for tsunamis or for natural disasters in general.¹⁰⁴⁰ At the Kobe meeting participants committed to establishing an tsunami early warning system in the Indian ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰⁴¹

Lastly, Germany also attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. Germany endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants “to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements and strengthening and upgrading of national systems, while moving towards a coordinated regional system.” The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁴²

To date, Berlin has pledged 500 million euros (US\$650-million) in humanitarian aid and assistance to the countries impacted by the tsunami disaster, in addition to the 150 million euros (US\$195-million pledged privately by German citizens). It is estimated that 60 Germans were killed in the tsunami, and another 300 injured.¹⁰⁴³

4. Italy: 0

Italy has demonstrated minimal evidence of its desire to contribute towards a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean via-a-vis its G8 counterparts. Italy has primarily attended

¹⁰³⁹ *List of Participants*, World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan) 18-22 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/].

¹⁰⁴⁰ *Draft common statement of the Special Session on the Indian Ocean Disaster: Risk Reduction for a Safer Future*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/official-doc/L-docs/draft-statement-special-session-english.pdf].

¹⁰⁴¹ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰⁴² *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰⁴³ *Germany Increases Disaster Aid to \$650 Million*, German Embassy to the United States (Washington D.C. / Berlin) 5 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_asia_earthquake_tsunami_01_05_2005.html].

conferences on tsunami early warning systems along with other G8 states but has not made significant pledges to aid in the design or funding of such a system for the Indian Ocean.

Italy attended the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, where coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster, including the construction of an early warning system, was a principal concern. Rome's delegation was led by Mr. Eugenio Campo, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as other officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence and the Presidency of European Council of Ministers.¹⁰⁴⁴ Italy did not present a model for an early warning system unlike France, US, Germany and Japan, and did not make a pledge of funds. At the meeting participants committed to establishing an tsunami early warning system in the Indian ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰⁴⁵

Italy also attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. Italy was represented by officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Environment, including Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Margherita Boniver. At the meeting, Italy endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants “to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements and strengthening and upgrading of national systems, while moving towards a coordinated regional system.” The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁴⁶

Earlier in the month, Undersecretary Boniver also met with Thai Foreign Minister Sathirathai on 10 January 2005. At that meeting the two agreed that Italian scientists will collaborate with Thai ones to create an early warning system against tsunamis.¹⁰⁴⁷ Nevertheless, at the preceding technical meetings to the Ministerial on 28-29 January, Italy announced plans for specialized projects to deliver technical assistance in environmental rehabilitation as opposed to the design and construction of the early warning system.¹⁰⁴⁸ They also did not announce any plans to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund — this despite the fact that Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, Thai

¹⁰⁴⁴ *List of Participants*, World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan) 18-22 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/].

¹⁰⁴⁵ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰⁴⁶ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰⁴⁷ “Tsunami: Boniver, Italian Scientists Early Warning System,” *Agenzia Giornalistica Italia Online* (Rome) 10 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.agi.it/english/news.pl?doc=200501101852-1182-RT1-CRO-0-NF82&page=0&id=agionline-eng.italyonline].

¹⁰⁴⁸ *Information Paper*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 27 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1603&mod=1].

Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Mr. Gianfranco Fini, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Italy, of it during bilateral meetings in Bangkok on 22 January 2005.¹⁰⁴⁹

On a diplomatic level, at the United Nations Meeting of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on 11 January 2005 in Port Louis, Mauritius, the Italian delegation seconded a motion by Suriname to create a global, integrated tsunami warning system.¹⁰⁵⁰

As of 11 January 2005, Italy has officially pledged 115-million euros in direct assistance to humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to countries in the tsunami zone — focusing on Thailand and Sri Lanka; private Italian citizens also contributed another 40-million euros.¹⁰⁵¹ Overall, Italy aid program has been focused on environmental rehabilitation (beaches, coral reefs)¹⁰⁵² and on coordinating a region-wide revival of the vital tourism industry of countries that ring the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁵³ To date there had been little evidence that any substantial funds have been directed towards an early warning system.

5. Japan: +1

Japan has exhibited full compliance with its commitment regarding the Asian Tsunami disaster, as agreed to at the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting on 7 January 2005 — doing more than perhaps any other G8 country to ensure the funding, transfer of technology, and intergovernmental coordination necessary for an early warning system in the Indian Ocean. Japan is the site of nearly 20 percent of the world's earthquakes measuring magnitude 6 or over, which have also left a history of devastating tsunamis — experience it has put to good use in setting up a tsunami warning system that aims to issue a warning within three minutes.¹⁰⁵⁴

On 18-22 January 2005, Japan hosted the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, which, at the request of Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, dedicated a special focus on developing a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁵⁵ Mr Koizumi was also the only G8 head of government to attend

¹⁰⁴⁹ *Press Release: Subject: Tsunami Waves in Southern Thailand : Relief measures and development.* Thai Embassy to the United States (Washington D.C. / Bangkok) 24 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.thaiembdc.org/pressctr/pr/Pr21-48.pdf].

¹⁰⁵⁰ “International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States - Summary and analysis,” *Earth Negotiations Bulletin*, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Winnipeg / Ottawa / Geneva) 17 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [lists.iisd.ca:81/read/messages?id=24083].

¹⁰⁵¹ *Address by Undersecretary of State Roberto Antonione at the Donors Conference for the Areas Struck by the Tidal Wave (UN Geneva)*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1580&mod=3&min=0].

¹⁰⁵² *Press Release: Subject : Tsunami Waves in Southern Thailand : Relief measures and development.* Thai Embassy to the United States (Washington D.C. / Bangkok) 24 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.thaiembdc.org/pressctr/pr/Pr21-48.pdf].

¹⁰⁵³ *Information Paper - Ministerial Conference To Promote The Revival Of Tourism In The Countries Struck By The Tidal Wave*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 February 2005. Date of Access: 11 February 2005 [www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1633&mod=1&min=0].

¹⁰⁵⁴ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰⁵⁵ “Japan to provide tsunami early-warning system to Sri Lanka,” *TamilNet* (Colombo / Jaffna) 1 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.tamilnet.com/art.html?catid=13&artid=14128].

the conference. In a statement to participants, Mr. Shuzen Tanigawa, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, announced that Tokyo would “provide the highest level of knowledge and technological information that we have regarding the construction of a tsunami early warning mechanism through both bilateral cooperation and support for international organizations.” He also announced that of the US\$8-million requested by UNESCO to fund meetings, coordination, and design (but not construction) of such an early warning system, Japan would contribute US\$4-million.¹⁰⁵⁶ At the meeting participants committed to establishing a tsunami early warning system in the Indian ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰⁵⁷

On 25-26 January, Japan attended the China- ASEAN Workshop on Tsunami Warning in Beijing. The event was organized by China in order to increase cooperation in disaster prevention and relief work with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) members and international organizations. The workshop brought together 30 officials from ASEAN nations, China, Japan, US and Sri Lanka with participants exchanging views on improving the earthquake monitoring ability of South-East Asian countries.¹⁰⁵⁸

Japan attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. Japan endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants “to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements...while moving towards a coordinated regional system.” The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁵⁹ At the Conference, Mr. Shuzen Tanigawa, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, also pledged “to provide to the maximum extent possible knowledge and technology regarding the establishment of a tsunami early warning system.” He also promised to utilize tsunami warning information from existing Japanese observation networks to warn against tsunamis in the Indian Ocean until an early warning mechanism becomes fully operational in that region.¹⁰⁶⁰

¹⁰⁵⁶ “Address by Mr. Shuzen Tanigawa, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,” Kobe, Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/conf0501/address-4.html].

¹⁰⁵⁷ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰⁵⁸ “China Backs ASEAN Disaster Warning Plan,” *Xinhua News Agency* (Beijing) January 26, 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [ioc.unesco.org/indotsunami/beijing_jan05.htm].

¹⁰⁵⁹ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰⁶⁰ *Address by Mr. Shuzen Tanigawa, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan At the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements, Phuket, Thailand*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/address.html].

At a 1 February 2005 visit to Sri Lanka, Senior Vice-Minister Foreign Minister for Japan, Shuzen Tanigawa, announced that Japan would provide immediate technical assistance to the South Asian country for the development of the early warning system as soon as possible. The announcement was made in response to a request from Sri Lankan President Chandrika Kumaratunga. Nevertheless, Tanigawa was careful to temper his promises noting that while “President Chandrika Kumaratunga has asked for Japanese assistance to set up a tsunami early-warning system...it depends on the government of Sri Lanka’s ability to absorb it.”¹⁰⁶¹ This pledge was similar to the one made to the Indian government on 6 February 2005 to transfer technology and pool Japan’s ample experience with earthquake and tsunami prevention towards the development of an early warning system in the Indian Ocean. As a part of this technology transfer, Japan will host special training sessions on tsunami early warning system operated by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). That pledge was repeated by a series of high profile Japanese ministers who toured India in January including Shoichi Nakagawa, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Finance Minister Sadakazu Tanigaki and Heizo Takenaka, Minister for Economic and Fiscal Policy and Privatisation of Postal Services.¹⁰⁶²

Japan is also hosting the Dialogue for High Level Administrative Policy Makers on Establishing a Tsunami Warning Mechanism in the Indian Ocean in Tokyo on 22-24 February 2005. This meeting will serve as a precursor to the International Coordination Meeting for the development of Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System for the Indian Ocean within a Global Framework held in Paris and hosted by UNESCO on 3-8 March.¹⁰⁶³

6. Russia: –1

It should be noted at the outset that commitment in question was agreed to at the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting on 7 January 2005 to which Russia is not a member and does not regularly attend. Thus, the Russian Federation cannot be considered to be held accountable to the commitment regarding the establishment of a tsunami-early warning system since Russia was not present at the time it was agreed upon. Nevertheless, Russia’s performance is included here for the sake of consistency and comparison.

Russia has registered a marginal level of compliance with the commitment to establish a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean, primarily attending multilateral conferences without making pledges of money or technical assistance. Russia has ample experience with tsunami early warning and response seeing as the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuriles Islands (which are also claimed by Japan) have suffered tsunami hits over the past century. Russia is also part of

¹⁰⁶¹ “Japan to provide tsunami early-warning system to Sri Lanka,” *TamilNet* (Colombo / Jaffna) 1 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.tamilnet.com/art.html?catid=13&artid=14128].

¹⁰⁶² “Japan offers help in setting up early warning system,” *IndiaInfo.com* (Bangalore) 6 January 2005. Date of Access: 16 February 2005 [news.indiainfo.com/2005/01/06/0601japan.html].

¹⁰⁶³ *Calendar of Tsunami related meeting and other events*, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO (Paris) 9 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [ioc.unesco.org/indotsunami/calendar.htm#tokyo].

the Pacific Tsunami Early Warning System operated by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.¹⁰⁶⁴

The Russian Federation attended the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, where coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster, including the construction of an early warning system, was a principal concern. Moscow's delegation was led by Mr. Sergey Shoygu

Minister for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Disaster, as well as Directors from the Department of International Cooperation, the Environmental Geosciences Institute and the Hydrometeorological Centre.¹⁰⁶⁵ Russia did not present a model for an early warning system unlike France, US, Germany and Japan, and did not make a pledge of funds. At the meeting participants committed to establishing a tsunami early warning system in the Indian ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰⁶⁶

Russia attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. Japan endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants "to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements...while moving towards a coordinated regional system." The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁶⁷ Nevertheless, at the Ministerial, Russia made an unusual official address in which it merely detailed its own experiences in detecting and preparing for tsunamis off the coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuriles Islands. Subsequently, the Russian delegation listed the steps necessary to make their system more efficient and provide help in setting up a similar system in the Indian Ocean but did not commit any funds or technical assistance to see this happen.¹⁰⁶⁸

At a Meeting at the Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation presided over by Vladimir Putin himself, no mention was made of any Russian contribution, whether in funds, technical assistance or design, to a tsunami early warning system

¹⁰⁶⁴ *Presentation of the Russian Delegation at the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements January 28-29, 2005, Phuket*, Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom on Thailand (Bangkok / Moscow) 28 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.thailand.mid.ru/Pressreliz/2005_06.html].

¹⁰⁶⁵ *List of Participants*, World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan) 18-22 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/].

¹⁰⁶⁶ "Tsunami Warning System Pledged," *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰⁶⁷ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰⁶⁸ *Presentation of the Russian Delegation at the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements January 28-29, 2005, Phuket*, Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom on Thailand (Bangkok / Moscow) 28 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.thailand.mid.ru/Pressreliz/2005_06.html].

in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁶⁹ A similar omission was made in the Russian Federation official press release *The Humanitarian Aid of the Russian Federation to the Countries of South and Southeast Asia Hit by the Natural Disaster on December 26, 2004*.¹⁰⁷⁰

Russia has provided US\$22-million in official assistance to countries in the tsunami zone, of which \$12 million dollars will go to the World Food Program, \$3 million dollars to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, \$3.5 million dollars to UNICEF, and \$3.5 million dollars to the World Health Organization. In addition, Russia has donated another US\$11-million worth of food (wheat) aid, purified drinking water, medicines, and aid transport. In total, the Russian Federation claims its tsunami aid totals 0.23% of Russia's expenditures on national defense, ranking it far ahead of other G8 countries in its own calculations.¹⁰⁷¹ Moscow also prides itself on its self-proclaimed status as one of the first countries anywhere in the world, and particularly amongst the developed world, to provide aid and assistance to such countries following the disaster¹⁰⁷² — although this claim cannot be easily substantiated.

7. United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has registered a marginal level of compliance with the commitment to establish a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean, primarily attending multilateral conferences without making pledges of money or technical assistance, and helping to map the earthquake zone on the ocean floor.

The United Kingdom attended the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, where coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster, including the construction of an early warning system, was a principal concern. London dispatched a comparatively small delegation vis-à-vis other G8 member-states, although it was led by Mr. Gareth Thomas, Minister of International Development — underlining the importance of the event to the UK government.¹⁰⁷³ The UK did not present a model for an early warning system unlike France, US, Germany and Japan, and did not make a pledge of funds. At

¹⁰⁶⁹ *Meeting at the Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation presided by President of the Russian Federation - Mr. Vladimir Putin, February 2, 2005, Moscow, Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom of Thailand (Bangkok / Moscow) 8 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.thailand.mid.ru/Pressreliz/2005_07.html].*

¹⁰⁷⁰ *The Humanitarian Aid of the Russian Federation to the Countries of South and Southeast Asia Hit by the Natural Disaster on December 26, 2004, Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom on Thailand (Bangkok / Moscow) 14 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.thailand.mid.ru/Pressreliz/2005_03.html].*

¹⁰⁷¹ *The Humanitarian Aid of the Russian Federation to the Countries of South and Southeast Asia Hit by the Natural Disaster on December 26, 2004, Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom on Thailand (Bangkok / Moscow) 14 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.thailand.mid.ru/Pressreliz/2005_03.html].*

¹⁰⁷² *Meeting at the Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation presided by President of the Russian Federation - Mr. Vladimir Putin, February 2, 2005, Moscow, Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom of Thailand (Bangkok / Moscow) 8 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.thailand.mid.ru/Pressreliz/2005_07.html].*

¹⁰⁷³ *List of Participants, World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan) 18-22 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/].*

the meeting participants committed to establishing an tsunami early warning system in the Indian ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰⁷⁴

The United Kingdom also attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. The UK endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants “to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements...while moving towards a coordinated regional system.” The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁷⁵

On February 9, the United Kingdom Navy released infrared and sonar images of the earthquake epicenter on the floor of the Indian Ocean. The project was a partnership between the UK Navy and scientists from the British Geological Survey and Southampton Oceanography Centre that began in late-January. Geological scientists and their equipment were hosted on board the *HMS Scott* which traveled to the waters off the coast of Sumatra from Singapore to conduct the deep-water imaging project. It is hoped that increased understanding of how the underwater earthquake which caused the tsunami occurred will allow scientists to better predict when it will happen again and allow for the development of a more effective early-warning system.¹⁰⁷⁶

8. United States of America: 0

The United States has registered a notably high level of compliance with its G7 commitment to provide support and technical assistance to the development of a tsunami early warning for the Indian Ocean.

On 6 January 2005, Senator Joseph Lieberman introduced a new bill for reading in the US Congress which, if passed, would commit the United States to extending the tsunami-early warning system currently present in the Pacific Ocean into the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Lieberman’s plan calls for the US to deploy 40-50 ocean-based sensors that would monitor seismic activity in the two oceans funded through an investment of US\$30-million by the United States. The bill faces a long process of committee hearings, debate in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and requires presidential approval before it can become law.¹⁰⁷⁷

¹⁰⁷⁴ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰⁷⁵ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰⁷⁶ “Navy Releases Tsunami Images,” *BBC World News* (London) 9 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/4247409.stm].

¹⁰⁷⁷ *U.S. Senator Proposes Tsunami Early Warning System*, State Department (Washington D.C.) 6 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2005/Jan/06-530798.html].

On 9 February 2005, President Bush petitioned the US Congress for a dramatic increase in the US' foreign and humanitarian assistance to countries battered by the Indian Ocean tsunami. Adding to the US\$350-million already committed by the US, Bush is requesting Washington's contribution rise to US\$950-million. Of these new funds, US\$35-million have been earmarked for the development and funding of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean¹⁰⁷⁸ — placing the US on par with Germany, the only other G8 member-state who has committed to funding a similar proportion of the proposed system's cost.¹⁰⁷⁹ The funding request has yet to be approved by Congress but there is strong support for the development of an early warning system amongst US legislators so this measure at the least, is likely to pass. This follows through on a commitment made by Bush at a January 10 meeting with Secretary of State Colin Powell and Administrator Andrew Natsios of the U.S. Agency for International Development. At that meeting, the President indicated that the United States is eager to participate in discussions about proposals for an Indian Ocean tsunami early warning system.¹⁰⁸⁰

Currently the United States boasts one of the world's most sophisticated tsunami early-warning systems to protect Alaska, the western United States, and Hawaii from Pacific Ocean tsunamis. The system is operated by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and is a principal component of the global tsunami early warning system for all countries in the Pacific operated by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). On 14 January 2005, President Bush announced that the US would invest US\$37 million to expand U.S. tsunami detection and warning capabilities as part of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), a 59-nation initiative led by the United States. It is expected that this upgrade will extend to the scope and range of the US and the IOC early-warning systems providing coverage of the areas that include South-East Asia. While this is not a replacement for a specifically dedicated system to monitor tsunamis in the Indian Ocean, it does provide increased security and early-warning against tsunami waves for some countries in the region¹⁰⁸¹ — including India, Indonesia, and Malaysia who are members of GEOSS.¹⁰⁸²

The United States attended the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005, where coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster, including the construction of an early warning system, was a principal concern. Washington's delegation was led by State Department's Ambassador to Japan Howard Baker and included representatives from the president's National Science and Technology Council, the U.S. Agency for International Development, NOAA, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Science Foundation, NASA, several U.S. embassies, the Department of Transportation and the

¹⁰⁷⁸ *U.S. Pledges More Funding to Tsunami Relief, Warning System*, State Department (Washington D.C.) 10 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2005/Feb/10-420419.html].

¹⁰⁷⁹ "Germany Wants Lead on Tsunami Early Warning System," *Reuters* (London) 8 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L06570391.htm].

¹⁰⁸⁰ *Indian Ocean Warning System Rises on International Agenda*, State Department (Washington D.C.) 12 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.state.gov/p/io/rls/othr/40995.htm].

¹⁰⁸¹ *Pacific Ocean Buoys Could Be Model for Tsunami-Monitoring System*, State Department (Washington D.C.) 9 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [usinfo.state.gov/usinfo/Archive/2005/Feb/09-101048.html].

¹⁰⁸² *U.S. Announces Accelerated Plan for Tsunami Warning System*, State Department (Washington D.C.) 14 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2005&m=January&x=20050114154312lcniirellep0.502865&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html]

Department of Health and Human Services.¹⁰⁸³ The United States did not make any explicit contribution of funds at this conference but the overall enthusiasm and interest of the US delegation in an early warning system was evident. The conference participants committed to establishing a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰⁸⁴

The US also attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. The US endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants “to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements...while moving towards a coordinated regional system.” The declaration sets mid-2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁸⁵

Lastly, on 25-26 January, the US attended the China- ASEAN Workshop on Tsunami Warning in Beijing. The event was organized by China in order to increase cooperation in disaster prevention and relief work with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) members and international organizations. The workshop brought together 30 officials from ASEAN nations, China, Japan, US and Sri Lanka with participants exchanging views on improving the earthquake monitoring ability of South-East Asian countries.¹⁰⁸⁶

To date the US has pledged US\$350-million in direct governmental assistance for humanitarian and reconstruction efforts for countries in the tsunami zone — primarily Indonesia and Sri Lanka. This number will rise to US\$950-million if President Bush’s request is approved by Congress. In addition, the US military has been deployed to assist in clean-up and reconstruction to countries across the tsunami zone, once again focusing on Sri Lanka and Indonesia. U.S. C-130 aircraft are flying aid missions around the clock, and aircraft from the Abraham Lincoln carrier group are transporting relief supplies off the coast of Indonesia.¹⁰⁸⁷ Private donations to relief efforts in the US, led by former US president George Bush Sr. and Bill Clinton, have claimed to have raised over \$1-billion in funds.¹⁰⁸⁸

¹⁰⁸³ *Indian Ocean Warning System Rises on International Agenda*, State Department (Washington D.C.) 12 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.state.gov/p/io/rls/othr/40995.htm].

¹⁰⁸⁴ “Tsunami Warning System Pledged,” *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

¹⁰⁸⁵ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰⁸⁶ “China Backs ASEAN Disaster Warning Plan,” *Xinhua News Agency* (Beijing) January 26, 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [ioc.unesco.org/indotsunami/beijing_jan05.htm].

¹⁰⁸⁷ *U.S. Tsunami Relief Efforts*, US Embassy to Austria (Vienna / Washington D.C.) 15 February 2005. Date of Access: 16 February 2005 [www.usembassy.at/en/policy/tsunami.htm].

¹⁰⁸⁸ *Former Presidents' Visit to Tsunami-Affected Countries a Success*, State Department (Washington D.C.) 25 February 2005. Date of Access: 25 February 2005 [usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2005/Feb/25-138092.html].

9. European Union: +1

The European Commission represented the EU at the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted in Kobe, Japan from 18-22 January 2005. At the conference principal agenda times included coordinating the international response to the tsunami disaster and the construction of an early warning system with the EU being actively engaged in each matter. The EU had provided €360,000 to help fund the conference provided through the EU's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO).¹⁰⁸⁹ Brussels' delegation to Kobe was led by Mr. Thierry Bechet Counsellor from the Permanent Delegation of the European Commission in Geneva and included officials from the European Commission's Environment and External Relations portfolios.¹⁰⁹⁰ Speaking in regards to the conference, Louis Michel, EU Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid said, "[h]aving a sophisticated alert system and populations that are prepared will enable us to save many lives in the future. The European Commission is fully committed to supporting a global alert system to prevent natural catastrophes such as tsunamis, earthquakes and cyclones."¹⁰⁹¹ At the first Tsunami session of the Conference the Commission expressed its readiness to assist in international efforts to develop early warning systems and pledged €2 million through ECHO to the first phase of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) proposal to establish a Tsunami early warning system for the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁹² The conference participants committed to establishing a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean with 12–16 months under the leadership of UNESCO.¹⁰⁹³

The European Commission and Luxembourg, acting in its role as President of the European Council, attended the Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in Phuket, Thailand on 28-29 January 2005. The meeting was hosted by the Thai government and intended to jump-start multilateral funding and design of the system and to announce the launch of the Voluntary Trust Fund to pool government donations towards it. The EC and Luxembourg endorsed the Phuket Ministerial Declaration which committed participants "to take immediate and practical steps to enhance early warning capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and to cooperate towards the establishment of interim early warning arrangements...while moving towards a coordinated regional system." The declaration sets mid-

¹⁰⁸⁹ *The European Commission supports the UN Disaster Reduction Conference in Kobe*, EUROPA: Office Website of the EU (Brussels) 17 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/51&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en].

¹⁰⁹⁰ *List of Participants*, World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan) 18-22 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.unisdr.org/wcdr/].

¹⁰⁹¹ *The European Commission supports the UN Disaster Reduction Conference in Kobe*, EUROPA: Office Website of the EU (Brussels) 17 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/51&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en].

¹⁰⁹² *Indian Ocean Tsunami – The EU Response: Early warning systems, satellite monitoring and R&D*, EUROPA: Office Website of the EU (Brussels) February 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [europa.eu.int/comm/world/tsunami/early_warning.htm].

¹⁰⁹³ "Tsunami Warning System Pledged," *CNN.com* (Atlanta) 20 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/01/20/asia.tsunami.warning.reut/].

2006 as the deadline for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean.¹⁰⁹⁴

Lastly, on 7 January, Luxembourg, in its role as the President of the Council of the European Union called for a rare ministerial meeting of the Council to discuss and coordinate the EU's response to the Asian tsunami disaster. On the agenda for the meeting, the Council was scheduled to "discuss the long-term reconstruction efforts in the affected region and the establishment of an early warning system."¹⁰⁹⁵ In a plenary session of debate at the European Parliament on 12 January 2005, the President of the European Commission reiterated the EU's support for a tsunami early warning system in the Pacific. José Manuel Barroso stated that the member states of the EU and EU Commission agreed in the General Affairs Council to offer direct support to the countries in their efforts to develop early warning systems so they will be better able to respond to future natural disasters. However, no further details on how this commitment would be actualized were provided.¹⁰⁹⁶

Since the EC has a relatively small budget, large donations of foreign aid and assistance must come from the budgets of the member-states. Overall, the twenty-five member-states of the EU have pledged €1,500,000,000, or US\$2 billion, in direct foreign aid along with considerable donations from the private sector.¹⁰⁹⁷

Compiled by Anthony Prakash Navaneelan
15 February 2005

¹⁰⁹⁴ *Phuket Ministerial Declaration on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2005. Date of Access: 15 February 2005 [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/disaster/indonesia/meet0501/declaration.pdf].

¹⁰⁹⁵ *Jean Asselborn in consultations with tsunami-hit countries of Southeast Asia*, Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2005 (Brussels / Luxembourg) 4 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2005 [www.eu2005.lu/en/actualites/communiqués/2005/01/04asselborn/index.html?highlight=tsunami].

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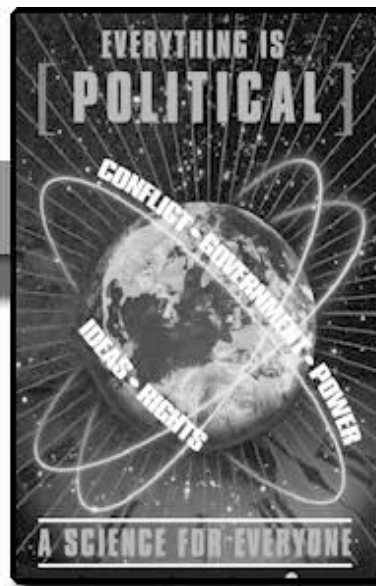
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<p><u>Lecture</u> Friday, Apr. 1 2:00 pm-4:00 pm</p>	<p><i>Reforming Social Contracts: East Asia in Comparative Perspective</i> Stephen Haggard (Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California, San Diego) Cosponsored by: Department of Political Science and Centre for International Studies</p>	<p>Munk Centre for International Studies 1 Devonshire Place North House — Room 208N</p>
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