



The
G8 Research Group
at the Munk Centre for International Studies at Trinity College in the University of Toronto

Presents the

2007 Heiligendamm G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

9 June 2007 to 31 May 2008

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Preface

Executive Summary

The University of Toronto G8 Research Group has completed its twelfth annual Final G8 Compliance Report. The Report is based on the analysis of compliance by G8 member states and the EU with 23 commitments from the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit and covers the period from June 2007 to May 2008. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance from the end of the Heiligendamm Summit until just before the 2008 G8 Summit, to be held 7-9 July 2008 in Toya-ko, Japan.

The Final Compliance Scores are contained in Table A. Individual country and issue assessments are contained in the sections below. This Report is intended to provide an assessment of the parties' implementation of commitments made in 2007 as the leaders prepare for the upcoming summit. The observations contained in this Report are therefore based on relevant information available as of late May 2008.

This Report analyzes compliance with 23 different commitments, including eight commitments from the "Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy" document (Intellectual Property Protection; Fighting Climate Change; Energy: Technology; Energy: Efficiency; Energy: Diversification; Raw Materials; Corruption; and the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process); eight commitments from the "Growth and Responsibility in Africa" document (Debt Relief; Official Development Assistance; Financial Markets; Education; Peace and Security; the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; Sexual and Reproductive Education; and Health Systems); two from the "Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation" (Fissile Materials Cut-Off Treaty and Hague Code of Conduct); two from the "G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism" (Financial Action Task Force and Transport Security); and one each from the "G8 Statement on Darfur/Sudan" (Regional Security: Darfur), the "G8 Declaration on Trade" (Trade) and the "Report on the G8 Global Partnership" (Global Partnership).

The Overall Interim Compliance Score

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the period June 2007 to May 2008, the G8 member states and the European Union received an average compliance score of 0.51. Individual scores are assigned on a scale where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment; 0 is awarded for partial compliance or a work in progress; and -1 is reserved for those countries that fail to comply or that take action that is directly opposite to the stated goal of the commitment.

The average final score of 0.51 is slightly above the historical final average score of 0.49, and it is significantly higher than the historical low of 0.27 awarded after the Denver Summit of 1997. It is higher than the score of 0.47 for the St. Petersburg Summit (2006) and the score of 0.45 for the Birmingham Summit (1998), and is in line with the score of 0.51 for the Evian Summit (2003). The average final score for the Heiligendamm Summit, however, is far below the score of 0.65 awarded after the Gleneagles Summit (2005) and the historical high of 0.78 awarded to the G8 nations following the Okinawa Summit (2000).

Compliance by Country

Although the average compliance score across all countries and all commitments is lower than in previous years, the average scores of some G8 member states are higher this year than at any point since the inception of the Interim Compliance Report in 2002. The United States, which has historically ranked 4th, is in first place with a score of 0.91. The United Kingdom follows closely, with a score of 0.70, while Canada significantly improves its ranking since the Interim Compliance Report with an average score of 0.65. Germany falls to a 4th place ranking of 0.57, and is followed closely by France, in 5th place with a score of 0.52. After the European Union, in the 6th spot with a score of 0.48, the compliance scores drop gradually. Japan and Russia, ranking 7th, have average scores of 0.30. Finally, in 9th position is the host of next year's G8 Summit, Italy, which has garnered an average score of 0.17.

This year's final compliance scores represent changes of more than 10% from last year's scores for six member states. Only Canada, Germany and the EU have seen smaller changes in their compliance scores. Italy has realized the largest increase, up 240% from May 2007, when it received an average score of 0.05. The second-largest increase was realized by the United States, the score for which is 52% higher than in May 2007, followed by the United Kingdom with a year-on-year improvement of 17%. France has realized a slight increase of 15.6% over its score of 0.60 in the St. Petersburg Final Compliance Report, while Canada and Germany have realized improvements of 8.3% and 3.6% in their respective average assessments.

In terms of decreases in average scores, Russia has realized the furthest drop, with a decrease of 33.3% since May 2007, when it received an average score of 0.45. Japan's score has dropped by 25%. The EU realized the smallest fall in its annual average assessment, declining 9.4% since May 2007.

Interesting trends in compliance are also apparent in the changes in scores since the Interim Compliance Report was released in February 2008. Since then, the average score awarded to Japan has increased by 650% percent, from 0.04 to 0.30. Smaller, but no less impressive, increases were also noted in the scores awarded to France (206%) and Canada (195%). Russia has improved its average score vis-à-vis the Interim Report by 76%. More modest average score increases were realized by Italy (30%), the European Union (23%), Germany (18%) and the United States (17%). The United Kingdom saw its average score increase the least since February 2008, realizing a gain of 15%.

The Compliance Gap between Countries

The gap between average scores for countries has increased greatly this year to 0.74 (0.91 for the United States and 0.17 for Italy). It is lower than the historical high of 0.93 for the Kananaskis Summit but substantially higher than the historical low of 0.36 for the Lyon Summit. The gap is above the average historical gap of 0.62, but is still within one standard deviation (0.187) of the historical average.

Compliance by Issue Area

Compliance by issue area varies widely. Two commitment areas, Fighting Climate Change and the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, have been awarded a score of +1. There are no negative average scores; the lowest average score awarded was 0.11, for the Raw Materials and Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty commitments. When the four extreme scores are excluded, the average compliance score falls only slightly from 0.51 to 0.50.

The average score of +1 for Fighting Climate Change represents a unanimous effort on the part of the G8 member states and the EU to participate constructively in the Bali Climate Change Conference, which was held 3-15 December 2007. Similarly, the uniform ranking of fully compliant for the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process represents the successful completion of meetings by the G8, EU and Outreach 5 countries on all four of the specified topics (innovation, energy efficiency, development and investment). Eight other commitments resulted in scores of more than 0.50, including Energy: Efficiency (0.89); Energy: Diversification, Counter-Terrorism: FATF and Regional Security: Darfur (0.78); Africa: GFATM and Africa: Health Systems (0.67); and Trade and Non-proliferation: HCOC (0.56). This is slightly better than the final results following the St. Petersburg Summit, when 8 out of 20 commitments resulted in scores above 0.50, but is significantly lower than the post-Gleneagles period, when 13 of 21 commitments were scored above 0.50.

Four commitments, Energy: Technology, Africa: ODA, Africa: Education, and Africa: Peace and Security received an average score of 0.44. A further five commitments, Intellectual Property Protection, Corruption, Africa: Debt Relief, Africa: Financial Markets and Africa: Sexual and Reproductive Education, had average scores of 0.33. Commitments that received an average score of 0.22 include Counter-Terrorism: Transport Security and the Global Partnership. In general, these scores result from widespread partial compliance (scores of 0) rather than polarization of G8 member states between compliant and non-compliant countries. Finally, two commitments, Raw Materials and Non-proliferation: Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, received an average score of 0.11. Although the average score for the Fissile Materials

commitment has increased since the Interim Compliance Report, there is still widespread partial compliance on the commitment, particularly among the non-European nations.

Compliance in Summit Priority Issue Areas

Prior to the Heiligendamm Summit, the German government identified three priority issue areas: Growth and Responsibility (including energy); Africa; and Cooperation with Emerging Economies. Although compliance scores varied within these priority areas, they were noticeably higher for Growth and Responsibility than for Africa. Seven commitments, excluding the Heiligendamm Process, were drawn from the Growth and Responsibility document. They included one of the commitments with the highest average score, Fighting Climate Change, and together received an average score of 0.56. This average is significantly higher than the overall interim compliance average. When the commitments are further refined, the three Energy commitments have an average score of 0.70, slightly lower than the historical average of compliance with energy commitments of 0.72.

Eight commitments were drawn from the Growth and Responsibility in Africa document. Together, these commitments received an average score of 0.46, slightly below the average compliance score for all 23 commitments. The average score for Africa, however, is higher than the historical compliance average for Development commitments of 0.15. Finally, the sole commitment that corresponded to the priority issue of Cooperation with Emerging Economies, the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, received an average compliance score of 1.00.

Table A: 2007 Heiligendamm Final Compliance Scores

Number	Commitment Name	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Russia	UK	US	EU	Average
1	Intellectual Property Protection	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.33
2	Fighting Climate Change	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
3	Energy: Technology	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.44
4	Energy: Efficiency	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.89
5	Energy: Diversification	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.78
6	Raw Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
7	Corruption	1	1	0	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0.33
8	Heiligendamm Dialogue Process	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
9	Africa: Debt Relief	1	0	1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0.33
10	Africa: ODA	1	-1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.44
11	Africa: Financial Markets	0	1	1	-1	0	-1	1	1	1	0.33
12	Africa: Education	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.44
13	Africa: Peace and Security	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.44
14	Africa: GFATM	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.67
15	Africa: S & R Education	1	1	0	-1	0	-1	1	1	1	0.33
16	Africa: Health Systems	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.67
17	Non-proliferation: FMCT	0	0	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0.11
18	Non-proliferation: HCOC	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.56
19	Regional Security: Darfur	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.78
20	Counter-Terrorism: Transport Security	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0.22
21	Counter-Terrorism: FATF	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.78
22	Trade	1	-1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.67
23	Global Partnership	0	0	1	0	-1	1	0	1	0	0.22
Country Average		0.65	0.52	0.57	0.17	0.30	0.30	0.70	0.91	0.48	
2007 Final Compliance Average											0.51
2006 Final Compliance Average		0.60	0.40	0.55	0.05	0.40	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.47
2007 Interim Compliance Average		0.22	0.17	0.48	0.13	0.04	0.17	0.61	0.78	0.39	0.33

Table B: G8 Compliance by Country, 1996-2006

Summit Location	Lyon	Denver	Birmingham	Cologne	Okinawa	Genoa	Kananaskis	Kananaskis	Evian
Summit Date	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	Feb-01	Mar-02	May-02	Apr-03
Report Type	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Interim	Final	Interim
Canada	0.47	0.17	0.50	0.67	0.83	0.82	0.77	0.82	0.58
France	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.34	0.92	0.69	0.38	0.64	0.50
Germany	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.17	1.00	0.59	0.08	0.18	0.42
Italy	0.43	0.50	0.67	0.34	0.89	0.57	0.00	-0.11	0.38
Japan	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.44	0.10	0.18	0.42
Russia	N/A	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.42
United Kingdom	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.42	0.55	0.58
United States	0.42	0.34	0.60	0.50	0.67	0.35	0.25	0.36	0.50
European Union	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G8+EU	0.40	0.27	0.45	0.39	0.78	0.53	0.27	0.33	0.48

*Number of
Commitments:*

19	6	7	6	12	9	13	11	12
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Summit Location	Evian	Sea Island	Sea Island	Gleneagles	Gleneagles	St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg	Heiligendamm	Heiligendamm
Summit Date	Apr-03	Jun-04	Jun-04	Jul-05	Jul-05	Jul-06	Jul-06	Jun-07	Jun-07
Report Type	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.83	0.50	0.72	0.52	0.81	0.45	0.60	0.22	0.65
France	0.75	0.39	0.50	0.48	0.57	0.30	0.40	0.17	0.52
Germany	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.33	0.88	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.57
Italy	0.25	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.29	-0.10	0.05	0.13	0.17
Japan	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.52	0.52	0.30	0.40	0.04	0.30
Russia	0.33	0.00	0.06	-0.14	0.14	0.25	0.45	0.17	0.30
United Kingdom	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.67	0.95	0.55	0.60	0.61	0.70
United States	0.50	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.35	0.60	0.78	0.91
European Union	N/A	0.50	0.72	0.75	0.89	0.58	0.58	0.39	0.48
G8+EU	0.51	0.39	0.54	0.47	0.65	0.35	0.47	0.33	0.51

*Number of
Commitments:*

12	18	18	21	21	20	20	23	23
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Table C: 2007 Priority Commitment Final Compliance

<u>Number</u>	<u>Commitment Name</u>	<u>CDN</u>	<u>FRA</u>	<u>GER</u>	<u>ITA</u>	<u>JPN</u>	<u>RUS</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>Average</u>
<i>Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy</i>											
1	Intellectual Property Protection	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.33
2	Fighting Climate Change	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
3	Energy: Technology	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.44
4	Energy: Efficiency	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.89
5	Energy: Diversification	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.78
6	Raw Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
7	Corruption	1	1	0	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0.33
2006 Final World Economy Average											0.56
2006 Final Energy Average											0.70
G8 Energy Average Since 1996											0.72
<i>Growth and Responsibility in Africa</i>											
9	Africa: Debt Relief	1	0	1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0.33
10	Africa: ODA	1	-1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.44
11	Africa: Financial Markets	0	1	1	-1	0	-1	1	1	1	0.33
12	Africa: Education	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.44
13	Africa: Peace and Security	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.44
14	Africa: GFATM	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.67
15	Africa: S & R Education	1	1	0	-1	0	-1	1	1	1	0.33
16	Africa: Health Systems	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.67
2006 Final Africa Average											0.46
G8 Development Average Since 1996											0.15
<i>Cooperation with Emerging Economies</i>											
8	Heiligendamm Dialogue Process	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00

2007 Commitments Selected for Analysis

Commitments were selected from a total of 329 commitments identified in Summit documents and communiqués.

1. Intellectual Property Protection [21]

“In partnership with certain developing countries we agree to launch technical assistance pilot plans with a view to building the capacity necessary to combat trade in counterfeited and pirated goods to strengthen intellectual property enforcement.”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

2. Fighting Climate Change [35]

“[We acknowledge that the UN climate process is the appropriate forum for negotiating future global action on climate change.] We are committed to moving forward in that forum and call on all parties to actively and constructively participate in the UN Climate Change Conference in Indonesia in December 2007 with a view to achieving a comprehensive post 2012-agreement (post Kyoto-agreement) that should include all major emitters.”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

3. Energy: Technology [36]

“We have urgently to develop, deploy and foster the use of sustainable, less carbon intensive, clean energy and climate-friendly technologies in all areas of energy production and use.”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

4. Energy: Efficiency [65]

“To this end, we will promote the appropriate policy approaches and instruments, including inter alia economic incentives and sound fiscal policies, minimum standards for energy efficiency, sound and ambitious energy performance labelling, information campaigns aimed at consumers and industry that enhance national awareness, sector-based voluntary commitments agreed with industry, investment in research and development and guidelines for public procurement.”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

5. Energy: Diversification [90]

“We will make efforts to integrate renewables into the power grid,”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

6. Raw Materials [103]

“To this end we will build capacity for good governance of mineral resources consistent with social and environmental standards and sound commercial practices by reducing barriers to investment and trade, through the provision of financial, technical and capacity building support to developing countries for the mining, processing and trading of minerals.”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

7. Corruption [115]

“We are committed to full implementation of their obligations under existing international agreements created to combat corruption, particularly those of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

8. Heiligendamm Process [134]

“We will initiate a new form of a topic-driven Dialogue in a structured manner based on this new partnership.”

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

9. Africa: Debt Relief [143]

“These include the historic multilateral debt relief of up to US\$ 60 billion, the implementation of which is now well underway.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

10. Africa: Official Development Assistance [144]

“They also include increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

11. Africa: Financial Markets [183]

“[This partnership should help us work together more effectively with a variety of new and existing initiatives such as:] developing a regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund (REGMIFA) as an instrument to mobilize resources to refinance medium- and long-term investment credits for smaller enterprises and to microfinance institutions.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

12. Africa: Education [202]

“The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all FTI endorsed countries, estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around US\$ 500 million for 2007.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

13. Africa: Peace and Security [213]

“At the same time we remain firmly committed to providing the necessary support to the ASF for its core military capabilities, which require increased investment by troop contributors and donors alike.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

14. Africa: Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria [227]

“[We recognize that the level of demand to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) will increase substantially in the future as has been projected by the GFATM Board. In this regard, noting the conclusions of the April meeting of the GFATM Board, which estimated an additional demand approximately of US\$ 6 billion by 2010 which might possibly reach US\$ 8 billion,] G8 members pledge to work with other donors to replenish the GFATM and to provide long-term predictable funding based on ambitious, but realistic demand-driven targets.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

15. Africa: Sexual and Reproductive Education [233]

“The G8 will take concrete steps to support education programs especially for girls, to promote knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

16. Africa: Health Systems [264]

“We will work with African states to address the different causes of this lack of human resource capacity within the health sector, including working conditions and salaries with the aim of recruiting, training and retaining additional health workers.”

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

17. Non-proliferation: Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty [277]

“We reaffirm our support to the early commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.”

Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation

18. Non-proliferation: Hague Code of Conduct [293]

“In this regard we remain committed to implementing the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and call upon other subscribing States to follow suit.”

Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation

19. Regional Security: Darfur [295]

“We reiterate our commitment to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and will undertake, in coordination with the African Union and the United Nations, to identify options for improving humanitarian access.”

G8 Statement on Sudan/Darfur

20. Counter-Terrorism: Transport Security [314]

“Furthermore, we aim to improve passenger screening programs and techniques, port facility security audits, security management systems and transportation security clearance programs.”

G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization

21. Counter-Terrorism: Financial Action Task Force [318]

“We commend the efforts of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and reaffirm our commitment to implement and promote internationally its 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and nine Special Recommendations on Terror Finance.”

G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization

22. Trade [327]

“We remain fully committed to the development dimension of the DDA, promoting progressive trade liberalisation, helping developing countries to better integrate into the multilateral trading system and providing support to the poorest countries in order to enable them to benefit from the significant opportunities of globalisation.”

G8 Trade Declaration

23. Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction [328]

“We reaffirm our commitment to the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction as set out in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit documents.”

Report on the G8 Global Partnership

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1. Intellectual Property Protection [21]

Commitment

“In partnership with certain developing countries we agree to launch technical assistance pilot plans with a view to building the capacity necessary to combat trade in counterfeited and pirated goods to strengthen intellectual property enforcement.”¹

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

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

Background

The issue of intellectual property protection (IPP) has been the subject of increasing controversy. This is due in large part to heightened instances of trans-national infringements of intellectual property rights (IPR) by emerging countries such as China and India. The situation has been aggravated by the inability of inter-governmental efforts to agree upon and enforce international treaties such as the 1994 World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) to regulate and restrict IPR violations.

Within the context of G8 summit politics, intellectual property protection is not a new issue. The issue originally emerged on Summit agendas as an extension of multilateral negotiations among WTO (formerly GATT) member nations. At the 1988 Summit in Toronto, the G7 addressed IPP for the first time, affirming its support of “all issues in the [GATT] negotiations, i.e., reform of the GATT system and rules, market access, agriculture and new issues (such as trade in services, trade-related intellectual property rights, and trade-related investment measures).”² At the Houston Summit in 1990, the G7 once again articulated its desire to address IPP within the context of GATT negotiations on international trade, stressing a “determination to take the difficult political decisions necessary to achieve far-reaching, substantial results in all areas of the Uruguay Round,” which included a commitment to develop “standards and effective enforcement of all intellectual property rights.”³ At the London Summit in 1991, the G7 reaffirmed its ambition of moving GATT negotiations “forward urgently,” and its commitment to develop “clear and enforceable rules and obligations to protect all property rights.”⁴

¹ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligidamm/g8-2007-africa.html>>

² All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 30 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

³ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 30 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

⁴ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 30 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005 the G8 took unprecedented steps in redressing IPP that went beyond multilateral trade negotiations. In the *Reducing IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting through More Effective Enforcement* plan, contained in the Chair's Summary, the G8 specifically agreed upon seven commitments aimed at "reducing substantially global trade in pirated and counterfeit goods, and efficiently combating the transnational networks that support it."⁵ The Plan outlined specific measures aimed at curtailing IPR infractions in developed and developing countries, including an agreement to "promote and uphold laws, regulations and/or procedures to strengthen effective intellectual property enforcement," and to work more closely with developing countries to "strengthen legislation and...improve national anti-counterfeiting, anti-piracy and enforcement capacities."⁶

During the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, the G8 reiterated its Gleneagles commitments, agreeing to continue "strengthening individual and collective efforts to combat piracy and counterfeiting."⁷ At St. Petersburg, the G8 broadened its scope to "give priority to enhancing cooperation"⁸ at a multilateral level. In particular, the G8 declared that it would foster greater multilateral cooperation, especially through international organizations, including the "WIPO [World Intellectual Property Organization], WTO, OECD, Interpol and WCO [World Customs Organization] to develop and begin implementing technical assistance pilot plans within the G8 in interested developing countries to build the capacity necessary to combat trade in counterfeit and pirated goods."⁹ The G8 also agreed to "engage the OECD in preparing and focusing its report estimating the economic consequences of piracy and counterfeiting."¹⁰

During the recent Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, the G8 reiterated previous commitments from the Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Summits, reaffirming its commitment to combat piracy and counterfeiting. The G8 placed particular emphasis on multilateral cooperation, indicating the "urgency" of implementing measures to "improve and deepen cooperation among G8 partners," as well as to facilitate interaction and greater cooperation between major developing economies and the G8. It also encouraged the usage of international organizations such as the WIPO, WTO, WCO, Interpol, WHO, OECD, APEC, and the Council of Europe in order to promote IP protection.¹¹ The significance that the G8 has placed on the issue of intellectual property protection since Gleneagles suggests that the issue will probably remain high on the G8 agenda heading into the Hokkaido Summit.

Team Leader: Sarah Koerner

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on intellectual property protection. The Prime Minister and government officials have displayed ostensible dedication to intellectual property protection, but only one pilot program has been initiated in the past year.

On 23 October 2007, Canadian International Trade Minister David Emerson voiced his support for international IPP enforcement, saying that the government is "working both at home and internationally to protect the intellectual property rights of Canadian artists, creators, inventors and investors."¹² He also

⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 30 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

⁶ Reducing IPR Privacy and Counterfeiting Through More Effective Enforcement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr_piracy.pdf>

⁷ Reducing IPR Privacy and Counterfeiting Through More Effective Enforcement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr_piracy.pdf>

⁸ Reducing IPR Privacy and Counterfeiting Through More Effective Enforcement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr_piracy.pdf>

⁹ Reducing IPR Privacy and Counterfeiting Through More Effective Enforcement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr_piracy.pdf>

¹⁰ Combating IPR and Counterfeiting, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/ipr.html>>

¹¹ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendam/g8-2007-economy.html>>

¹² Canada Joins Discussions Towards International Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385528&Language=E&docnumber=146>

declared support for the creation of a multinational organization under the provisional name of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).¹³ Of the major developing countries, however, only Mexico and Uruguay are participating in ACTA.

During the Throne Speech on 16 October 2007, Prime Minister Stephen Harper promised to improve the protection of intellectual property rights in Canada and around the world. This message was reiterated a few days later: "Our government will improve the protection of cultural and intellectual property rights."¹⁴ On 23 October 2007, the federal government announced its intention to participate in international discussions aimed at developing an international anti-counterfeiting trade agreement. The discussions will also focus on international cooperation, enforcement practices and legal frameworks to counter the trade of pirated goods."¹⁵

In January 2008, the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) launched a one year 'Canada-US Patent Prosecution Highway' with the aim of fast-tracking patent examination and improving efficiency through official cooperation. Other CIPO initiatives include new Service Standards for 2008-09 to serve clients better by a higher level of performance.¹⁶ CIPO participated in the Canada-Wide Science Fair, educating young new scientists on the value of IP.¹⁷ CIPO also rewrote several of its legal frameworks, including the Patent Rules, in order to make them more compatible with the Patent Law Treaty. CIPO presented a Strategic Plan in March 2008 to engage Canadians to participate in a competitive economy through the IP system. The Plan is intended to cover the period 2008-2013 and will undergo an evaluation after the initial trial year.¹⁸

CIPO has engaged with the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum in order to forge partnerships. The CEO of CIPO accepted the chairmanship of the Group B Plus, a collective of developed nations seeking consensus on IPP. CIPO intends to engage the Ariana Group (the group of G7 Intellectual Property Offices) and has established a new trilateral with IP Australia and the UK IP Office. Furthermore, CIPO is working with UCAN (IPOs from the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) with the aim of inter-office cooperation.¹⁹

Thus, although the government of Canada appears to be in strong support of IPP protection, it has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of pilot programs to address these issues in developing nations.

Analyst: Anna Okorokov

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to intellectual property protection as agreed to at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

On 3 April 2008, France's Institute of Intellectual Property Rights (INPI) held its first bilateral meeting with the State Intellectual Property Office of Croatia (SIPO). The meeting, which was convened in Zagreb,

¹³ Canada Joins Discussions Towards International Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385528&Language=E&docnumber=146>

¹⁴ Canadian Anti-Counterfeiting Network Applauds Government for Joining International Anti-Counterfeiting Discussions, Canada Anti-Counterfeiting Network (Toronto) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.cacn.ca/PDF/CACN%20Releases/CACN-Press%20Release%20-Response%20to%20Cdn%20Participation%20in%20ACTA%20Negotiations%20October%2024%202007.pdf>>

¹⁵ Canadian Anti-Counterfeiting Network Applauds Government for Joining International Anti-Counterfeiting Discussions, Canada Anti-Counterfeiting Network (Toronto) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.cacn.ca/PDF/CACN%20Releases/CACN-Press%20Release%20-Response%20to%20Cdn%20Participation%20in%20ACTA%20Negotiations%20October%2024%202007.pdf>>

¹⁶ What's New: January to March 2008 Archives, Canadian Intellectual Property Office (Ottawa) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.cipo.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/en/wr01246e.html>>

¹⁷ What's New, Canadian Intellectual Property Office (Ottawa) 28 May 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <http://www.cipo.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/en/h_wr00030e.html>

¹⁸ What's New: January to March 2008 Archives, Canadian Intellectual Property Office (Ottawa) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.cipo.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/en/wr01246e.html>>

¹⁹ CEO's Address at IPIC Spring Meeting, Canadian Intellectual Property Office (Ottawa) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.cipo.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/en/wr01245e.html>>

Croatia, focused on patent rights intended for laboratory research and anti-counterfeit regulations treated within the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Both countries signed a bilateral agreement at the meeting's conclusion.²⁰

In mid-April 2008, French State Senator Richard Yung paid a visit to the Vice Commissioner of the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO), Li Yuguang. French and Chinese officials participated in dialogue on Sino-France and Sino-EU cooperation in the field of intellectual property rights. During the meeting, the Vice Commissioner applauded France's efforts in initiating relations with China concerning intellectual property when Yung took charge of the European Patent Office. There was also a briefing on the third revision of China's Patent Law. Both sides acknowledged the need for expanded cooperation in intellectual property rights in order to facilitate the deepening of Sino-French relations.²¹

In accordance with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) initiatives, France is promoting a new initiative to implement warnings for illegal file-sharing programs and involve internet service providers in closer monitoring of file-sharing offenders.²²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for its limited international cooperation and initiative on intellectual property protection.

Analyst: Vanmala Subramaniam

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its Heiligendamm commitment regarding intellectual property rights protection. Germany's focus this past year has been solely on China, and although conferences and meetings have taken place between the two countries, there have been no new concrete initiatives that would allow information and decisions regarding IPR to take place.

From 15 April 2008 to 24 April 2008, Chinese Commissioner of State Intellectual Property Office Tian Lipu visited his counterpart in the Trademark and Patent Office in Germany to discuss and promote IPR laws.²³ On 21-22 April 2008, the 8th Sino-German Law Symposium in Munich took place and focused on IPR protection.²⁴ It was one of many judicial dialogues between China and Germany relating to IPR. On 12-15 May 2008, the Institut für Wirtschaftsrecht of Freiburg organized the Indo-German Conference on Intellectual Property Law with a focus on enforcement, foundations of IPR protection and patent law.²⁵ On 21-22 May 2008, the German Association for Protection of Intellectual Property (GRUR) also organized its annual meeting to be held in Stuttgart, Germany. The meeting involved members from the European Commission and OHIM.²⁶

Although Germany has made attempts to foster cooperation with China and India regarding IPR, it has yet to formalize fiscal spending for agreements or directives regarding pilot projects. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

²⁰ Signature d'un accord bilatéral entre l'INPI et l'office croate, Institut national de la propriété industrielle (Paris) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <http://www.inpi.fr/fr/l-inpi/actualites/actualites/article/signature-dun-accord-bilateral-entre-linpi-et-le-loffice-croate546.html?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=1855&cHash=ded17f83ad>

²¹ Li Yuguang meets French State Senator Richard Yung, State Intellectual Property Office (Beijing) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008. <http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=198164&col_no=1083&dir=200804>

²² WIPO IP Enforcement News: October - December 2007, World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 19 May 2008. <http://www.wipo.int/enforcement/en/news/2007/enforcement_10_12.html>

²³ SIPO Commissioner visits Latvia, Germany, State Intellectual Property Office (Beijing) 5 April 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=203349&col_no=925&dir=200805>

²⁴ 8th Sino-German Judicial Forum Discusses IPR Protection, State Intellectual Property Office (Beijing) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <http://www.gov.cn/misc/2008-04/22/content_951586.htm>

²⁵ Freiburg (Germany), 12th-15th May 2008: Indo-German Conference on Intellectual Property Law, IPR Helpdesk. Date of Access: 13 May 2008.

<<http://www.ipr-helpdesk.org/controlador/evento?seccion=evento&id=0000002972&len=en>>

²⁶ Stuttgart (Germany), 21st-23rd May 2008: GRUR Annual Meeting 2008, Deutsche Vereinigung für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht (Köln). Date of Access: 13 May 2008.

<http://www.grur.de/cms/front_content.php?idcat=18&changelang=4&idart=623>

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its intellectual property protection commitment agreed to at Heiligendamm. The Italian government has announced the opening of offices of its anti-counterfeiting agency in a number of cities around the world and has made significant financial contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) activities in developing countries.

On 7 December 2007, the High Commissioner to Combat Counterfeiting and Piracy (ACLC) announced that it would open 11 offices in various countries around the world in 2008.²⁷ The main offices located in China, India, Russia, Brazil, South Korea and the United States will seek to protect the intellectual property rights of Italian producers.²⁸ Vice Commissioner Antonello Colosimo explained that the offices will provide legal assistance, monitoring and promotion of Italian rights and, if necessary, will undertake legal action in their respective jurisdictions.²⁹ Further information on the operation of the offices has not been made public, and the ACLC's activities remain in limbo pursuant to announcements about the priorities of the new Italian government with respect to IPP.³⁰

Italy has also been active in addressing the issue of counterfeiting at various international conferences. On 2 November 2007, Italy's High Commissioner to Combat Counterfeiting and Piracy Giovanni Kessler attended an international conference in Moscow that dealt with the piracy of wine and related goods.³¹ It was not immediately apparent, however, if any representatives from emerging economies other than Russia were present at the meeting. On 3-4 December 2007, the High Commissioner to Combat Counterfeiting and Piracy hosted the workshop *Globalization and fakes: a challenge to be won* in Rome.³² The conference brought together officials from various countries, all of whom highlighted the pressing need to address the global problem of counterfeiting and piracy.³³

On 29 October 2007, WIPO Director Kamil Idris met with Italian Foreign Affairs Minister D'Alema and announced that Italy's contributions to WIPO for 2007 had reached €600 000 after the transfer of extra-budgetary funds to the Organization.³⁴ The transfer resulted from a 10 September 2007 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in Rome between the WIPO and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Directorate General for Cooperation to Development (DGCS).³⁵ The MOU provides an additional €300 000 for the establishment of a Funds-In-Trust (FIT) to address IP activities in developing countries.³⁶ The FIT aims to prioritize "the promotion of economic and commercial activities based on IP, the relationship between IP and technological development, the development of creative industries, the use of IP by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the protection of geographical indications (GIs), industrial designs,

²⁷ Contraffazione: Alto commissario attiva 14 uffici nel mondo, Alto commissario per la lotta alla contraffazione (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.aclc.gov.it/documenti/default.aspx?id=267>>

²⁸ Contraffazione: Alto commissario attiva 14 uffici nel mondo, Alto commissario per la lotta alla contraffazione (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.aclc.gov.it/documenti/default.aspx?id=267>>

²⁹ Contraffazione: Alto commissario attiva 14 uffici nel mondo, Alto commissario per la lotta alla contraffazione (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.aclc.gov.it/documenti/default.aspx?id=267>>

³⁰ Contraffazione: Kessler, Prossimo governo approvi norme, Alto commissario per la lotta alla contraffazione (Rome) 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.aclc.gov.it/documenti/default.aspx?id=340>>

³¹ Conferenza internazionale, Alto commissario per la lotta alla contraffazione (Rome) 2 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.aclc.gov.it/news/000019/Conferenza-Internazionale.aspx?t=0>>

³² WIPO Enforcement News: October-December 2007, World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.wipo.int/enforcement/en/news/2007/enforcement_10_12.html>

³³ World 'losing' war against fakes and piracy, Alto commissario per la lotta alla contraffazione (Rome) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.aclc.gov.it/documenti/default.aspx?id=247>>

³⁴ Italy makes additional extra-budgetary contribution to the WIPO, World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2007/article_0078.html>

³⁵ Italy makes additional extra-budgetary contribution to the WIPO, World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2007/article_0078.html>

³⁶ Agreement Establishes Funds-In-Trust Program With Italy, Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2007/article_0057.html>

IP training, and the fight against counterfeiting and audiovisual piracy.”³⁷ The countries targeted are to be least developed nations (LDCs) and developing nations in the Mediterranean region.³⁸

During an Italian-American symposium Minister D’Alema noted the importance of the IPP commitments that emerged from the Heiligendamm Summit and called them a way forward on an issue for which existing normative structures have largely been inadequate.³⁹ Minister D’Alema also remarked that he understood the concerns of emerging economies on the matter, particularly in the realm of genetics and new technologies.⁴⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its aggressive protection of Italian intellectual property rights around the world and its contributions to the activities of the WIPO in developing nations.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Anna Okorokov

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on intellectual property protection as agreed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

From January to May 2008, Japan actively engaged in dialogue with the EU, China and India on the issue of intellectual property rights. On 14 March 2008, the 3rd Sino-Japan Enterprise IP Co-op Symposium was successfully convened in Shanghai. The symposium aimed at creating a platform for facilitating the exchange of best practices on intellectual property rights by representatives from both countries. More specifically, Shanghai enterprises were urged to draw from the successful experience of Japanese IP creation, protection, use and management.⁴¹

On 27 March 2008, officers and experts from China’s State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) and Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and representatives from the two countries’ enterprises met in Beijing at the China-Japan Seminar on Design Patent Protection. The participants discussed issues in promoting design patent protection for enterprises in the two countries. Both sides agreed that an enterprise attaching importance to design strategy should work towards protecting its own intellectual property rights (IPR), while at the same time respecting others’ IPR and understanding international IPR rules.⁴²

In April 2008, a delegation from the Chinese National Intellectual Property Strategy Office (NIPSO) visited Japan to investigate regional IP strategies there. NIPSO sought to understand Japanese experiences in advancing regional IP strategy implementation, especially the measures of setting up organs to guarantee the smooth implementation so as to facilitate IP strategy implementation in China.⁴³

In May 2008, Chinese President Hu Jintao and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda agreed to enhance bilateral ties in the area of trade and technology. In particular, both leaders agreed to enhance cooperation

³⁷ Agreement Establishes Funds-In-Trust Program With Italy, Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2007/article_0057.html>

³⁸ Agreement Establishes Funds-In-Trust Program With Italy, Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2007/article_0057.html>

³⁹ Intervento del Ministro D’Alema al simposio italiano-statounitese sulla proprietà intellettuale, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071024_InterventoDalemaSimposi>

⁴⁰ Intervento del Ministro D’Alema al simposio italiano-statounitese sulla proprietà intellettuale, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071024_InterventoDalemaSimposio>

⁴¹ 3rd Sino-Japan Enterprise IP Co-op Symposium held in Shanghai, State Intellectual Property Office (Beijing) 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=189723&col_no=1083&dir=200803>

⁴² Chinese and Japanese Experts Talk on Design Patent Protection, State Intellectual Property Office (Beijing) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=194859&col_no=927&dir=200804>

⁴³ NIPSO Delegation Visits Japan for Investigating Regional IP Strategies, State Intellectual Property Office (Beijing) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=201502&col_no=1083&dir=200804>

in technology-related trade and innovation and share experience on intellectual property protection.⁴⁴

Japan has also engaged in bilateral agreements with India in the area of intellectual property rights. Japan and India held the 6th round of negotiations on the Japan-India Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) from 10 April 2008 to 14 April 2008 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in Tokyo. In this round, the countries discussed, at both the working and expert levels, negotiations on trade in services, investment, intellectual property and non-tariff. The meeting made progress in all the negotiating areas during the round.⁴⁵

On 28 January 2008, the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) co-hosted the Conference on Support for Africa in the Field of Intellectual Property. This was the first time that the Japanese government organized an official meeting for discussion on cooperation with Africa in the field of intellectual property. Upon approval by the Diet, the JPO will establish a fund aimed at assisting Africa in developing human resources in the intellectual property field, by increasing the amount of its annual voluntary contribution to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) by JPY110 million, starting FY2008. At the conference, to which WIPO representatives and the heads of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) were invited, all parties reached an agreement on the future direction of support for Africa and how the support fund program should be established and implemented.⁴⁶

On 12–13 November 2007, Japan hosted the 7th ASEM Customs DG-Commissioner Meeting, the main subjects of which included securing and facilitating trade, protection of intellectual property rights and international customs cooperation.⁴⁷ The meeting implemented the Chairman's Summary and the Yokohama Declaration.⁴⁸ The Declaration affirmed that the proliferation of counterfeit goods not only threatens the health, safety and security of consumers, but also hinders innovation and sustained growth of the global economy. The Declaration also stated the importance of giving the issue a higher priority, and of developing human resources in Customs, particularly experienced IPR experts.⁴⁹

Although Japan has made some headway in its dialogue with China, India and the European Community, it has failed to take action to establish offices and pilot programs in developing countries for combating counterfeiting and piracy. Thus, Japan receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analysts: Vanmala Subramaniam and Arina Shadrikova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment on intellectual property protection as agreed to at the Heiligendamm Summit

In order to protect intellectual property, on June 2007 the Russian authorities shut down the website AllofMP3.com, which was domiciled in Russia and infringed the copyrights of many artists. This was one of the obligatory conditions of Russia's entrance to WTO.⁵⁰

⁴⁴ Sino-Japanese Leaders Agree to Exchange Regular Visits, State Intellectual Property Office (Beijing) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=204840&col_no=925&dir=200805>

⁴⁵ Summary of the 6th Round of Negotiations on the Japan - India Economic Partnership Agreement. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 28 April 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/india/summary0804.html>>

⁴⁶ Conference on Support for Africa in the Field of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/Backissueindex.html>>

⁴⁷ The 7th ASEM Customs DG-Commissioner Meeting will be hosted in Japan, Ministry of Finance of Japan (Tokyo) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 29 December 2007 <<https://www.mof.go.jp/english/tariff/ka190928e.htm>>

⁴⁸ Yokohama Declaration, Ministry of Finance of Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 29 December 2007 <<http://www.mof.go.jp/ipuhou/kanzei/ka191113e.pdf>>

⁴⁹ Conclusion of the 7th ASEM Customs DG-Commissioner Meeting, Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 29 December 2007. <<http://www.mof.go.jp/english/tariff/ka191113e.htm>>

⁵⁰ Russia shuts down Allofmp3.com, Times Online (London) 2 July 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2016297.ece>>

On 13-15 November 2007, Russia hosted the 19th meeting of the Administration of the Eurasian Patent Office. Representatives from seven other countries of the Eurasian Patent Convention (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan) also took part in the meeting.⁵¹ The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the European Patent Commission also participated as observers. The participants discussed the agreement between the African Intellectual Property Organization and the Eurasian Patent Office, and the memorandum of agreement between China and the Eurasian Patent Office. These agreements specifically endorsed a strategy plan to curtail intellectual property infringements in the upcoming year.⁵²

Russia's Federal Service for Intellectual Property Patents and Trademarks (Rospatent) continued its cooperation with the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO). At the end of 2007, Rospatent completed the project to provide employees of its "All Russian Patent Technical Library" access to the EAPATIS system of the EAPO.⁵³

In November 2007, a delegation from Rospatent, headed by its Director General, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Russian Federation Dr. Boris Simonov, took part in the 12th Session of the EAPO Administrative Council.⁵⁴

Within the framework of the Agreement on Cooperation for Combating Intellectual Property Infringement, the Joint Working Commission of the Member-States of the Agreement on Cooperation for Combating Intellectual Property Infringement met in October 2007 in Minsk under the chairmanship of Director General Simonov.⁵⁵

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress on addressing the issue of IP protection and its lack of pilot projects in developing countries.

Analyst: Julia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment regarding intellectual property protection.

On 20 September 2007, the British Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform John Hutton signed the UK-Brazil Joint Economic and Trade Committee Statement. The intent of the statement is to "encourage bilateral trade"⁵⁶ through training and official visits between the two countries, and to establish a "joint programme of co-operation" on intellectual property rights.⁵⁷

According to the British Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities and Skills John Denham, the British government is also continuing its work with Indian officials to develop a bilateral action plan with India

⁵¹ The 19th meeting of the Eurasian Patent Office, Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trade Marks (Moscow) 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 December 2007.

<<http://www.fips.ru/ruptoru/inter/eapo19.htm>>

⁵² The 19th meeting of the Eurasian Patent Office, Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trade Marks (Moscow) 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 December 2007.

<<http://www.fips.ru/ruptoru/inter/eapo19.htm>>

⁵³ Cooperation with the Eurasian Patent Organization in 2007, Rospatent (Moscow) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.fips.ru/rep2007/S3.htm#3.4>>

⁵⁴ Cooperation with the Eurasian Patent Organization in 2007, Rospatent (Moscow) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.fips.ru/rep2007/S3.htm#3.4>>

⁵⁵ Cooperation with the CIS Countries, Rospatent (Moscow) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008.

<<http://www.fips.ru/rep2007/S3.htm#3.1>>

⁵⁶ UK Government issues landmark business agreement with Brazil, UK Trade & Investment (London) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008.

<<http://www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/index.asp?PageID=8&PressReleaseID=896>>

⁵⁷ UK-Brazil: Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO) Joint Press Statement, British Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Brazil (London) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<www.britcham.com.br/default.asp?id=941>

under the UK-Indian Joint Economic Trade Committee. The plan will establish a technical assistance program for Indian government officials dealing with IPP.⁵⁸

Thus, the British government has been awarded a score of 0 for its limited international cooperation on the issue of intellectual property protection.

Analyst: Maria Robson

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on intellectual property protection (IPP) as agreed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 24 September 2007, the US Department of State announced that it had funded 13 separate projects to combat piracy and counterfeiting throughout the developing world. The projects are in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and are intended to provide technical assistance and build capacity in IPP.⁵⁹ The funds allocated include US\$75 940 for the Pernambuco Anti-Piracy Task Force in Brazil; US\$170 114 for training in intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement in the Caribbean region; US\$640 000 for the continued operations of two US agents assisting the Indonesian government in optical disc anti-piracy programs; US\$47 780 for the Nigerian government's Presidential level initiative Strategic Action Against Piracy; US\$346 986 to provide technical assistance to the South African government in its fight against high-tech piracy; and US\$125 000 to help the Ukrainian government provide training in IPR enforcement.⁶⁰

On 27 October 2007, the US Ambassador to China and senior US officials held their 6th Annual Roundtable on Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement in China.⁶¹ One of the topics of the Roundtable was the possible means of improving American IPP efforts in China.⁶²

In addition, on 11-13 December 2007 representatives from both countries met again to discuss issues surrounding IPP at the 18th US-China Joint Commission on China and Trade.⁶³ During the meeting, the representatives agreed to exchange information relating to IPR violations in their countries, and China pledged to strengthen enforcement of its IPR laws.⁶⁴ The US government described the talks as part of a broader "strategic economic dialogue" with China.⁶⁵

At present, IPP discussions between the United States and China have been stalled by a WTO dispute in which the United States has posed a challenge to China's trade policies, including those governing IPR.⁶⁶

⁵⁸ Intellectual Property: India, British Parliament Publications & Records (London) 5 July 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmhansrd/cm070705/text/70705w0011.htm>

⁵⁹ Intellectual Property Training Programs Funded, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/sep/92653.htm>

⁶⁰ Intellectual Property Training Programs Funded, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/sep/92653.htm>

⁶¹ Ambassador Remarks by Clark T. Randt, Jr at the Sixth Annual IPR Roundtable, Embassy of the United States (Beijing) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://beijing.usembassy-china.org.cn/102407e.html>>

⁶² Ambassador Remarks by Clark T. Randt, Jr at the Sixth Annual IPR Roundtable, Embassy of the United States (Beijing) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://beijing.usembassy-china.org.cn/102407e.html>>

⁶³ Schwab and Guterrez Travel to China for JCCT and Trade Talks, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2007/December/Schwab_Gutierrez_Travel_to_China_for_JCCT_Trade_Talks.html>

⁶⁴ Schwab and Guterrez Travel to China for JCCT and Trade Talks, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2007/December/Schwab_Gutierrez_Travel_to_China_for_JCCT_Trade_Talks.html>

⁶⁵ China and U.S. in Food Safety Accord, New York Times (New York) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <www.nytimes.com/2007/12/11/business/worldbusiness/11cnd-trade.html>

⁶⁶ United States Files WTO Cases Against China Over Deficiencies in China's Intellectual Property Rights Laws and Market Access Barriers to Copyright-Based Industries, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2007/April/United_States_Files_WTO_Cases_Against_China_Over_Deficiencies_in_Chinas_Intellectual_Property_Rights_Laws_Market_Access_Barr.html>

In October 2007, the United States stated its support for a new framework to protect IPR, the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement.⁶⁷ The agreement, however, falls outside the Heiligendamm commitment's requirement to build upon existing structures.

The US Department of Commerce's annual report emphasized intellectual property (IP) as a priority in international relationships.⁶⁸ In June 2007, the Commerce Law Development Program, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, collaborated with the Federal Judicial Academy (Pakistan), IPO Pakistan and the Punjabi High Court to develop a training course to sensitize judges to IP-related issues. The course was tested in a pilot project in Lahore, Pakistan. Future judges will be trained using this course to combat violations of IPR.⁶⁹ In addition, in January 2008 the US Patent and Trademark Office initiated a Patent Prosecution Highway with the Korean Intellectual Property Office.⁷⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its extensive activities in providing technical assistance and sponsoring pilot programs to combat piracy and counterfeiting in developing nations.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Maria Robson

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on intellectual property protection (IPP).

The European Commission is conducting a new survey to help review the European Commission's intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement priorities in developing countries.⁷¹ They conducted the last such survey in 2006. The 2008 survey's aim is to provide information so as to develop new and more effective strategies against IPR infringements and to ensure smoother and more productive trade with developing nations. The deadline for this survey is 31 May 2008.⁷²

The EU launched a new initiative called the China IPR SME Helpdesk in early 2008 in Beijing. The Helpdesk will support small and medium businesses in protecting and enforcing IPR protection when conducting trade in China.⁷³ On 17 April 2008, the European Patent Office (EPO) in Brussels held a Stakeholder Briefing on IPR Protection and Enforcement in China in order to gather input from stakeholders on the progress of various IPR initiatives with China.⁷⁴ On 25 April 2008, the EU and China entered the New EU-China High Level Economic Trade Dialogue Mechanisms, bilateral talks intended to benefit EU consumers and companies trading with Chinese firms.⁷⁵

⁶⁷ ICC Calls for Action to Stop Fakes at Global Counterfeiting Congress, ag-IP-news Agency (Amman) 5 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.ag-ip-news.com/GetArticle.asp?Art_ID=5454&lang=en>

⁶⁸ IP Crime Convictions Nearly Doubled in 2007, InformationWeek (Manhasset, NY) 11 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.informationweek.com/news/internet/showArticle.ihtml?articleID=206401978>>

⁶⁹ Report to the President and Congress on Coordination of Intellectual Property Enforcement and Protection, The National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (Washington D.C.) January 2008. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <http://www.stopfakes.gov/pdf/2008_NIPLACC_Report_and_Appendices_Final.pdf>

⁷⁰ USPTO announces additional partners, The World Intellectual Property Review (Woolsthorpe-by-Colsterworth, UK) 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.worldipreview.com/news.html>>

⁷¹ EU-China Project on the Protection of International Property Rights, EC Survey on IPR Enforcement (Brussels) 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.ipr2.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=40&Itemid=&Itemid=89>

⁷² EU-China Project on the Protection of International Property Rights, EC Survey on IPR Enforcement (Brussels) 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.ipr2.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=40&Itemid=&Itemid=89>

⁷³ EU-China Project on the Protection of International Property Rights, China IPR SME Helpdesk (Beijing) 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.ipr2.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=40&Itemid=&Itemid=89>

⁷⁴ EU-China Project on the Protection of International Property Rights, Stakeholder Briefing: IPR Protection and Enforcement in China: A New EU-China Co-operation (Brussels) 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.ipr2.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=40&Itemid=&Itemid=89>

⁷⁵ EU-China Project on the Protection of International Property Rights, New EU-China High Level Economic and Trade Talks (Beijing) 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.ipr2.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=40&Itemid=&Itemid=89>

On 17 January 2007, the EU initiated a new program IPR2 to address IPP issues in China.⁷⁶ The IPR2 Program was officially launched in Beijing on 27 November 2007 as part of a four-year program by the European Patent Office to invest €16.275 million in IPR protection in China.⁷⁷ IPR2 aims to improve China's capacity to address infringements of European patents and other IPR by building Chinese human capital, disseminating information about IPR, and strengthening China's IPR framework.⁷⁸

The EU has also been active in strengthening IPP in Ukraine. In particular, the EU is assisting the Ukrainian government in its attempts to eliminate piracy and counterfeiting as part of Ukraine's accession criteria for entrance into the WTO.⁷⁹ On 26 October 2007, European and Ukrainian delegates met in Kiev for their 4th Annual IPR Discussion, during which Ukrainian authorities informed EU representatives of their progress in various areas of IPP, and European negotiators expressed their concerns over a lack of action on a number of issues. The delegates did not announce any new initiatives at the meeting.⁸⁰

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its IPR initiatives in China and Ukraine.

Analyst: Magdalena Parniak

⁷⁶ IPR2 Overview, EU-China IPR2 (Beijing) 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://www.ipr2.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=55>

⁷⁷ Intellectual Property: IPR in China, European Union (Brussels) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/sectoral/intell_property/ipr_china_en.htm>

⁷⁸ IPR2 Overview, EU-China IPR2 (Beijing) 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://www.ipr2.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=55>

⁷⁹ Intellectual Property: IPR in Ukraine, European Union (Brussels) 28 June 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/sectoral/intell_property/ipr_ukraine_en.htm>

⁸⁰ Main Issues Discussed in the 4th Annual IPR Dialogue, European Union (Brussels) 20 January 2008.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/november/tradoc_136851.pdf>

2. Fighting Climate Change [35]

Commitment

“[We acknowledge that the UN climate process is the appropriate forum for negotiating future global action on climate change.] We are committed to moving forward in that forum and call on all parties to actively and constructively participate in the UN Climate Change Conference in Indonesia in December 2007 with a view to achieving a comprehensive post 2012-agreement (post Kyoto-agreement) that should include all major emitters.”⁸¹

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance 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
Average Score			+1.00

Background

Since the late 1980's, the G8 has focused on the United Nations as a vehicle for climate change research and alleviation. At the 1990 summit in Houston, the G7 countries affirmed their commitment to work within the United Nations Framework Protocol Convention on Climate Change.⁸² At the 2005 Gleneagles and 2006 St. Petersburg Summits, however, the commitment text recognized the various agreements in which G8 nations were involved, including those outside of the United Nations framework.⁸³ As the international community looks past the 2012 deadline of the Kyoto protocol, the G8 leaders' commitment to address the issue of climate change within the United Nations system is significant given the divergent policies of the member states concerning the appropriate forums for negotiating reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.⁸⁴ Recognition of the Kyoto Protocol within the summit text and re-enforcing the importance of the Bali negotiations is significant of the growing political will for a multilateral approach to the problem of climate change.

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

⁸¹ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 24 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendam/g8-2007-economy.html>>

⁸² John Kirton, "The G8's Energy- Climate Connection," The G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2007/kirton_energy-climate.pdf>

⁸³ Policy Issues, Background on Climate Change, 2005 Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles) June 2005. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1123951048479>

⁸⁴ Fact Sheet: United States Policy on the Kyoto Protocol, United States Embassy (Vienna) 29 March 2001. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <vienna.usembassy.gov/en/download/pdf/kyoto.pdf>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on fighting climate change.

Canada attended the 13th Conference on Climate Change (COP-13) in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007.⁸⁵ During the Conference, Canadian Environment Minister John Baird noted that “We support the UN process as the only way to get a truly global agreement.”⁸⁶ Canada encouraged all other states to attend the conference,⁸⁷ focusing its pressure on the world’s largest contributors of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.⁸⁸ During the COP-13, however, Canada came under criticism from other delegates, including those from G8 member states, who perceived that its position was obstructing agreement on a path forward from the Kyoto Protocol. The head of the German delegation, Karsten Sachs, noted that “[w]e Europeans don’t see the Canadian position as constructive.”⁸⁹

On 10 December 2007, Canada increased its funding of the Global Environment Facility’s (GEF) Special Climate Change Fund,⁹⁰ which operates within the United Nations framework, by CAD7.5 million.⁹¹ The Fund assists developing states in combating climate change.⁹²

On 28 September 2007, Minister Baird participated at the Major Emitters Meeting (MEM) in Washington D.C. The Meeting included 14 of the world’s biggest GHG emitters, including the United States. Minister Baird used his participation in the meeting to encourage other states to remain part of the UN framework.⁹³

Canada has met the UNFCCC requirement to transfer technology and expertise to developing states in an effort to combat climate change.⁹⁴ A core component of Canada’s strategy for technology transfer is the Canadian International Development Agency’s (CIDA) grants for environmental projects.⁹⁵

On 22 September 2007, the Canadian government agreed to a revision of the Montreal Protocol, which is designed to help reverse the depletion of the ozone layer. The revision of the Protocol will aid in the elimination of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere.⁹⁶

⁸⁵ Canada Calls New UN Agreement an Important First Step, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=7CAEECB-2D0F-4E57-A7EA-7D53D9D2D903>>

⁸⁶ Canada Supports UN Principles for New Climate Change Deal, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=03FCBF3A-BF0B-4237-9F8E-654DB8945D99>>

⁸⁷ UN Ranks Canada in Top 5 Best Places to Live – Canada Continues to Deliver Leadership on Climate Change, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=D916C6A1-20B8-42EA-81A4-CA88E35EC316>>

⁸⁸ Canada Calls New UN Agreement an Important First Step, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=7CAEECB-2D0F-4E57-A7EA-7D53D9D2D903>>

⁸⁹ Canada at odds with key Kyoto principles, risks stalling talks, The Energy Independent 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 23 February 2008. <<http://www.theenergyindependent.com/stories/canada-at-odds-with-key-kyoto-principle-risks-stalling.html>>

⁹⁰ Climate Change, Global Environment Facility (Washington D.C.) 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.gefweb.org/interior.aspx?id=232>>

⁹¹ Canada Takes Action to Help Developing Countries Fight Climate Change, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=323B0F50-9F66-424A-AF64-34EDBFB1A461>>

⁹² Canada Takes Action to Help Developing Countries Fight Climate Change, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=323B0F50-9F66-424A-AF64-34EDBFB1A461>>

⁹³ News Release Canada Joins Major Economies to Advance Post-2012 Climate Change Agenda, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=450FE9CB-A410-4FE6-A8CE-0904E5CA75B3>>

⁹⁴ Fact sheet: Key decisions expected to come out of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali (3-14 December), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/key_decisions_fact_sheet_vs4.pdf>

⁹⁵ List by Sector, Environment, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorEn?OpenView&Start=1&Count=1000&Expand=13#13>>

⁹⁶ Combating Climate Change Given Big Confidence Boost in Canada, United Nations Environment Programme (Montreal) 22 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=517&ArticleID=5671&l=en>>

Canada attended⁹⁷ the UNFCCC Bangkok Climate Change Talks held between 31 March 2008 and 4 April 2008.⁹⁸ The UNFCCC Bangkok Climate Change Talks were a direct outcome of the UNFCCC Bali Conference on Climate Change, which Canada attended in 2007. The Bangkok talks concluded “with agreement on a work programme that structures negotiations on a long-term international climate change agreement, set to be concluded in Copenhagen by the end of 2009.”⁹⁹ In addition, the talks demonstrated support for carbon markets, including the UN Clean Development Mechanism.¹⁰⁰ Canada has also incorporated the UN Clean Development Mechanism into its “Turning the Corner” plan to combat climate change.¹⁰¹

On 5 May 2008, the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat announced that Canada had not complied with a Kyoto Protocol mandate requiring the country to register its greenhouse gas emissions. The Canadian government claims that it is currently working on registering Canada’s emissions.¹⁰²

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the COP-13, its engagement in UN forums, and its encouragement of other states to engage in the UNFCCC.

Analyst: Jayme Turney

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on fighting climate change.

France participated in the 13th UN Climate Change Conference in Bali, 3-15 December 2007, and was represented by Minister of the Environment Jean-Louis Borloo.¹⁰³ Minister Borloo held high-level meetings at the Bali Conference with the UN Secretary General and key participants, including the United States and China, in order to negotiate a compromise on the Bali Roadmap.¹⁰⁴ While at the Conference, Minister Borloo also announced that his government was “in total harmony with the position of the European Union.”¹⁰⁵ The EU has called for a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 20% by 2020.¹⁰⁶ Moreover, the French government has expressed its belief that the European Union, rather than the

⁹⁷ Canada’s submission to UN climate change conference ‘deceitful’: critics, Canwest News Service (Toronto) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <<http://www.canada.com/globaltv/ontario/story.html?id=f6d9ed61-44ba-411d-bac8-f64655283d61&k=84923>>

⁹⁸ Bangkok Climate Change Talks – 31 March to 4 April 2008, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <http://unfccc.int/meetings/intersessional/awg-lca_1_and_awg-kp_5/items/4288.php>

⁹⁹ Press Release UN Bangkok Climate Change Talks Reach Agreement on Work Programme for 2008 + Send Important Signal to International Carbon Markets, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/bangkok_closing_press_release.pdf>

¹⁰⁰ Press Release UN Bangkok Climate Change Talks Reach Agreement on Work Programme for 2008 + Send Important Signal to International Carbon Markets, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/bangkok_closing_press_release.pdf>

¹⁰¹ News Release Government Delivers Details of Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Framework, Environment Canada (Gatineau) 10 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B2B42466-B768-424C-9A5B-6D59C2AE1C36>>

¹⁰² UN to probe Canada over lack of greenhouse-gas reporting, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Ottawa) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2008/05/07/carbon-trading.html>>

¹⁰³ Conférence de Bali sur le changement climatique, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris). Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/environnement-developpement-durable_1042/diplomatie-environnementale_1115/changement-climatique_2496/conference-bali-03-15.12.07_56872.html>

¹⁰⁴ Bilan de la conférence de Bali, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes (Paris) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/environnement-developpement-durable_1042/diplomatie-environnementale_1115/changement-climatique_2496/bilan-conference-bali-3-15.12.2007_57722.html>

¹⁰⁵ Conférence de Bali sur le changement climatique, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris). Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/environnement-developpement-durable_1042/diplomatie-environnementale_1115/changement-climatique_2496/conference-bali-03-15.12.07_56872.html>

¹⁰⁶ Conférence de Bali sur le changement climatique, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris). Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/environnement-developpement-durable_1042/diplomatie-environnementale_1115/changement-climatique_2496/conference-bali-03-15.12.07_56872.html>

national governments of the 27 EU member states, should take the lead in realizing the goals of the Bali Conference.¹⁰⁷

In a statement released at the conclusion of the conference, Minister Borloo expressed the disappointment of the French delegation at the absence of specific cuts to GHG emissions in the Bali Roadmap.¹⁰⁸ The French delegation also spoke in favour of a stronger stance on deforestation, forest degradation, desertification, soil degradation and low-carbon development.¹⁰⁹ Nevertheless, Minister Borloo emphasized the commitment of France to continued negotiations towards a post-Kyoto framework through UN, EU, and G8 forums.¹¹⁰

On 27 November 2007, President Sarkozy met with Chinese Premier Hu Jintao. After their meeting, President Sarkozy announced that he and his Chinese counterpart had signed a joint declaration on the importance of Chinese cooperation in multilateral efforts to tackle climate change, particularly given the approaching UNFCCC Conference in Bali.¹¹¹ He stressed that Chinese economic growth should be “carbon-free.”¹¹²

On 25 January 2008, France united with India to release a joint statement re-affirming the import of international cooperation, the promotion of new technologies, and GHG emissions stabilization to climate change, particularly within the framework of the United Nations.¹¹³

On 18 April 2008, the French government convened the Ministers of Economies Meeting (MEM) on Energy and Climate in Paris. The MEM is a group of major emitters, including European countries, Brazil, and the United States. It was convened in Paris in order to catalyze discussions regarding emissions caps. The meeting, however, produced no agreement on the issue of emissions caps.¹¹⁴ During the meeting, President Sarkozy delivered a speech stressing that climate change negotiations “must be finalised no later than end 2009, for the United Nations Conference in Copenhagen.”¹¹⁵

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its consistent support for climate change talks within the UN system.

¹⁰⁷ Allocutions du M. le Président, Présidence de la République (Paris) 18 January 2008. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <www.elysee.fr/download/?mode=press&filename=18.01_Voeux_Ambassadeurs.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ Bali: 190 pays contre le réchauffement climatique, Le ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/recherche.php3?lang=fr&forcer_lang=true&recherche=bali&validsearch.x=0&validsearch.y=0>

¹⁰⁹ Bali: 190 pays contre le réchauffement climatique, Le ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/recherche.php3?lang=fr&forcer_lang=true&recherche=bali&validsearch.x=0&validsearch.y=0>

¹¹⁰ Point sur la Conférence des Nations Unies de Bali sur les changements climatiques, Le ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 29 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.developpementdurable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/le_point_sur_la_conference_de_bali_cle57dd36.pdf>

¹¹¹ Déclaration de Monsieur Nicolas Sarkozy, Président de la République française, lors de la conférence de presse conjointe avec Monsieur Hu Jintao, Président de la République Populaire de la Chine, Présidence de la République (Paris) 27 November 2007. Date of Access : 25 January 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=3&press_id=712>

¹¹² Déclaration de Monsieur Nicolas Sarkozy, Président de la République française, lors de la conférence de presse conjointe avec Monsieur Hu Jintao, Président de la République Populaire de la Chine, Présidence de la République (Paris) 27 November 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=3&press_id=712>

¹¹³ India, France Issue Joint Declaration on Global Warming, ThaIndian News (Bangkok) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 May 2008. <http://www.thaIndian.com/newsportal/india-news/india-france-issue-joint-declaration-on-global-warming_10014707.html>

¹¹⁴ Climate Change: Progress at polluters' talks, but obstacles ahead, AFP (Paris) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 17 May 2008. <<http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5i5F-QIdqPpaTzK4YavRCQgrWCgtw>>

¹¹⁵ Third MEM: Speech by Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, president of the French Republic, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 18 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/environment-sustainable-development_1097/events_2130/third-mem-speech-by-mr-nicolas-sarkozy-president-of-the-french-republic-paris-18-april-2008_11139.html>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to fight climate change.

On 3-15 December 2007, Germany was represented at the UN Bali Conference on Climate Change (COP-13) by the German Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel.¹¹⁶ The country exhibited leadership in the forging of a multilateral accord at the COP-13.¹¹⁷ Upon the conclusion of the Conference and the announcement that the parties had reached an agreement, German Minister for Development Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul commented that “It is good that the international community has adopted the so-called Bali road map for further negotiations. That is certainly a successful outcome.”¹¹⁸

Germany is also keen on the long-term importance of the UNFCCC and on advancing the work of the Conference. On the conclusion of the COP-13, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier commented that “I am delighted that the delegates at the Climate Change Conference in Bali managed to reach agreement after difficult negotiations. The fact that all key states, in particular the US and China, are on board is a great success ... During the coming two years, we will continue to work hard to convince others to support this undertaking and to champion ambitious reduction targets. In addition to this, we, together with our European partners and a number of US states, will press on with our efforts to standardize the emissions trading systems.”¹¹⁹

Germany sent a delegation to the UNFCCC Bangkok Climate Change Talks, held between 31 March 2008 and 4 April 2008, in order to further negotiate the commitment period after the Kyoto Protocol.¹²⁰ Furthermore, at the United Nations Biodiversity Conference on 19 May 2008, German Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel stated that, “climate change and the loss of biodiversity are the most alarming challenges on the global agenda,” demonstrating the country’s strong commitment to the issue.¹²¹

Between 16 April 2008 and 18 April 2008, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, along with the Government of Senegal, the African Union, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), organized the “International Conference on Renewable Energy in Africa” in Dakar, Senegal, regarding the need to invest in sustainable energy in Africa.¹²²

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to working towards the alleviation of climate change within the framework of the United Nations.

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on fighting climate change.

Italy was represented at the 13th United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP-13) in Bali, Indonesia by the Under-Secretary of the Environment, Gianni Piatti.¹²³ On 4 December 2007, Under-

¹¹⁶ Wieczorek-Zeul “Bali is a first step, others must follow”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/december/pm_20071215_152.html>

¹¹⁷ The Road From Bali, World Resources Institute (Washington, DC) 18 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <<http://www.wri.org/stories/2007/12/road-bali#>>

¹¹⁸ Wieczorek-Zeul “Bali is a first step, others must follow”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/december/pm_20071215_152.html>

¹¹⁹ Federal Minister Steinmeier on the outcome of the Climate Change Conference in Bali, Federal Foreign (Berlin) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2007/071215-Klimakonferenz-Bali.html>>

¹²⁰ Bangkok Climate Talks end in agreement. Bangkok Post (Bangkok). Date of Access: 18 May 2008. <http://www.bangkokpost.com/breaking_news/breakingnews.php?id=126928>

¹²¹ Herculean task to safeguard biodiversity: Germany. Reuters (Berlin) 19 May 2008. Date of Access: 19 May 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSL1628283020080519>>

¹²² International Conference on Renewable Energy in Africa, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 20 May 2008. <<http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o76539&L=0>>

¹²³ Bali. Piatti: andiamo alla Conferenza con il massimo impegno del Governo sulla direttrice dell’Unione Europea, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1130&id_oggetto=2>

Secretary Piatti clarified Italy's support for the plan put forward by the European Union and that the Italian government hoped that the COP-13 would lead to a comprehensive agreement on emissions for the post-2012 period.¹²⁴

On 3 December 2007, the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea issued its Fourth National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Ministry hopes that a global agreement for the post-Kyoto period will be reached by 2009.¹²⁵ In addition, the report envisaged a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 6.5% for Italy over the period 2008-2012.¹²⁶

On 18 June 2007, Italy participated in the fifth US-Italy Joint Meeting on Climate Change Science and Technology in the hope of finding solutions to the global challenge of climate change through increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation.¹²⁷ The two delegations discussed renewable energy, hydrogen technologies, climate change adaptations, vulnerability and mitigation as well as climate change modeling and prediction. They also reinforced their commitment to the United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention.¹²⁸ Between 27 and 31 August 2007, Italian representatives also participated in the Vienna Climate Change Talks, which gathered scientists and policy makers in advance of the Bali Conference.¹²⁹

In addition, Italian officials took part in the Major Economies Meeting (MEM) in Paris from 16 to 18 April 2008. The MEM was aimed at improving climate change negotiations and building consensus on principles related to the long-term vision foreseen by the Bali road map.¹³⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the Bali Conference and its commitment to the United Nations Framework.

Analyst: Adina Dediu

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with commitment on fighting climate change.

Japanese representatives attended the 13th UN Conference on Climate Change (COP-13) in Bali, Indonesia, 3-15 December 2007. The Japanese delegation cooperated with other national representatives, including the US delegation, in the interests of reaching a compromise agreement before the end of the Conference.¹³¹

On 24 September 2007, Japan attended the United Nations High Level Event on Climate Change held in New York. The Japanese government was represented by Special Envoy to the Prime Minister, Yoshiro

¹²⁴ Bali. Piatti: andiamo alla Conferenza con il massimo impegno del Governo sulla direttrice dell'Unione Europea, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1130&id_oggetto=2>

¹²⁵ Italy. Fourth national communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 1 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/itanc4.pdf>>

¹²⁶ Italy. Fourth national communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 1 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/itanc4.pdf>>

¹²⁷ Joint Statement of United States of America and Italy on Climate Change Research Technology, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 18 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.state.gov/q/oes/rls/or/86789.htm>>

¹²⁸ Joint Statement of United States of America and Italy on Climate Change Research Technology, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 18 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.state.gov/q/oes/rls/or/86789.htm>>

¹²⁹ Vienna UN Conference Shows Consensus on Key Building Blocks for Effective International Response to Climate Change, UN Information Service (Vienna) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/pressrels/2007/unisinf230.html>>

¹³⁰ Climate Change: Progress at polluters' talks, but obstacles ahead, AFP (Paris) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 17 May 2008. <<http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5i5F-QIDgPpaTzK4YavRCQgrWCqtw>>

¹³¹ December 10 Press Conference by the Delegation of the United States, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/q/oes/rls/rm/2007/96694.htm>>

Mori.¹³² At the meeting, Special Envoy Mori discussed the importance of providing assistance to developing countries, and Japan received special mention in regards to the technologies it has put forth to reduce emissions.¹³³ Special Envoy Mori also stressed that while long term targets are important, there are many initiatives that can be undertaken immediately, and that these should be focused on.¹³⁴ Special Envoy Mori further provided examples of such immediate measures, including reducing or eliminating tariffs on products that are effective in reducing greenhouse gases; promoting green purchasing; and controlling air conditioning settings.¹³⁵

At the Climate Change and Perspective for Japan-EU Cooperation Symposium held on 23 January 2008, Japan pushed for a mid-term target for the establishment of an international framework for climate change beyond 2012.¹³⁶ The three principles for this framework proposed by Japan included that, first, all major emitters must participate; second, that the framework must be flexible and diverse; and finally, that it must be conducive to both environmental protection and economic growth.¹³⁷ Furthermore, Mr. Etsuro Honda, Deputy-Director General of the European Affairs Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs, stated at the symposium that, “Japan will make every possible effort to ensure that the Bali Roadmap produces the most effective framework by the time of COP15 in Copenhagen.”¹³⁸

The Government of Japan has also engaged in technology transfer to developing countries, and has dispatched a project formation survey mission to Tuvalu and the Republic of the Fiji Islands from 26 February to 15 March 2008 to investigate the possibility of cooperation to help Tuvalu adapt to climate change.¹³⁹ Furthermore, in March 2008 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established an Experts’ Panel on Development Cooperation in the Field of Climate Change to discuss goals and principles to be shared by the international community. The Panel also discussed actions to be taken by members of the international community to promote development cooperation in the field of climate change.¹⁴⁰ Finally, Japan attended and contributed to the UNFCCC talks in Bangkok in April 2008.¹⁴¹

Japan has also engaged in bilateral negotiations aimed at committing major emitters to the UN framework. On 14 April 2008, Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Masahiko Koumura, and the Russian Minister of Energy and Industry, Viktor Khristenko, discussed post-Kyoto negotiations.¹⁴² On 27 April 2008, then Russian President V. Putin and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda discussed climate change and decided to collaborate in the framework of international negotiations on GHG reduction after 2012.¹⁴³

¹³²The United Nations High Level Even of Climate Change (Overview and Evaluation), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/overview0709.html>>

¹³³The United Nations High Level Even of Climate Change (Overview and Evaluation), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/overview0709.html>>

¹³⁴ The United Nations High Level Even of Climate Change (Overview and Evaluation), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/overview0709.html>>

¹³⁵ The United Nations High Level Even of Climate Change (Overview and Evaluation), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/overview0709.html>>

¹³⁶ Address by Mr. Etsuro Honda, Deputy Director-General, European Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Symposium “Climate Change and perspective for Japan-EU Cooperation”. Date of Access 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/cooperation0801/address.pdf>>

¹³⁷ Address by Mr. Etsuro Honda, Deputy Director-General, European Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Symposium “Climate Change and perspective for Japan-EU Cooperation”. Date of Access 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/cooperation0801/address.pdf>>

¹³⁸ Address by Mr. Etsuro Honda, Deputy Director-General, European Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Symposium “Climate Change and perspective for Japan-EU Cooperation”. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/cooperation0801/address.pdf>>

¹³⁹ Dispatch of Survey Mission on Climate Change to Tuvalu and Fiji, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 February 2008. Date of Access: 13 April 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2008/2/1178247_928.html>

¹⁴⁰ Basic Policy on Development Cooperation in the Field of Climate Change, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/policy0803.pdf>>

¹⁴¹ Bangkok Climate Change Talks Close, Reuters (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 19 May 2008.

<<http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSBKK183394>>

¹⁴² Japan and Russia arranged about negotiations beginning, PointCarbon (Moscow) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.pointcarbon.com/ГЛАВНАЯ/Новости/article27756-304.html>>

¹⁴³ Japan and Russia talk on climate change mitigation, PointCarbon (Moscow) 29 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.pointcarbon.com/ГЛАВНАЯ/Новости/article28015-304.html>>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to the discussions on climate change within the UN framework.

Analysts: Jennifer Taves and Dasha Frolova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on fighting climate change.

The Russian Delegation participated in the 13th UN Conference on Climate Change (COP-13) in Bali Indonesia, 3 to 15 December 2007. Moreover, Russia supports the Bali Action Plan¹⁴⁴ to “launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012”.¹⁴⁵

After the Bali Conference, Russia continued to participate in negotiations on GHG reduction after 2012 by taking part in the Bangkok Climate Change Talks on 31 March to 4 April 2008¹⁴⁶ and in the G20 Conference in Japan in March 2008, which was devoted to negotiations on post-Kyoto Protocol commitments.¹⁴⁷

According to Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Yakovenko, Russia advocates international cooperation in addressing the problem of global climate change.¹⁴⁸ In order to encourage the active participation of all parties in global negotiations on a post-Kyoto agreement, Russia has proposed voluntary commitments on GHG reduction in developing countries.¹⁴⁹

Moreover, Russia has engaged in bilateral negotiations on climate change mitigation. On 14 April 2008, Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Masahiko Koumura, and the Russian Minister of Energy and Industry, Viktor Khristenko, discussed post-Kyoto negotiations.¹⁵⁰ On 27 April 2008, then Russian President V. Putin and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda discussed climate change and decided to collaborate in the framework of international negotiations on GHG reduction after 2012.¹⁵¹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its active participation in UN and other negotiations on climate change.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

¹⁴⁴ Bali roadmap will be signed at the UNFCCC Conference on Climate Change in Indonesia, Alexander Yakovenko, Rossiyskaya Gazeta (Moscow) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007.
<<http://www.rg.ru/2007/12/04/a193074.html>>

¹⁴⁵ Bali Action Plan, United Nations (New York). Date of Access: 11 January 2008.
<http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

¹⁴⁶ Bangkok Climate Change Talks, UNFCCC (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.
<<http://www.iisd.ca/climate/ccwg1/02.html>>

¹⁴⁷ G20 Conference has begun in Japan, PointCarbon (Moscow) 17 March 2008. Date of access: 11 May 2008.
<<http://www.pointcarbon.com/ГЛАВНАЯ/Новости/article27272-304.html>>

¹⁴⁸ Bali roadmap will be signed at the UNFCCC Conference on Climate Change in Indonesia, Alexander Yakovenko, Rossiyskaya Gazeta (Moscow) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007.
<<http://www.rg.ru/2007/12/04/a193074.html>>

¹⁴⁹ Conclusions on the report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation, UNFCCC (Bonn) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007.
<<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cmp3/eng/l09.pdf>>

¹⁵⁰ Japan and Russia arranged about negotiations beginning, PointCarbon, 15 April 2008. Date of access: 11 May 2008.
<http://www.pointcarbon.com/ГЛАВНАЯ/Новости/article27756-304.html>

¹⁵¹ Japan and Russia talk on climate change mitigation, PointCarbon, 29 April 2008. Date of access: 11 May 2008.
<http://www.pointcarbon.com/ГЛАВНАЯ/Новости/article28015-304.html>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on climate change.

The United Kingdom attended the Bali UNFCCC 13th Conference on Climate Change (COP-13) in Bali, 3-15 December 2007.¹⁵² During the COP-13, the UK delegation attempted to act as a self-described mediator, bringing divergent sides together to ensure the viability of the Conference.¹⁵³ In addition, the UK actively participated in the negotiations on a Roadmap by pushing for the consideration of international transportation emissions in any new agreement that might emerge from the COP-13.¹⁵⁴

The United Kingdom has also fulfilled the UNFCCC requirement to transfer technology and expertise to developing states in an effort to combat climate change through its contributions to the Global Opportunities Fund.¹⁵⁵

In September 2007, the United Kingdom agreed to amendments to the Montréal Protocol.¹⁵⁶ The changes to the Protocol are design to hasten the elimination of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere.¹⁵⁷

The United Kingdom attended¹⁵⁸ the UNFCCC Bangkok Climate Change Talks held between 31 March 2008 and 4 April 2008,¹⁵⁹ a direct outcome of the Bali Conference on Climate Change. The Bangkok talks concluded “with agreement on a work programme that structures negotiations on a long-term international climate change agreement, set to be concluded in Copenhagen by the end of 2009.”¹⁶⁰ In addition, the talks demonstrated support for carbon markets, including the UN Clean Development Mechanism.¹⁶¹

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the COP-13 and its engagement in UN forums.

Analyst: Jayme Turney

¹⁵² News Release Success at Bali Talks, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (London) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2007/071215a.htm>>

¹⁵³ Bali Climate Talks’ Sticking Point Is Money, U.K. Minister Says, Bloomberg (New York) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601080&sid=a.4KDjRN3Ltk&refer=asia>>

¹⁵⁴ Bali Climate Talks’ Sticking Point Is Money, U.K. Minister Says, Bloomberg (New York) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601080&sid=a.4KDjRN3Ltk&refer=asia>>

¹⁵⁵ Global Opportunities Fund Climate Change and Energy Programme, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) July 2007. Date Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/UC-2007-07-24-FINAL_Project_Document_0.pdf>

¹⁵⁶ Evolution of the Montreal Protocol Status of Ratification, United Nations Environment Programme Ozone Secretariat (Nairobi) 2004. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ozone.unep.org/Ratification_status/>

¹⁵⁷ Combating Climate Change Given Big Confidence Boost in Canada, United Nations Environment Programme (Montreal) 22 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=517&ArticleID=5671&l=en>>

¹⁵⁸ Highlights for Thursday, 3 April 2008, International Institute for Sustainable Development Reporting Services (New York) 3 April 2008. Date of Access: 13 April 2008. <<http://www.iisd.ca/climate/ccwg1/03.html>>

¹⁵⁹ Bangkok Climate Change Talks – 31 March to 4 April 2008, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <http://unfccc.int/meetings/intersessional/awg-lca_1_and_awg-kp_5/items/4288.php>

¹⁶⁰ Press Release UN Bangkok Climate Change Talks Reach Agreement on Work Programme for 2008 + Send Important Signal to International Carbon Markets, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/bangkok_closing_press_release.pdf>

¹⁶¹ Press Release UN Bangkok Climate Change Talks Reach Agreement on Work Programme for 2008 + Send Important Signal to International Carbon Markets, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/bangkok_closing_press_release.pdf>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on fighting climate change.

On 27-28 September 2007, the United States hosted the Major Economies Meeting (MEM) in Washington D.C. The MEM brought together seventeen of the world's major economies in order for them to work multilaterally to contribute to the UNFCCC by addressing economic growth, energy security and climate change.¹⁶²

The US attended the 13th UN Climate Change Conference (COP-13) in Bali, 3-15 December 2007, and was represented by its Senior Climate Negotiator, Harlan L. Watson.¹⁶³ The United States was an active participant at the Bali Conference, welcoming the findings of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report and encouraging national communication on emissions from non-Annex I parties such as China and India.¹⁶⁴ On 4 December 2007, the United States announced US\$100 000 in new funding for the UNFCCC Trust for Supplementary Activities to strengthen the ability of non-Annex I parties to report on their progress.¹⁶⁵

On 3 December 2007, the American delegation announced that "the United States is committed to advancing negotiations and developing a 'Bali Roadmap' that will guide the negotiations on a new post-2012 global climate change regime that is environmentally effective and economically sustainable."¹⁶⁶ One of the primary concerns of the American government was the need for any agreement that emerged from the Bali Process to bind both developing and developed countries alike.¹⁶⁷ The American delegation came under intense criticism during the Conference for allegedly breaching the commitments on climate change that it had made at the meeting of the G8+5 in Heiligendamm, Germany in June 2007.¹⁶⁸ Nevertheless, the US delegation supported the Roadmap that emerged from the Bali Conference, which it said would "guide our work under the Conference of the Parties up to 2009."¹⁶⁹

On 30-31 January 2008, the United States organized the second Meeting of Major Economies (MEM) on Energy Security and Climate Change, involving the UNFCCC and 16 other major economies and lending support to the United Nations negotiations on climate change.¹⁷⁰ The United States sent a delegation to the Bangkok Climate Change Talks in April 2008, although its stance on discussions came under heavy criticism for being too pro-industry.¹⁷¹ The US also participated in the third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change (MEM), held 16-18 April 2008 in Paris. The goal of the 3rd MEM was to further negotiations on a post-2012 framework for fighting climate change in the international arena.¹⁷²

¹⁶² Final Chairman's Summary: First Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change, White House Council on Environmental Quality (Washington D.C.) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008.

<<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate/mem/93021.htm>>

¹⁶³ Press Conference by the Delegation of the United States, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/2007/96155.htm>>

¹⁶⁴ COP 13: Intervention by the United States Delegation -- IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (Agenda Item 7), Meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (Bali) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate/rmks/96440.htm>>

¹⁶⁵ COP 13: Intervention by the United States Delegation -- National Communications from Parties Not Included in Annex I (Agenda Item 4), Meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (Bali) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 05 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate/rmks/96435.htm>>

¹⁶⁶ Press Conference by the Delegation of the United States, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/2007/96155.htm>>

¹⁶⁷ Press Conference by the Delegation of the United States, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/2007/96155.htm>>

¹⁶⁸ December 13 Press Conference by the U.S. Delegation, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/2007/97472.htm>>

¹⁶⁹ Closing Statement at the Conference of the Parties, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/g/rls/rm/98070.htm>>

¹⁷⁰ Surya Prassai, US reassures on Global Climate Change Commitment in Honolulu, The American Chronicle (Beverly Hills, CA) 2 February 2008. Date of Access: 20 May 2008. <<http://www.americanchronicle.com/articles/51079>>

¹⁷¹ US Cites Recession Fear in Climate Talks. Bangkok Post (Bangkok) 13 April 2008. Date of Access: 18 May 2008. <<http://www.wtop.com/?nid=220&sid=1379414>>

¹⁷² Top Emitters in Paris, worries on U.N. overlap, Reuters (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 20 May 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUKL1572568620080415>>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to climate change negotiations within the UN framework.

Analysts: Farnam Bidgoli and Courtney Hood

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on fighting climate change.

On 13 December 2007, at the 13th UN Climate Change Conference (COP-13) in Bali, European Commissioner for the Environment Stavros Dimas encouraged all industrialized countries to follow the example of the European Union and take the lead in the fight against climate change.¹⁷³ In addition, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso welcomed the agreement reached at Bali to launch formal negotiations amongst the parties to the UNFCCC with regards to taking the necessary steps in the fight against climate change beyond 2012.¹⁷⁴

In reaction to the Bali Conference on Climate Change, the Members of the European Parliament agreed to pass legislation that would ensure the EU reaches its own target of greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions of 20% by the year 2020.¹⁷⁵ Earlier, on 9 November 2007, the delegation from the European Parliament's Temporary Committee on Climate Change requested that industrialized countries commit themselves to a reduction in emissions "by at least 30% by 2020 and 60%-80% by 2050 compared to 1990."¹⁷⁶

On 27-31 August 2007, officials from the European Union attended the "Vienna Climate Change Talks 2007", hosted by the UNFCCC. A consensus was reached among the participants on the development of an effective and appropriate international response to climate change.¹⁷⁷

With the conclusion of the EU-Japan Summit in Tokyo on 23 April 2008, President José Manuel Barroso expressed his support for ensuring the development of a "fair and flexible" framework for action on climate change and encouraged all major economies to become involved.¹⁷⁸

From 31 March to 4 April 2008, delegates from the European Union participated in the Bangkok Climate Change Talks, where they introduced a proposal for cutting emissions by a fifth from 1990 levels by the year 2020.¹⁷⁹ On 15 April 2008, EU Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas stated that multilateral negotiations on fighting climate change have to continue in light of the Bangkok Climate Change Talks, as international gatherings can contribute importantly to the UN process, which "remains the only forum for a comprehensive post-2012 agreement".¹⁸⁰

¹⁷³ Speech by Commissioner Dimas at the press conference in Bali, European Union (Brussels) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<<http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/819&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹⁷⁴ Climate Change: EU welcomes agreement to launch formal negotiations on a global climate regime for post-2012, European Union (Brussels) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<<http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/588&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹⁷⁵ Kyoto to Bali to Copenhagen? Climate MEPs react to conference, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 18 December 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/story_page/064-15570-351-12-51-911-20071214STO15563-2007-17-12-2007/default_en.htm>

¹⁷⁶ Climate Change: why China matters, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 9 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/story_page/064-12744-309-11-45-911-20071107STO12743-2007-05-11-2007/default_en.htm>

¹⁷⁷ Vienna UN Conference Shows Consensus on Key Building Blocks for Effective International Response to Climate Change, UN Information Service (Vienna) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/pressrels/2007/unisinf230.html>>

¹⁷⁸ 17th Japan-EU Summit, European Commission (Brussels) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/pdf/statement_20080423_en.pdf>

¹⁷⁹ Thailand: Bangkok Climate Talks Progress Smoothly So Far, Reuters Alert Net (London) 1 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/IRIN/030a5daea84368e56e255a87f4dd30e6.htm>>

¹⁸⁰ Stavros Dimas: EU Activities on Climate Change, European Union (Brussels) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/08/196&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

Although outside of the UN forum, European Commission representatives also participated in the Major Economies Meeting on energy security and climate change, which took place in Paris, 16-18 April 2008. The Paris MEM held was one of three such meetings, the summaries of which will help form the basis of climate change discussions at the G8 Summit in Toya-ko, Japan.¹⁸¹

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its active participation in the COP-13 and other international forums aimed at fighting climate change.

Analyst: Adina Dediu

¹⁸¹ Protecting our Nation's Environment, The White House (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/environment/>>

3. Energy: Technology [36]

Commitment

“We have urgently to develop, deploy and foster the use of sustainable, less carbon intensive, clean energy and climate-friendly technologies in all areas of energy production and use.”¹⁸²

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.44

Background

Commitments to develop and proliferate clean energy and less carbon intensive technologies in all areas of energy production have been a staple of G8 Summits. Historically, the G8's focus on innovations in energy-producing technology has been motivated by a desire to curtail global energy insecurity and reduce the environmental impact of conventional modes of energy production.

At the Venice Summit in 1980 discussions on energy technology focused on renewable resources: “We must break the existing link between economic growth and consumption of oil... This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources.”¹⁸³ The G7 reiterated this commitment at the Versailles Summit in 1982 by agreeing to “develop new energy technologies, and to strengthen our capacity to deal with disruptions, [to] contribute to our common energy security.”¹⁸⁴ During the Houston Summit in 1990, the issue of energy technology broadened in scope, including environmental impacts: “We recognize the importance of working together to develop new technologies and methods over the coming decades to complement energy conservation and other measures to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions.”¹⁸⁵ The G7 reaffirmed this commitment during the Munich Summit in 1991, agreeing to promote “the development and diffusion of energy and environment technologies, including proposals for innovative technology programs.”¹⁸⁶ During the Evian Summit in 2003, the G8 further declared its intentions to “promote rapid innovation and market introduction of clean technologies, in both developed and developing countries” which included specific commitments to stimulate research in renewable energies, such as solar photovoltaics, offshore wind

¹⁸² Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm (Heiligendamm) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 15 Dec 2007. <http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/___g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng>

¹⁸³ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁸⁴ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006, Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁸⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁸⁶ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

energy, next generation wind turbines, biomass, wave/tidal, and geothermal sources.¹⁸⁷ The Evian Summit also provided a framework for the particular actions that the G8 intended to embark upon, notably, in the accelerated development and expansion of “fuel cell and hydrogen technologies (power generation, transportation, hydrogen production, storage, distribution, end-use and safety)” and increased access and availability of “cleaner, more efficient fossil fuel technologies and carbon sequestration system.”¹⁸⁸

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, the issue of energy technology once again emerged as a major G8 priority, articulated in the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, a comprehensive 63-commitment plan aimed exclusively at tackling climate change. The declaration included wide-ranging commitments relating to energy technology that included the development of cleaner fossil fuels, renewable sources, energy diversification, and innovative energy technologies: “We will take measures to develop markets for clean energy technologies...[and] accelerate the development and commercialization of Carbon Capture and Storage technology...[and] develop low-carbon and alternative energy, to make wider use of renewables and to develop and introduce innovative technologies throughout the entire energy sector.”¹⁸⁹ At the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, the G8 continued to take steps forward in area of climate change, establishing the St. Petersburg Plan of Action: Global Energy Security, whereby G8 members reaffirmed measures set out in the Gleneagles Plan of Action and renewed support to develop and deploy renewables, low-carbon and alternative energy, and innovative technologies “throughout the entire energy sector.”¹⁹⁰ The St. Petersburg Plan also called on G8 members to begin incorporating energy efficient technologies and practices at the national level in government buildings, and to introduce “cleaner, more efficient technologies and practices including carbon capture and storage.”¹⁹¹ Although less attention was focused on energy technology at the recent Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, G8 members reiterated their support for the St. Petersburg Plan, and identified cleaner and climate-friendly energy technologies as a lynchpin issue necessary for “mastering climate change as well as enhancing energy security.”¹⁹² Leading up to the Hokkaido Summit in 2008, it is likely that the issue of energy technology will again emerge as crucial issue on the G8 agenda.

Team Leader: James Meers

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment to develop and employ sustainable, less carbon intensive, and clean energy technologies. Canada has invested in projects that support clean energy technology and indicated its intentions to support new regulations that foster climate-friendly technologies.

In the Parliamentary Throne Speech on 16 October 2007, the Canadian government announced its intention to promote a “new international agreement to cut down global emission in half by 2050” through the implementation of a series of new regulations and clean technologies, including the creation of a carbon emissions trading market that gives the private sector incentives to operate in a cleaner and greener way.¹⁹³ On 10 March 2008, the government also introduced an additional measure in its national climate change plan “Turning the Corner.” Beginning in 2012, the government will require oil sands operations – one of Canada’s largest emitters - to implement carbon capture and storage technology.¹⁹⁴ To assist in this

¹⁸⁷ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁸⁸ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁸⁹ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁹⁰ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁹¹ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 14 December 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁹² All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

¹⁹³ A Healthy Environment for Canadians, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 24 December 2007. <<http://www.sft-ddt.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1372>>

¹⁹⁴ Getting Tough on Industry’s Emissions, Environment Canada (Ottawa) March 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/doc/virage-corner/2008-03/brochure_eng.html>

transition, the government has allocated CAD240 million to develop one of the world's first and largest commercial-scale carbon capture and storage demonstration projects.¹⁹⁵

In April 2008, Natural Resources Minister Lunn announced a series of new investments in clean energy technologies with a focus on advancing carbon capture and storage technologies. In particular, on 4 April 2008 Minister Lunn announced that industry-led projects will receive up to CAD140 million through two calls for proposals as part of the ecoENERGY Technology initiative. The Minister commented that "[o]ur Government is ensuring that Canada is at the leading edge of clean technologies to reduce emissions and adapt to environmental change. I would also like to announce a call for proposals under our two new funds that will accelerate the development of clean energy technologies in Canada."¹⁹⁶ Canada also allocated CAD5 million in funding to the Institute for Sustainable Energy, Environment and Economy at the University of Calgary to embark on research related to carbon sequestration technology.¹⁹⁷ Additionally, on 23 April 2008 the government announced it would provide CAD5 million for research relating to capturing and storing carbon technology in the province of Nova Scotia.¹⁹⁸

Canada is also a signatory of the Bali Action Plan, which was adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Bali in December 2007.¹⁹⁹ The plan pledges financial support for the development, transfer, and enhancement of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries.²⁰⁰ The plan also commits to cooperation in the research and development of new and innovative clean energy technology.²⁰¹ In September 2007, Canada participated in the Sydney APEC Summit, signing onto the Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, which pledged cooperation for joint research, development, deployment, and transfer of low and zero-emission technologies, as well as renewable energy.²⁰²

On 14 March 2008, Canada participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, Canada, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.²⁰³ Canada also supported the position that the development and transfer of new technology is necessary in assisting developing nations to tackle climate change.²⁰⁴

On 30-31 January 2008, Canada participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The Canadian representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.²⁰⁵

¹⁹⁵ Government Delivers Details of Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Framework, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 10 March 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20080310-eng.cfm>>

¹⁹⁶ Press release: Minister Lunn announces new funds for ecoEnergy Initiative, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200822-eng.php>>

¹⁹⁷ Press release: Minister Lunn announces new funds for ecoEnergy Initiative, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200822-eng.php>>

¹⁹⁸ Press release: Minister Lunn announces \$5 million to fund Nova Scotia carbon capture project, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200826-eng.php>>

¹⁹⁹ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁰⁰ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁰¹ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁰² Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/64638/20071026-0047/www.apec2007.org/apec1440.html?inc=1w/lw_syd_dec>

²⁰³ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁰⁴ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁰⁵ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

On 18 April 2008, Canada participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Paris.²⁰⁶ The meeting covered issues of technology cooperation and financing.²⁰⁷ The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.²⁰⁸

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for taking significant strides to promote the development and deployment of less carbon intensive and cleaner energy technologies through greater investment and regulatory action.

Analyst: Sam Zhao

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment on clean energy and climate-friendly technology.

On 6 July 2007, the French government brought together state representatives, experts, and non-governmental organizations to design a comprehensive plan to tackle climate change, namely the Grenelle de l'environnement.²⁰⁹ The Grenelle laid the foundation for the growth and wide-spread use of clean energy technologies.²¹⁰ Following round table discussions in France on 23-25 October 2007, French President Nicolas Sarkozy unveiled the government's plans with regard to the Grenelle initiative,²¹¹ specifically stating that "priority will no longer be given to incineration but to recycling" and that all incinerators would also produce energy, while having a permanent monitoring system of the pollution emitted from incineration.²¹²

In a convention signed by Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development Jean-Louis Borloo and major retail outlets, retailers agreed to make stores more energy efficient, reduce transport emissions, and promote French and European products deemed environmentally friendly.²¹³ Part of this program includes displaying an "environmental price" on certain products, so that consumers will know how much carbon was emitted for its manufacturing.²¹⁴ France's new environmental plan also outlines a number of tax policies to internalize the cost of emissions, including a tax on carbon-emitting trucks traveling through France, a bonus-malus tax on new cars, and a reduction in the value added tax on eco-friendly products.²¹⁵ Such policies should help to push market share towards products and services that are produced using low-emissions and clean-carbon energy.

²⁰⁶ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²⁰⁷ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²⁰⁸ No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM2O1>>

²⁰⁹ Lancement du Grenelle Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 12 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?article1>>

²¹⁰ Lancement du Grenelle Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 12 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?article1>>

²¹¹ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

²¹² Speech by the President of the French Republic at the concluding session of the Grenelle de l'Environnement, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <http://www.elysee.fr/download/?mode=press&filename=07-2203_Discours_GrenelleEnvironnement_Anglais.pdf>

²¹³ La grande distribution se met au vert, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 30 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=2835>

²¹⁴ Une « étiquette carbone » pour la grande distribution, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/dire_verite_sur_les_1101/une_etiquette_carbone_pour_59059.html>

²¹⁵ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

France is also a signatory of the Bali Action Plan, which was adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Bali in December 2007.²¹⁶ The plan pledges financial support for the development, transfer, and enhancement of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries.²¹⁷ The plan also commits to cooperation in the research and development of new and innovative clean energy technology.²¹⁸

On 14 March 2008, France participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, France, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.²¹⁹ France also supported the position that the development and transfer of new clean energy and climate-friendly technologies is necessary in assisting developing nations tackling climate change.²²⁰

On 30-31 January 2008, France participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The French representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.²²¹

On 18 April 2008, France participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change held in Paris.²²² The meeting covered issues of technology cooperation and financing.²²³ The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.²²⁴

Thus, although France has made some effort to meet its Heiligendamm commitment to energy technology, it is awarded a score of 0 for its lack of concrete initiatives in promoting low-emissions carbon based energy production.

Analyst: Daniel Gatto

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its energy technology commitment.

Germany has embarked upon a number of international initiatives addressing clean energy production. On 10-11 September 2007, Germany participated in the Third Ministerial Meeting in the Framework of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development in Berlin. The Ministerial Meeting focused on strategies for improved technological cooperation between developed and

²¹⁶ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²¹⁷ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²¹⁸ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²¹⁹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²²⁰ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²²¹ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

²²² Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²²³ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²²⁴ No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM201>>

developing nations.²²⁵ At the meeting, Dagmar Wöhr, Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics, stressed the importance of clean energy technology, saying “[c]lean energy technologies play a key role in reconciling climate protection with growth and economic development.”²²⁶

Germany is also a signatory to the Bali Action Plan, which was adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Bali in December 2007.²²⁷ The plan pledges financial support for the development, transfer, and enhancement of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries.²²⁸ The plan also commits to cooperation in the research and development of new and innovative clean energy technology.²²⁹

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In the domestic arena, the German government decided to promote applied research into hydrogen and fuel cell technologies for vehicle engines.²³⁶ The Federal Minister of Transport Wolfgang Tiefensee commented that “[i]n the long term, this technology will enable us to reduce CO2 emissions and, at the same time, will

²²⁵ G8 Energy, Environment Ministers Meet in Berlin for Gleneagles Dialogue, German Embassy (Washington D.C.) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<http://www.germany.info/relaunch/business/new/bus_GlenEagles_Meet_09_07.html>

²²⁶ G8 Energy, Environment Ministers Meet in Berlin for Gleneagles Dialogue, German Embassy (Washington D.C.) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<http://www.germany.info/relaunch/business/new/bus_GlenEagles_Meet_09_07.html>

²²⁷ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²²⁸ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²²⁹ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²³⁰ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²³¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²³² Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

²³³ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²³⁴ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²³⁵ No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM2O1>>

²³⁶ Full Steam Ahead, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 25 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/02/2008-02-25-wasserstoff-brennstoffzellen-programm__en.html>

make us less dependent on oil.”²³⁷ Germany also hosted Hannover Messe from 12-25 April 2008, which focused on the theme of energy technology and efficiency.²³⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Yunjae Kim

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on energy technology.

On the international front, Italy has demonstrated strong support and leadership in multilateral negotiations on climate change. In November 2007, Italy hosted the World Energy Congress in Rome. At the Congress, Italian representatives signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Environment and Sustainable Technology. The MOU commits the parties to “information sharing and advancing scientific and technological cooperation in the areas of sustainable construction and bio-architecture, renewable sources of energy, energy-saving technology, intelligent systems for sustainable energy management of buildings and the use and promotion of wood resources.”²³⁹

On 20-22 April 2008, Italy also co-hosted the Eleventh International Energy Forum (IEF) in Rome, which focused on the theme of “Energy Dialogue to Respond to Global Challenges”.²⁴⁰ In his Minister’s Address, Italian Minister of Economic Development Pierluigi Bersani stated: “High expectations are put on technological development to find new resources to develop and recover them at lower cost, to prepare low-carbon energy options, to use energy efficiently.”²⁴¹ In the 2008 IEF Closing Statement it was noted that “all energy technology options should be kept open and priorities established.”²⁴² Ministers also agreed to advocate and cooperate on “renewed energy technology transfer and collaboration between producing and consuming countries.”²⁴³ However, no final conclusions have been made on the subject of low-emission technologies.

Italy is also a signatory to the Bali Action Plan, which was adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Bali in December 2007.²⁴⁴ The plan pledges financial support for the development, transfer, and enhancement of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries.²⁴⁵ The plan also commits to cooperation in the research and development of new and innovative clean energy technology.²⁴⁶

On 14 March 2008, Italy participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, Italy, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential

²³⁷ Full Steam Ahead, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 25 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/02/2008-02-25-wasserstoff-brennstoffzellen-programm__en.html>

²³⁸ Hannover Messe End-of-Show Report, Hannover Messe (Hannover) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <[http://de.sitestat.com/dmag/001/s?en.Download.14289.HM08_Abschlussbericht_en.HANNOVER_MESSE.End_of_show_report_2008&ns_type=pdf&ns_url=\[http://files.messe.de/cmsdb/001/14289.pdf](http://de.sitestat.com/dmag/001/s?en.Download.14289.HM08_Abschlussbericht_en.HANNOVER_MESSE.End_of_show_report_2008&ns_type=pdf&ns_url=[http://files.messe.de/cmsdb/001/14289.pdf)>

²³⁹ Rome 2007 Congress Conclusions, World Energy Council (London) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.worldenergy.org/news_events/news/1024.asp>

²⁴⁰ 11th IEF Host Minister’s Address “Towards the 11th International Energy Forum”, International Energy Forum (Riyadh) 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/BK_MR_2.html>

²⁴¹ 11th IEF Host Minister’s Address “Towards the 11th International Energy Forum”, International Energy Forum (Riyadh) 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/BK_MR_2.html>

²⁴² 11th International Energy Forum Closing Statement (Rome) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/Files/Others/IEF11_Closing_statement.FINAL.pdf>

²⁴³ 11th International Energy Forum Closing Statement (Rome) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/Files/Others/IEF11_Closing_statement.FINAL.pdf>

²⁴⁴ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁴⁵ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁴⁶ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.²⁴⁷ Italy also supported the position that the development and transfer of new clean energy and climate-friendly technologies is necessary in assisting developing nations tackling climate change.²⁴⁸

On 30-31 January 2008, Italy participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The Italian representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.²⁴⁹

On 18 April 2008, Italy participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change held in Paris.²⁵⁰ The meeting covered issues of technology cooperation and financing.²⁵¹ The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.²⁵²

Italy has demonstrated some effort to promote climate-friendly and clean-energy technologies through collaboration at the international level. However, due to a lack of concrete measures on the domestic front, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Daniel Gatto

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its energy technology commitment.

On the domestic level, in response to Japan's Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan, the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization within Japan's Ministry of Energy, Trade, and Industry announced a plan to carry out efficient and cooperative research and development activities; verification and demonstration projects; and dissemination projects for new energy and energy-conservation technologies.²⁵³ The plan includes development of zero-emission coal technology; development of technologies for highly efficient energy use through innovative methods, such as coal gasification; research and development activities for new energy implementation by 2010; and research and development on biomass heat utilization systems.²⁵⁴

On 23 August 2007, Japan issued a Joint Ministerial Statement at the First EAS Energy Ministers Meeting, agreeing to push forward the Cebu Declaration, which aspires to promote cleaner and low-emission technologies, and to produce concrete results through greater cooperation and coordination of measures and activities.²⁵⁵ In September 2007, Japan also participated in the Sydney APEC Summit, signing onto the

²⁴⁷ Gleaneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁴⁸ Gleaneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁴⁹ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

²⁵⁰ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²⁵¹ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²⁵² No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM201>>

²⁵³ Outline of New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization 2007-2008, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (Kanagawa) 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.nedo.go.jp/kankobutsu/pamphlets/kouhou/2007gaiyo_e/87_140.pdf>

²⁵⁴ Outline of New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization 2007-2008, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (Kanagawa) 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.nedo.go.jp/kankobutsu/pamphlets/kouhou/2007gaiyo_e/87_140.pdf>

²⁵⁵ Joint Ministerial Statement First EAS Energy Ministers Meeting Singapore, 23 August 2007, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, which pledged cooperation for joint research, development, deployment, and transfer of low and zero-emission technologies, as well as renewable energy.²⁵⁶

In November 2007, Japan announced its Environmental Cooperation Initiative at the Third East Asian Summit. The Initiative is intended to extend policy support and cooperation in promoting the use of clean energy.²⁵⁷ At the Summit, Japan and other ASEAN members pledged their commitment to the Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy, and the Environment, which encourages the regional deployment of clean technology through various means, including investment, technical and financial assistance, and technology transfer.²⁵⁸

In addition to its international commitments, Japan has also made bilateral agreements relating to clean energy technology. On 20 August 2007, Japan and the Republic of Indonesia issued a joint statement on the Enhancement of the Cooperation on Climate Change, Environment and Energy Issues, recognizing the importance of cooperation between the two countries on clean coal technology.²⁵⁹ On 16 November 2007, Japan's Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced the U.S.-Japan Cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Development, and Climate Change, reaffirming Japan's partnership with the United States in developing collaborative technology and deployment in various key sectors, including low-carbon fossil fuel power generation, transportation, land use, near-zero carbon energy (e.g., nuclear, wind, and solar), and energy efficiency.²⁶⁰ Most recently, on 2 December 2007, Japanese Foreign Minister Masahiko Komura and Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao pledged greater bilateral cooperation in the use of clean energy.²⁶¹

Japan is also a signatory to the Bali Action Plan, which was adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Bali in December 2007.²⁶² The plan pledges financial support for the development, transfer, and enhancement of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries.²⁶³ The plan also commits to cooperation in the research and development of new and innovative clean energy technology.²⁶⁴

On 26 January 2008, at the Annual World Meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda announced that Japan intended on halving GHG emissions by 2050 as articulated in its climate change plan "Cool Earth 50," which was launched last year. Prime Minister Fukuda specifically announced that Japan would be accelerating the development of technology of zero-CO₂-emission coal-fired power plants, as well as high-efficiency, low-cost solar power generation technology and Green IT.²⁶⁵ To this end, Japan committed to invest US\$30 billion over the next five years in research and development

of Japan (Tokyo) 23 August 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/energy/joint0708.html>>

²⁵⁶ Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/64638/20071026-0047/www.apec2007.org/apec1440.html?inc=1w/lw_syd_dec>

²⁵⁷ Towards a "Sustainable East Asia: Japan's Environmental Cooperation Initiative Announced at the 3rd EAS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) November 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/eas/initiative0711.pdf>>

²⁵⁸ Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment, ASEAN (Singapore) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.aseansec.org/21116.htm>>

²⁵⁹ Joint Statement by Japan and the Republic of Indonesia on the Enhancement of the Cooperation on Climate Change, Environment, and Energy Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 August 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/pmv0708/joint.html>>

²⁶⁰ U.S.-Japan Cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Development, and Climate Change, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<<http://www.state.gov/p/eap/rls/fs2007/95289.htm>>

²⁶¹ China, Japan to Fight Climate Change Jointly, China Daily (Beijing) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 29 December 2007. <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2007-12/04/content_6296035.htm>

²⁶² Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁶³ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁶⁴ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

²⁶⁵ Special Address by Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda on the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 January 2008. Date of Access: 13 March 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/address-s.html>>

of climate-friendly technology.²⁶⁶ In his address, Prime Minister Fukuda also announced Japan's plans to increase the transfer of clean energy and climate-friendly technology to other countries.²⁶⁷

On 14 March 2008, Japan hosted the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, Japan, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.²⁶⁸ Japan also supported the position that the development and transfer of new clean energy and climate-friendly technologies is necessary in assisting developing nations tackling climate change.²⁶⁹ Furthermore, on 24 April 2008 Prime Minister Fukuda and EU Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso pledged to work together to promote greater progress and cooperation in the field of energy efficiency upgrades and low-carbon technology financing.²⁷⁰

On 30-31 January 2008, Japan participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The Japanese representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.²⁷¹

On 18 April 2008, Japan participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change held in Paris.²⁷² The meeting covered issues of technology cooperation and financing.²⁷³ The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.²⁷⁴

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive domestic and international initiatives to encourage the use of clean energy technologies.

Analysts: Yunjae Kim and Dasha Frolova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment on climate-friendly technologies. Little progress has been made on this issue by the government of the Russian Federation since the Interim Report.

During the period September-November 2007, the Ministry of Industry and Energy has invested approximately US\$123 000 into research on low carbon-intensive energy technologies and in cooperation

²⁶⁶ Japan to Set Up \$10B Climate Change Fund. Cleantech Network (San Francisco) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 13 March 2008. <<http://media.cleantech.com/2372/japan-to-set-up-10b-climate-change-fund>>

²⁶⁷ Special Address by Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda on the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 January 2008. Date of Access: 13 March 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/address-s.html>>

²⁶⁸ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁶⁹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁷⁰ EU and Japan Shake Hands on Climate, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 24 April 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.euractiv.com/en/climate-change/eu-japan-shake-hands-climate/article-171895>>

²⁷¹ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

²⁷² Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²⁷³ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²⁷⁴ No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM2O1>>

with the Carbon Sequester Forum.²⁷⁵ Additional research will be conducted within the framework of the state-owned Russian Venture Company, the creation of which was completed in September 2007.²⁷⁶

According to Head of Federal Agency on Energy D. Akhanov, the Agency plans to spend more than RFR3 trillion on new energy technologies and facilities, including clean coal generation.²⁷⁷ Moreover, at the International Energy Week in Moscow in October 2007, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky declared that innovations in the Russian energy sector are to be expected in the framework of Energy Strategy of Russia 2030, which is currently under development.²⁷⁸

As the Russian economy is highly energy-intensive, the main concern of the country's leaders within the context of climate-friendly technologies is energy efficiency. In December 2007, the Ministry of Education and Science announced that it would support a nanotech program (2008- 2015), which will also be used for energy efficiency development.²⁷⁹

In September 2007, Russia participated in the Sydney APEC Summit, signing onto the Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, which pledged cooperation for joint research, development, deployment, and transfer of low and zero-emission technologies, as well as renewable energy.²⁸⁰

On 14 March 2008, Russia participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, Russia, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.²⁸¹ Russia also supported the position that the development and transfer of new clean energy and climate-friendly technologies is necessary in assisting developing nations tackling climate change.²⁸²

On 30-31 January 2008, Russia participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The Russian representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.²⁸³

On 18 April 2008, Russia participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change held in Paris.²⁸⁴ The meeting discussed issues of technology cooperation and financing.²⁸⁵

²⁷⁵ 2nd Step of NIR Concluded, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) November 2007. Date of access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_66_lang_1_p_3.aspx>

²⁷⁶ The First Venture Fund is formed, Russian Venture Company (Moscow) 4 September 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.rusventure.ru/?p=28>>

²⁷⁷ New innovational boom is expected in electricity generation, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/electro/news/191>>

²⁷⁸ Main directions of Russian Energy Strategy and Global Energy Security, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/54>>

²⁷⁹ N. Ivannitskaya and M. Shpigel, Doubling for eight years, Vedomosti (Moscow) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2008/01/17/139837>>

²⁸⁰ Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/64638/20071026-0047/www.apec2007.org/apec1440.html?inc=1w/lw_syd_dec>

²⁸¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁸² Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁸³ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

²⁸⁴ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.²⁸⁶

Russia has developed several new initiatives in the sphere of clean and climate-friendly technologies, but the scope of programs is not large. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its energy technology commitment. It has taken significant steps to foster energy technology that promotes low-emission, environmentally-friendly energy production, consumption, and distribution.

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown has committed the United Kingdom to reducing CO₂ emissions between 26% and 32% by 2020, and by 60% before 2050.²⁸⁷ In May 2008, the Energy Bill began readings in the House of Lords. The Bill includes policy initiatives to foster clean-carbon energy production, such as developing a regulatory framework to encourage private investment in carbon capture and storage technologies.²⁸⁸

The United Kingdom is supporting the development of innovative technologies such as carbon capture and storage from coal-fired power plants,²⁸⁹ fossil fuel, nuclear, and geothermal and other renewable sources.²⁹⁰ In 2007- 2008 the United Kingdom invested GBP10 million in clean energy technologies,²⁹¹ and GBP100 million in a competition for proposals for collaborative research and development in eight areas, including energy production and consumption.²⁹²

The United Kingdom has also begun imposing policies which encourage local implementation of clean energy technologies, including a GBP40 million tax credit to businesses that invest in environmentally-friendly technologies, and GBP18 million in microgeneration grants for households.²⁹³

At the international level, the United Kingdom has collaborated with multilateral partners to promote clean energy and climate-friendly technologies. In a speech on 19 November 2007, Prime Minister Brown said, "building a low carbon global economy demands a worldwide commitment on a comparable financial scale."²⁹⁴ In February 2008, the United Kingdom pledged financial support to the World Bank clean

²⁸⁵ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

²⁸⁶ No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM201>>

²⁸⁷ Climate bill's 60% emission cut, BBC News (London). 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2007. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/7080580.stm>

²⁸⁸ Energy Bill 2007 – 2008, Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (London). 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/bill/page40931.html>>
- Ehrlich, David. U.K. introduces new energy bill, Cleantech Group (Brighton). 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://media.cleantech.com/2277/u-k-introduces-new-energy-bill>>

²⁸⁹ Britain looks for green opportunities, The Age (Melbourne) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2007. <<http://business.theage.com.au/britain-looks-for-green-opportunities/20071209-1fys.html>>

²⁹⁰ New materials technologies for UK energy, Processingtalk (London) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007. <<http://www.processingtalk.com/news/teb/teb100.html>>

- Geopressure wins support: Energy Minister backs low-carbon energy source, Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (London) 18 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.asp?ReleaseID=346049&NewsAreaID=2>>

²⁹¹ £10 million Government support for new technologies to reduce CO₂ emissions, The Government News Network (London) 2 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://media.netpr.pl/PressOffice/PressRelease.91141.po>>

²⁹² Technology Strategy Board: Home, Technology Strategy Board (London) Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.technologyprogramme.org.uk/>>

²⁹³ Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget Statement, HM Treasury (London) 21 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_07/bud_bud07_speech.cfm>

²⁹⁴ Speech on Climate Change, 10 Downing Street (London). 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page13791.asp>>

technology fund for developing nations²⁹⁵ following up on the position it had articulated at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in December 2007 in Bali, where it supported the transfer of energy efficient technologies to poorer nations.²⁹⁶

On 14 March 2008, the United Kingdom participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, the United Kingdom, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.²⁹⁷ The United Kingdom also supported the position that the development and transfer of new clean energy and climate-friendly technologies is necessary in assisting developing nations tackling climate change.²⁹⁸

On 30-31 January 2008, the United Kingdom participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The British representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.²⁹⁹

On 18 April 2008, the United Kingdom participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change held in Paris.³⁰⁰ The meeting discussed issues of technology cooperation and financing.³⁰¹ The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.³⁰²

Analyst: Ryan MacIsaac

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its energy technology commitment. The US has developed a multiplicity of strategies to aid the creation and implementation of low-emission, efficient technologies in energy production, consumption, and transmission.

In January 2008, the United States government cancelled its US\$1.1 billion funding for the FutureGen public-private partnership, which was an attempt to create a coal-burning power plant with zero atmospheric emissions.³⁰³ Instead it announced a restructured plan, requesting US\$648 million for the 2009 fiscal year for coal research, development, and deployment.³⁰⁴

²⁹⁵ World Bank plans clean technology fund for poor, Reuters (London) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSL08349530>>

²⁹⁶ US sets terms for climate talks, BBC News (London) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7145608.stm>>

²⁹⁷ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁹⁸ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

²⁹⁹ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

³⁰⁰ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Energie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

³⁰¹ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Energie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

³⁰² No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM2O1>>

³⁰³ After US pulls plug, future unclear for 'clean coal', Agence France-Presse (Washington D.C.) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5JA6dH-_0-Hf7d7NgCTVYfBUg3BKA>

³⁰⁴ DOE Announces Restructured FutureGen Approach to Demonstrate Carbon Capture and Storage Technology at Multiple Clean Coal Plants, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 30 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.fossil.energy.gov/news/techlines/2008/08003-DOE_Announces_Restructured_FutureG.html>

Internationally, the United States has pursued multilateral discussions with a focus on energy technology. In September 2007, the United States convened seventeen of the world's major economies as well as the United Nations for an inaugural Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change, with the explicit goal of “accelerating and expanding markets for currently available efficiency technology and the use of nuclear, solar, and wind energy,”³⁰⁵ resulting in “a useful exchange of views.”³⁰⁶

Furthermore, during the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference on 4-6 March 2008, the United States committed to a series of pledges relating to energy production and consumption technologies, all backed by concrete government policy action.³⁰⁷ In his State of the Union 2008 speech, US President George W. Bush called for the creation of “a new international clean technology fund, which will help developing nations like India and China make greater use of clean energy sources.”³⁰⁸ The World Bank announced the creation of such a fund shortly thereafter.³⁰⁹

In September 2007, the United States participated in the Sydney APEC Summit, signing onto the Leaders’ Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, which pledged cooperation for joint research, development, deployment, and transfer of low and zero-emission technologies, as well as renewable energy.³¹⁰

On 14 March 2008, the United States participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, the United States, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.³¹¹ The United States also supported the position that the development and transfer of new clean energy and climate-friendly technologies is necessary in assisting developing nations tackling climate change.³¹²

On 30-31 January 2008, the United States participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The American representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.³¹³

On 18 April 2008, the United States participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change held in Paris.³¹⁴ The meeting covered issues of technology cooperation and

³⁰⁵ Fact Sheet: Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change, The White House (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/09/20070927.html>>

³⁰⁶ U.S. Global Climate Change Policy, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/nov/95662.htm>>

³⁰⁷ Vision of WIREC 2008, WIREC 2008 (Washington D.C.) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.wirec2008.gov/wps/portal/!ut/p/_s.7_0_A/7_0_2B1?navtype=WM&navid=WM_ABOUT>

³⁰⁸ President Bush Delivers State of the Union Address, The White House (Washington D.C.) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/01/20080128-13.html>>

³⁰⁹ World Bank plans clean technology fund for poor, Reuters (London) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSL08349530>>

³¹⁰ Sydney APEC Leaders’ Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/64638/20071026-0047/www.apec2007.org/apec1440.html?inc=lw/lw_syd_dec>

³¹¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs’ Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

³¹² Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs’ Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

³¹³ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

³¹⁴ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l’Écologie, de l’Énergie, du Développement durable et de l’Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

financing.³¹⁵ The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.³¹⁶

On 16 November 2007, Japan's Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced the U.S.-Japan Cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Development, and Climate Change, reaffirming the US's partnership with Japan in developing collaborative technology and deployment in various key sectors, including low-carbon fossil fuel power generation, transportation, land use, near-zero carbon energy (e.g., nuclear, wind, and solar), and energy efficiency.³¹⁷

The United States is also actively pursuing bilateral partnerships with India and China, and smaller countries such as Bulgaria, to foster more efficient energy technology development through cooperation.³¹⁸ For example, in conjunction with the United States, China will introduce an appliance labeling system to encourage efficient consumption, and public-private partnerships will introduce cleaner technologies to existing coal-fired power plants.³¹⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ryan MacIsaac

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment on clean energy technology.

On 25 September 2007, the European Parliament adopted the Roadmap for Renewable Energy in Europe, a non-legislative resolution. The Roadmap recommended that the European Commission set "clear and realistic binding targets for the electricity, transport and heating and cooling sectors," and that funds from Europe's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) be used for research into renewable sources of energy including "osmosis energy, tidal energy, wave energy, concentrated solar power, high altitude wind power, laddermill energy and algae fuel technology."³²⁰

The European Union is also a signatory to the Bali Action Plan, which was adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Bali in December 2007. The plan pledges financial support for the development, transfer, and enhancement of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries.³²¹ The plan also commits to cooperation in the research and development of new and innovative clean energy technology.³²²

³¹⁵ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

³¹⁶ No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM2O1>>

³¹⁷ U.S.-Japan Cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Development, and Climate Change, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/p/eap/rls/fs2007/95289.htm>>

³¹⁸ China, US to formulate energy, environment protection 10 yr plan, Forbes (New York) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.forbes.com/markets/feeds/afx/2007/12/12/afx4430072.html>>

- China, US forge new commitments following strategic talks – UPDATE, AFX News (London) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.forbes.com/markets/feeds/afx/2007/12/13/afx4434668.html>>

- US clean-energy firms to join trade mission to China, Chinadaily (Beijing) 4 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-01/04/content_6371724.htm>

- Mission Statement: 2nd U.S. APP Clean Energy Trade Mission to China and India, Export.gov (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <http://www.export.gov/cleanenergymission/doc_cem_mission.asp>

- United States and Bulgaria Sign Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2008/jan/98431.htm>>

³¹⁹ U.S. Global Climate Change Policy, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/nov/95662.htm>>

³²⁰ EP: non-legislative resolution, European Union (Brussels) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/file.jsp?id=5479322>>

³²¹ Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

³²² Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf>

In January 2008, the EU Commission proposed a “wide-ranging and ambitious” energy and climate change package, inspiring all major CO2 emitters to develop clean production technologies through the Emission Trading System.³²³

On 14 March 2008, the European Union participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. During the meeting, the European Union, along with other participating representatives, emphasized the importance of developing new technologies as an essential measure in improving energy efficiency and the reduction of GHG emissions.³²⁴ The EU also supported the position that the development and transfer of new clean energy and climate-friendly technologies was necessary in assisting developing nations tackling climate change.³²⁵

On 30-31 January 2008, the European Union participated in the Second Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change in Hawaii. The EU representative contributed to discussions on how developing countries may acquire technology to burn coal more efficiently as well as technologies relating to carbon capture and storage.³²⁶

On 18 April 2008, the European Union participated in the Third Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change held in Paris.³²⁷ The meeting discussed issues of technology cooperation and financing.³²⁸ The meeting produced no major agreements on the development, deployment or distribution of climate-friendly energy technologies.³²⁹

Although the EU has promoted the issue of clean energy technologies at both the regional and international levels, it has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of comprehensive initiatives.

Analyst: Sam Zhao

³²³ Governments/Institutional Website MEPs Give First Reactions to Climate Change and Energy Package, European Parliament (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 7 April 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/008-19356-023-01-04-901-20080122IPR19355-23-01-2008-2008-true/default_en.htm>

³²⁴ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

³²⁵ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chairs' Conclusions, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2008. Date of Access 23 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0803.html>>

³²⁶ Leaders Talk Climate Change at Hawaii Conference, CTV Globe Media (Toronto) 31 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080131/climate_change_080131/20080131?hub=SciTech>

³²⁷ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

³²⁸ Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Paris – 16 to 18 April 2008, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15-04-08_DP_MEM_final_GB_cle59cb4c.pdf>

³²⁹ No Accord at Paris Climate Meeting as More Talks Planned, Associated Press (New York) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALEqM5hDQzyHvXPYzhJsBSImRWB7L1JhpAD904GM201>>

4. Energy: Efficiency [65]

Commitment

“To this end, we will promote the appropriate policy approaches and instruments, including inter alia economic incentives and sound fiscal policies, minimum standards for energy efficiency, sound and ambitious energy performance labelling, information campaigns aimed at consumers and industry that enhance national awareness, sector-based voluntary commitments agreed with industry, investment in research and development and guidelines for public procurement.”³³⁰

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance 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
Average Score			+0.89

Background

The G8 has long supported the imposition of measures aimed at promoting the efficient use of energy. At the San Juan Summit in 1976, the G7 acknowledged the need to “make efforts to develop, conserve and use rationally the various energy resources”.³³¹ In 1991 at the London Summit, this aim was restated more directly as a commitment to “improve energy efficiency and to price energy from all sources so as to reflect costs fully, including environmental costs.”³³² During the Köln Summit in 1999, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change by asserting the need to “develop and implement domestic measures” to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through “rational and efficient use of energy”.³³³ At the Evian Summit in 2003, energy efficiency again emerged as a critical issue in which the G8 made a specific determination to “promote energy efficiency of all sources” by focusing on measures that would include “standards, public procurement, economic incentives and instruments, information and labelling.”³³⁴

During the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, an unprecedented emphasis was placed on the urgency of climate change, which culminated into the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, a comprehensive 63-commitment plan to tackle climate change. In the

³³⁰ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm (Heiligendamm), 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 15 Dec 2007. <http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/___g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng>

³³¹ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

³³² All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³³ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁴ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

Gleneagles Plan G8 members committed themselves to taking action to “promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks”.³³⁵ In the Gleneagles Plan the G8 specifically agreed to collaborate with the International Energy Agency (IEA) to review, develop and implement regulations and best practices that would measure the energy efficiency of appliances, buildings, surface transport, aviation, industry, and energy generation.³³⁶ Concomitantly, at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 reaffirmed the principles of the Gleneagles Plan through the St. Petersburg Plan of Action: Global Energy Security, and additionally, emphasized the need to “strengthen and elaborate the system of national and multilateral energy efficiency statistics” and undertake “necessary measures, including financial and tax incentives at home for the promotion of energy-efficient technologies, and the actual use of those available technologies on a wide-scale basis.”³³⁷ At the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, the G8 reiterated their commitment to the St. Petersburg Plan of Action and declared “energy efficiency and technology cooperation” as “crucial elements” in tackling climate change.³³⁸ Thus, in light of the historical development and importance that has been attached to the issue of energy efficiency within the paradigm of G8 energy politics, it is probable that this issue will again be positioned high on the agenda of G8 member countries leading up to the 2008 Hokkaido Summit.

Team Leader: James Meers

Canada: +1

Canada has partially complied with its energy efficiency commitment. Canada has built upon its ecoENERGY initiative launched in early 2007 to address efficiency in consumption and production.

On 25 September 2007, Canada’s Council of Energy Ministers held their annual meeting and released a report on current energy efficiency initiatives. The Energy Ministers agreed to collaborate on intergovernmental energy efficiency issues.³³⁹ The report highlights current good practices and indicates three sectors to be targeted for improved energy efficiency: infrastructure, industry and transportation. It does not, however, include any detailed plans of action.³⁴⁰

On 7 November 2007, the federal government proclaimed the Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption Standards Act (MVFCSA).³⁴¹ The MVFCSA was passed by Parliament in 1982, and set fuel efficiency standards for motor vehicles in Canada; however, the government did not proclaim the act at the time because of voluntary commitment to efficiency standards by the auto industry.³⁴² On 17 January 2008, Minister of Transportation Lawrence Cannon announced that Canada will begin to implement mandatory fuel consumption regulations on new cars and light trucks, commencing in 2011.³⁴³ This new development in Canada’s shift toward greater fuel efficiency was articulated in a speech delivered by Minister Cannon: “[w]e made a commitment to implement fuel consumption regulations for the 2011 model year that are benchmarked against a stringent, dominant North American standard, and we are keeping our word.”³⁴⁴

³³⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁶ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁷ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁸ Chair’s Summary 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.html>>

³³⁹ Energy Ministers’ Conference: Collaborating on Canada’s Energy Future, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: January 11, 2008. <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200790_e.htm>

³⁴⁰ Moving Forward on Energy Efficiency in Canada: A Foundation for Action. Report by Council of Energy Ministers, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/com/resoress/publications/cemcme/cem-eng.php>>

³⁴¹ Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption Standards Act Proclaimed, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2008/08-h006e.htm>>

³⁴² Fuel Consumption Program: About the Program, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 2 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/programs/environment/fuelpgm/prog/page3.htm>>

³⁴³ Canada’s first motor vehicle fuel consumption regulations, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-h215e.htm>>

³⁴⁴ Canada’s first motor vehicle fuel consumption regulations: Consultations begin, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-h215e.htm>>

Given that Canada's transport sector makes up 25 percent of greenhouse gas emissions and a large proportion of energy consumption, the newly implemented fuel regulations will likely have a significant impact on promoting greater overall energy efficiency in Canada, notwithstanding the fact that such impacts will not start taking effect for another three years.³⁴⁵ In addition, Canada has continued to bring into force additional amendments clarifying aspects of the longstanding Energy Efficiency Act, such as legislation regarding energy standards for stand-by power, which was an issue discussed at the G8 Summit in Gleneagles.³⁴⁶

The Canadian government has further promoted energy efficiency in the transport sector through incentives such as the ecoENERGY Vehicle Awards, which were unveiled in February 2008 at the Toronto Auto Show,³⁴⁷ and its ecoFREIGHT program, which aims to improve energy efficiency in the shipping industry through government subsidies.³⁴⁸

Canada has also continued to promote energy efficiency in homes through its various ecoENERGY Retrofit programs through the Natural Resources Canada (NRC), which offer financial support to homeowners, small and medium-sized businesses, public institutions and industrial facilities to assist in the implementation of energy saving projects.³⁴⁹ On 27 March 2008, NRC awarded for the first time the eKOCOMFORT Award to a Canadian manufacturer that achieved significant advancements in energy-efficient space heating and cooling technologies to meet Canada's new standards of energy efficiency.³⁵⁰

In addition to policy, Canada has made some strides in research and development of energy efficient practices and technologies. On 20 June 2007, NRC and the Natural Research Council of Canada pledged US\$5 million in funding to improve the Model National Energy Code for Buildings, which they plan to amend in 2012.³⁵¹ On 11 December 2007, at the Bali Conference on Climate Change, NRC released the latest version of RETScreen, an environmental software package, with an additional component on energy efficiency, and translation into 26 languages for international use.³⁵²

At the international level, on 23 July 2007 Energy Ministers from Canada, the United States, and Mexico met in Victoria, Canada. The three parties agreed to support energy research through the Trilateral Agreement in Energy Science and Technology, and agreed to collaborate on improving energy efficiency.³⁵³ Furthermore, on 9 September 2007, Canada signed the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an "aspirational goal" of reducing energy intensity by 25% by 2030.³⁵⁴

Thus, Canada has implemented widespread policies and has set new regulatory measures that aspire to promote greater efficiency across various emitting sectors. For these reasons, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

³⁴⁵ Canada's first motor vehicle fuel consumption regulations: Consultations begin, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-h215e.htm>>

³⁴⁶ Canada's New Government Targets Standby Power to Help Consumers Save Energy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 23 July 2007. Date of Access: January 11, 2008.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200767_e.htm>

³⁴⁷ Most Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Honored with ecoENERGY for Vehicle Awards, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 13 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200811-eng.php>>

³⁴⁸ ecoFREIGHT Program, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.tc.gc.ca/programs/environment/ecofreight/menu-eng.htm>>

³⁴⁹ ecoENERGY Retrofit Grants and Incentives, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) April 2008. Date of Access: 20 February 2008. <<http://www.oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/retrofit-summary.cfm>>

³⁵⁰ New Award Unveiled for Efficiency Advancements in Home Heating and Cooling Technologies, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200818-eng.php>>

³⁵¹ Canada's New Government Invests \$5 Million to Update Model National Energy Code for Buildings, National Research Council Canada (Ottawa) 20 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/newsroom/news/2007/code07-nr_e.html>

³⁵² Canada Launches Clean Energy Software, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/2007126_e.htm>

³⁵³ North American Energy Ministers Take Further Action on Energy Security and the Environment, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 23 July 2007. Date of Access: January 12, 2008.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200766_e.htm>

³⁵⁴ 2007 Leaders' Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

France: +1

France has fully complied with its energy efficiency commitment as agreed at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy has made energy efficiency a focus of his presidency, launching environmental negotiations at an unprecedented high level.³⁵⁵ The environmental Grenelle, launched on 6 July 2007, constituted a series of top level negotiations and public consultations asking political, industry, and civil society leaders to design 15-20 concrete proposals on environmental policy in France.³⁵⁶ On 25 October 2007, President Sarkozy announced the conclusions of the environmental Grenelle and unveiled an ambitious environmental program in response. His plan emphasized large-scale public investments to improve energy efficiency. President Sarkozy also announced the construction of new public transportation and river routes, which he claimed would provide a cleaner mode of transportation than trucks.³⁵⁷ To cut emissions in the housing sector (one of France's largest sources of carbon emissions³⁵⁸), President Sarkozy presented plans to renovate 400 000 homes every year.³⁵⁹ In addition, France announced plans to invest €1 billion over 4 years in alternative energies, especially biofuels.³⁶⁰ France's new environmental plan also outlines a number of tax policies to internalize the cost of emissions, including a tax on carbon-emitting trucks traveling through France, a bonus/malus tax on new cars, and a reduction in the value added tax on eco-friendly products.³⁶¹

The legislature has already passed a number of initiatives. On 5 December 2007, the Minister of the State and Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development, Jean-Louis Borloo, along with the Minister of Finance, Economics, and Employment, and the Minister of the Budget, Public Accounts, and Civil Service, announced the implementation of a bonus/malus system whereby consumers purchasing low-emissions cars would receive a bonus and those purchasing high-emissions cars would pay a penalty.³⁶² To promote energy efficiency in the housing sector, Minister Borloo introduced initiatives targeting the public and private housing sector. On 16 October 2007, the Minister announced a €350 million loan from the European Investment Bank that France would use to renovate and construct public buildings in line with strict environmental standards.³⁶³ In November 2007, Minister Borloo outlined new minimum standards of energy efficiency on existing homes, with financial aid available to owners for renovations.³⁶⁴

³⁵⁵ Sarkozy Promises a Green Revolution for France, Reuters (London) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSL2511474720071026?pageNumber=1&virtualBrandChannel=0>.

³⁵⁶ Lancement du Grenelle Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 12 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?article1>>

³⁵⁷ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁵⁸ Efficacité énergétique des bâtiments 2007-2008 un programme de mesures de plus en plus performant, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Efficacite_energetique_des_batiments_cle138bae.pdf>

³⁵⁹ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁶⁰ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁶¹ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁶² Première mesure de la Grenelle Environnement, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement Durables (Paris) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=2667>

³⁶³ France: EIB les EUR 350 million for eco-efficient buildings, Eurofunding Mag (Paris) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.welcomeurope.com/default.asp?id=1300&idnews=4250&genre=15>>

³⁶⁴ Efficacité énergétique des bâtiments 2007-2008 un programme de mesures de plus en plus performant, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Efficacite_energetique_des_batiments_cle138bae.pdf>

Ministries are working together to design tax policies in line with recommendations offered by the environmental Grenelle. On 22 November 2007, the French government announced plans to implement taxes on heavy trucks passing through France by 2011.³⁶⁵ In addition, on 27 December 2007 Minister Borloo and the Minister of Finance, Economics, and Employment advised an increase in gas taxes by no more than 4%.³⁶⁶

In February 2008, the environmental Grenelle began working with members of parliament and other political leaders to draft legislation with a view to implementing the conclusions reached by the Grenelle.³⁶⁷ The first and second of three legislative packages were presented on 30 April 2008 to the Social and Economic Council and State Council, respectively.³⁶⁸ To promote energy efficiency in the building sector, the legislation recommends new regulatory standards for buildings under construction, coupled with incentives for owners to improve energy use in old buildings.³⁶⁹ In the transportation sector, the Grenelle proposed 2000 km of new train track, as well as the development of urban transport and marine transport.³⁷⁰ President Nicolas Sarkozy declared that he would “support the letter and spirit of the Grenelle”.³⁷¹ However, critics point to the challenges in funding such ambitious projects.³⁷² The third legislative package will be presented in the fall. It will include the recommendations of a working group formed in April 2008 to explore how seaways can serve as a substitute for road transport.³⁷³

Minister Borloo has also worked with industry leaders to promote energy efficiency and public awareness. On 28 January 2008, he signed a convention with the aeronautics industry leaders in which they agreed to purchase more energy efficient planes and improve the environmental performance of airports.³⁷⁴ In another convention he signed with major retail outlets, retailers agreed to make stores more energy efficient, reduce transport emissions, and promote French and European products deemed environmentally friendly.³⁷⁵ Part of this program includes displaying an “environmental price” on certain products, so that consumers will know how much carbon was emitted for its manufacturing.³⁷⁶

Other initiatives to share best practices among industries and improve consumer awareness have been launched by the French Environment and Energy Management Agency. The Agency continues to publish

³⁶⁵ La taxe poids lourds rapportera un milliard par an, le Figaro (Paris) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/impots/2007/11/22/05003-20071122ARTFIG00279-la-taxe-poids-lourds-rapportera-un-milliard-par-an.php>>

³⁶⁶ Tarif du Gaz, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 27 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=2726>

³⁶⁷ Les 33 chantiers opérationnels de la phase 4, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 6 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?rubrique129>>

³⁶⁸ Jean-Louis Borloo présente le projet de loi issu du Grenelle de l'environnement, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/jean_louis_borloo_presente_59891.html>

³⁶⁹ Jean-Louis Borloo présente le projet de loi issu du Grenelle de l'environnement, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/jean_louis_borloo_presente_59891.html>

³⁷⁰ Jean-Louis Borloo présente le projet de loi issu du Grenelle de l'environnement, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/jean_louis_borloo_presente_59891.html>

³⁷¹ La Grenelle va entrer dans sa phase législative, le Figaro (Paris) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/politique/2008/04/30/01002-20080430ARTFIG00284-le-grenelle-va-entrer-dans-sa-phase-legislative.php>>

³⁷² Le Grenelle n'est pas qu'une question d'argent, le Figaro (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/debats/2008/05/03/01005-20080503ARTFIG00013-le-grenelle-n-est-pas-qu-une-question-d-argent.php>>

³⁷³ Les autoroutes de mer, le prolongement naturel des routes? Le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?article848>>

³⁷⁴ Le Grenelle Environnement : Jean-Louis Borloo signe la première convention engageant l'ensemble des acteurs du secteur aérien français, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Dossier_de_presse_complet_cle2149a1-2.pdf>

³⁷⁵ La grande distribution se met au vert, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 30 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=2835>

³⁷⁶ Une « étiquette carbone » pour la grande distribution, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/dire_verite_sur_les_1101/une_etiquette_carbone_pour_59059.html>

practical guides on how to improve energy efficiency. The latest of these included recommendations on how to build energy efficient homes.³⁷⁷

President Sarkozy has energetically promoted energy efficiency in his international dialogue with other countries. He specifically called for an “ecological New Deal” during his visit to Beijing in November.³⁷⁸ More recently, France and India signed a joint declaration on climate change, announcing the formation of a Franco-Indian working-group on the environment with a view to increase energy efficiency.³⁷⁹

Since June 2007, new international and domestic initiatives have burnished France’s energy efficient credentials, while the creation of the environmental Grenelle firmly establishes the importance of energy efficiency in the presidential agenda. For these reasons, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tess Lorrman

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Germany is taking concrete steps to encourage its citizens to be more energy efficient. On 1 March 2008, the German Energy Agency, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), began operating a climate hotline. This hotline “provides home owners with round-the-clock information on the subsidization of installations to provide heat from renewable energies” and “carries out systematic public relations work in the field.”³⁸⁰ In addition, Germany has implemented the EU guideline with the Energy Savings Act and is preparing for 1 July 2008, when energy performance certificates will be compulsory when renting, selling or leasing properties.³⁸¹ This is part of the German government’s initiative to encourage energy efficiency in both the private and public sphere.

Germany is also fostering dialogue with innovators in the field of energy efficiency, and investing in new companies to promote energy efficient products, and energy efficiency in production. As part of the Berlin Energy Days conference and trade fair held on 7 May 2008, Berlin’s public service commission gathered experts to discuss new perspectives for buildings of the future in Berlin. The goal was to fundamentally change the way energy is supplied to buildings.³⁸² Similarly, the BMU, in cooperation with the OECD, organized a two-day workshop bringing together over 100 participants to discuss how industry and governments can best promote innovation that meets environmental objectives.³⁸³ The State Secretary at the Federal Environment Ministry, Matthias Machnig, “has called for OECD countries to adopt more vigorous industrial policy initiatives in the context of climate protection and energy supply.”³⁸⁴

³⁷⁷ Faire d’une maison un projet écologique, l’ADEME publie un nouveau guide pour les particuliers « Construire autrement », Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l’Energie (Paris) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.difpolmine.org/servlet/getDoc?cid=96&m=3&id=51336&ref=21479&p1=B>>

³⁷⁸ Sarkozy propose à la Chine un “New Deal écologique”, le Figaro (Paris) 27 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2007/11/27/01003-20071127ARTFIG00282-sarkozy-propose-a-la-chine-un-new-deal-ecologique.php>>

³⁷⁹ Déclaration conjointe de la France et de l’Inde concernant la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique, Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/grenelle-environnement/IMG/pdf/Declaration-FR-IN-chgt-climatique-28-01-2007.pdf>>

³⁸⁰ German Energy Agency, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 2008. Date of Access: 12 February 2008. <<http://www.dena.de/en/>>

³⁸¹ Energy Performance Certificates for Buildings, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 2008. Date of Access: 20 February 2008. <<http://www.zukunft-haus.info/en/energy-certificate.html>>

³⁸² Buildings of the Future – New Perspectives on Research, Research for Energy-Optimised Construction (Berlin). Date of Access: 18 May 2008. <<http://www.enob.info/en/events/event/details/buildings-of-the-future-new-perspectives-from-research>>

³⁸³ Matthias Machnig: Tapping the gold mine of environmental and energy technology markets worldwide, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2007. <http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/40072.php>

³⁸⁴ Matthias Machnig: Tapping the gold mine of environmental and energy technology markets worldwide, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2007. <http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/40072.php>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its programs fostering dialogue and promoting energy efficiency in both the private and public sector.

Analyst: Chantal Amirault

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency. The Italian government has instituted a large number of measures to encourage energy efficiency since the Heiligendamm Summit, including information campaigns, subsidies, and bans on certain categories of inefficient appliances.

The former Italian government demonstrated that the issue of energy efficiency, together with renewable sources of energy, is of prime importance to the country. On 6 November 2007, the former Vice Minister for the Economy Gianni Piatti told a WWF conference in Rome that “the themes of energy efficiency and of the increase in renewable sources of energy must become popular, as they will help both to control and reduce emissions, allowing us to achieve the targets of the Kyoto Protocol, and to encourage savings and daily household economies.”³⁸⁵ Earlier, then Environment Minister Alfonso Pecoraro urged consumers and businesses to avoid alarmist views on energy supplies and instead to look to efficiency and innovation as the answer. “It’s enough to look to what the European Union tells us...make the system more efficient to help us save 20% [of current usage].”³⁸⁶

On 6 December 2007, the Ministry for Economic Development released its *Plan for the Industrial Innovation Project: Energy Efficiency for Competitiveness and Development* (PII Energy Efficiency), part of the former government’s Industry 2015 policy. The plan calls for wide-ranging interventions and reforms by the Ministry to encourage expansion in the Italian industrial sector through energy efficiency. In particular, it calls for initiatives to encourage the use of energy efficient household appliances and the conversion of existing appliances to energy efficient systems; the use of efficient building materials and “bio-climatic” architecture to reduce the use of energy; the spread of advanced lighting technologies, such as high-efficiency mercury bulbs; increased production of high-efficiency motors and machinery and inverters for so-called “smart-grid” distribution of electricity; and the encouragement of a wide variety of efficient industrial production processes.³⁸⁷

On 5 March 2008, the Ministry of Economic Development released, by intraministerial decree, €200 million for use in projects related to PII Energy Efficiency. The decree was signed by the Minister on 5 March 2008 and the Ministry is accepting funding proposals between 30 April 2008 and 30 June 2008 that will provide incentives for initiatives to produce energy efficient building materials and reduce energy fluctuations in complex structures (i.e. hospitals and shopping malls); the competitive production of high-efficiency electric motors; production of highly-efficient internal and external lighting fixtures based on LED and OLED technologies; innovative technologies for the production of high efficiency household appliances, including those that exploit complimentary processes to reduce energy consumption and those that maximize the re-use of parts upon the termination of the life of the appliance; and cost-competitive and innovative production processes that employ moderate and intense low-oxygen dilution (MILD) combustion.³⁸⁸

³⁸⁵ Ridurre le emissioni vuol dire rispettare Kyoto e aiutare i risparmi delle famiglie, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1088&id_oggetto=2>

³⁸⁶ Energia. Pecoraro: “Evitare alarmismi, la vera sfida sta nel risparmio e nell’efficienza”, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 11 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1032&id_oggetto=2>

³⁸⁷ Piano del Progetto di Innovazione Industriale: Efficienza energetica per la competitività e lo sviluppo, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/PII_EE_Pres_Pistorio.pdf>

³⁸⁸ Bando per la partecipazione al PII Efficienza Energetica, Ministero del Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/EE_bando.pdf>

In March 2008, the Ministry of the Environment announced that it was allocating €2.2 million in funding for projects related to the use of renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency in the minor islands³⁸⁹ and €1.9 million for areas designated as Protected Natural Areas.³⁹⁰

The new Italian budget, passed on 24 December 2007, provides for a wide range of subsidies and programs aimed at encouraging energy efficiency among consumers and businesses. In particular, it provides for the continued support of efficiency subsidies at the municipal level and provides for the continuation of previously agreed subsidies for energy efficient retrofits until 2010.³⁹¹ The 2008 budget also contains €1 million in funding for energy efficiency campaigns conducted by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and a €40 million fund for educational programs on energy efficiency and renewable energies by the Ministry of the Environment.³⁹² Finally, the document calls for the outright ban of certain classes of inefficient household electrical appliances by 2010.³⁹³

On 7 December 2007, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development announced that it would undertake a television campaign to inform consumers of the importance of energy efficiency.³⁹⁴ The TV ads are scheduled to run on the major RAI (state-owned) networks starting in January 2008 and will educate consumers on how they can save electricity at home for environmental and economic reasons.³⁹⁵

On 27 September 2007 the Ministry of the Environment announced the provision of a €1.5 million fund to finance energy analyses, particularly in the public service and the tertiary sector.³⁹⁶ Applications for the funds will be accepted until 25 February 2008. They are intended to help government, businesses and consumers understand how to rationalize energy usage and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.³⁹⁷

On 11 June 2007, the Ministry of the Environment initiated a subsidy campaign to encourage Italian motorcycle and moped owners to trade in their less efficient gasoline-powered vehicles for bicycles, electric scooters and more efficient vehicles.³⁹⁸ The program offered a variety of subsidies ranging from the entire cost of demolition of a vehicle for those individuals who traded in their motorcycles for bicycles or public transit, to a refund of at least 8% of the cost of a more energy efficient vehicle (at most 2.3 litres of gasoline per 100km).³⁹⁹ The program is the product of an agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and Confindustria, the Italian Chamber of Industry.⁴⁰⁰

On 28 December 2007, the Ministry of Economic Development and Ministry for the Environment launched a program to promote more efficient cars with monetary incentives and credits, making hybrid and electric

³⁸⁹ Bando Fonti Rinnovabili, Risparmio Energetico e Mobilità Sostenibile Nelle Isole Minori, Ministero dell'Ambiente (Rome) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=587&id_oggetto=3>

³⁹⁰ Bando Fonti Rinnovabili, Risparmio Energetico e Mobilità Sostenibile Nelle Aree Naturali Protette, Ministero dell'Ambiente (Rome) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=590&id_oggetto=3>

³⁹¹ La legge finanziaria 2008, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

³⁹² La legge finanziaria 2008, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

³⁹³ La legge finanziaria 2008, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

³⁹⁴ Al via spot TV governo su efficienza energetica, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/pdf_upload/comunicati/phpWqKOJe.pdf>

³⁹⁵ Al via spot TV governo su efficienza energetica, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/pdf_upload/comunicati/phpWqKOJe.pdf>

³⁹⁶ Dal Ministero dell'Ambiente il nuovo bando per l'efficienza energetica, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1050&id_oggetto=2>

³⁹⁷ Dal Ministero dell'Ambiente il nuovo bando per l'efficienza energetica, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1050&id_oggetto=2>

³⁹⁸ Ecoincentivi per ciclomotori e biciclette, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=514&id_oggetto=3>

³⁹⁹ Ecoincentivi per ciclomotori e biciclette, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=514&id_oggetto=3>

⁴⁰⁰ Ecoincentivi per ciclomotori e biciclette, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=514&id_oggetto=3>

vehicles more affordable.⁴⁰¹ The program calls for the scrapping of cars matriculated before 1 January 1997, and distributes incentives valid towards public transportation and a newly established car-sharing program.⁴⁰² The car-sharing program allows for service payments to be made on a monthly basis, while the fees are based on an hourly rate and on distance traveled.⁴⁰³

On 11 September 2007, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance clarified the application of a decree on energy efficiency. The decree, passed by the Ministry in February 2007, provides subsidies of up to 55% for the conversion of old heating systems to more efficient ones and for renovations of existing structures with the goal of reducing heat dispersion.⁴⁰⁴ The 2008 budget, passed late in 2007, has provided for a widening of this program. The 55% refund will now also be applicable for the installation of efficient hot water pumps for retro-fitted heating systems and for heating apparatuses fuelled by biofuels.⁴⁰⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for the myriad of measures used to encourage energy efficiency among consumers and businesses.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Andrei Sedoff

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency. Japan has actively fostered energy efficiency awareness among the public, and has made efforts to spearhead energy efficiency initiatives both domestically and internationally.

The Japanese government has advocated measures aimed at promoting energy efficiency and voluntary action, both in the public and private sectors, by continuing programs such as Eco-Drive Month⁴⁰⁶ and the Eco Car World Show.⁴⁰⁷ On 18 October 2007, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) inaugurated the first meeting of the Energy-Efficient Household Appliance Promotion Forum. The Forum aims to promote the use of energy-efficient household appliances, through campaigns, the development of energy saving diagnostic tools, and other initiatives.⁴⁰⁸ The METI held a Green IT Conference on 6 December 2007, which brought together industry leaders in Japan who pledged to create a framework to reduce IT-related energy consumption.⁴⁰⁹

On 2 July 2007, the METI and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport established new fuel efficiency standards to be achieved by 2015.⁴¹⁰ Japan has also continued to support energy efficient measures through subsidies to small and medium enterprises, public service sectors, and hospitals and

⁴⁰¹ Auto, tornano gli incentivi alla rottamazione, *Governoinforma* (Rome) 28 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <[http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-\(1\).aspx](http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-(1).aspx)>

⁴⁰² Auto, tornano gli incentivi alla rottamazione; *Governoinforma* (Rome) 28 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <[http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-\(1\).aspx](http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-(1).aspx)>

⁴⁰³ Car sharing: una sfida per ridurre inquinamento e traffico in città, *Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare* (Rome) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=556&id_oggetto=3>

⁴⁰⁴ I decreti attuativi, *ENEA* (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/decreti.htm>>

⁴⁰⁵ La legge finanziaria 2008, *ENEA* (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

⁴⁰⁶ Eco-Drive Promotion Month: Start eco-driving to save the Earth and money, *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan* (Tokyo) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071031_04.html>

⁴⁰⁷ Eco Car World 2008, *Ministry of Environment* (Tokyo) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=626>>

⁴⁰⁸ Establishment of the Energy-Efficient Household Appliance Promotion Forum, *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan* (Tokyo) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071018_03.html>

⁴⁰⁹ First meeting of the Green IT Initiative Conference, of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007. <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071207_02.html>

⁴¹⁰ Formulation of new fuel efficiency standards for passenger vehicles - Fuel efficiency to be indicated in new form in catalogs, *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan* (Tokyo) 2 July 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/n070702e.html>>

schools.⁴¹¹ On 29 November 2007, the METI held a vice-ministerial-level meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee for the Promotion of Energy and Resource Conservation Measures, to draw up a basic policy on additional energy conservation measures.⁴¹²

Japan has also continued to assert itself as a strong advocate in promoting energy efficiency on the international stage, particularly in East Asia. In June 2007, Japan hosted the East Asia Summit's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Conference, in an attempt to encourage energy efficiency programs in member nations.⁴¹³ On 2 July 2007, Japan and India agreed to set voluntary energy efficiency goals in line with commitments made at the Second East Asia Summit.⁴¹⁴ On 9 September 2007, Japan signed the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an "aspirational goal" of reducing energy intensity (or energy consumption per unit GDP) by 25% by 2030.⁴¹⁵ Furthermore, on 16 November 2007, Japan and the United States agreed to cooperate on energy security at the Bali UNFCCC conference in December 2007.⁴¹⁶ Japan has continued to lead calls for improvements in energy efficiency as a means to fight global climate change.⁴¹⁷

On 4 March 2008, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry submitted a bill to the Diet for the revision of the Act Concerning the Rational Use of Energy. The bill was motivated by rising energy prices and high energy consumption by households and businesses. It includes stepped-up efficiency measures for factories, offices, residences and buildings and will come into force 1 April 2009, with part of the regulations scheduled for enforcement on 1 April 2010.⁴¹⁸

On 28 January 2008, the METI announced an ambitious energy conservation campaign to be held in February, "energy saving month". The Ministry raised awareness through the ENEX exhibition, which showcased energy efficient equipment as well as information on energy conservation for the public.⁴¹⁹

Japan has also continued to expand co-operation with its neighbor China on energy efficiency. On 1 April 2008, Japan opened ten "consultation windows" in China operated by JETRO, NEDO and the Japan-China Economic Association. These windows will assist Chinese companies to commit to energy conservation by requiring Japanese companies to respond to their inquiries about conservation and by matching them with Japanese business partners. This initiative is as part of a broader Sino-Japanese cooperation project agreed by the two countries at a summit meeting in December 2007.⁴²⁰

On 23 April 2008, Japan hosted a meeting with the EU attended by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda and EU officials. In a joint press statement, Japan and the EU announced their intention to establish an International Partnership for Cooperation on Energy Efficiency (IPEEC) at the upcoming Hokkaido

⁴¹¹ Adoption of Eight Programs as FY 2007 Model Projects that Introduce Measures against Climate Change in the Public Service Sector, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 2 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007.

<<http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=500>>

⁴¹² Strengthening the national movement for energy conservation, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071129_02.html>

⁴¹³ Results of the East Asia Summit's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Conference, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 19 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007.

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/n070619e.html>>

⁴¹⁴ India, Japan Set Plans for Energy Efficiency, Daily News and Analysis (New Delhi) 2 July 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. <<http://www.dnaindia.com/report.asp?NewsID=1107467>>

⁴¹⁵ 2007 Leaders' Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴¹⁶ Fact Sheet: U.S.-Japan Cooperation On Energy Security, Clean Development, And Climate Change, Forbes (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008.

<<http://www.forbes.com/businesswire/feeds/businesswire/2007/11/16/businesswire20071116005525r1.html>>

⁴¹⁷ 2007 Leaders' Declaration – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴¹⁸ Bill for Revision of the Act Concerning the Rational Use of Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 24 March 2008.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20080304_07.html>

⁴¹⁹ Winter Energy Conservation Campaign "ENEX 2008" to be held in Tokyo and Osaka, Ministry of Economy Trade, and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20080128_03.html>

⁴²⁰ Windows designed to promote business matching between Japan and China in the area of energy conservation and environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 1 April 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2008.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20080328_04.html>

Summit. The IPEEC will serve to provide a framework for further improving energy efficiency at the international level.⁴²¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive policies and diplomatic efforts to encourage energy efficiency.

Analysts: Conrad Lochovsky, Andrei Sedoff and Katya Prokhorova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its energy efficiency commitment.

As the Russian economy is highly energy intensive, the Russian government has undertaken concerted efforts in the sphere of energy efficiency. Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky declared at the International Energy Week that issues of energy efficiency are of high importance for Russia and will be among the main action lines of the Energy Strategy 2030, which is currently being elaborated.⁴²²

The Russian Ministry of Industry and Energy is developing a Federal program entitled “Increasing Efficiency of Energy Consumption in Russia” for the period 2009 to 2015.⁴²³ The Ministry has also financed research projects in the sphere of energy efficiency, such as those designed to stimulate investment into energy-saving technology.⁴²⁴ Furthermore, the Ministry is preparing Foresight (a long-term forecast) “Energy Efficient Society 2030”.⁴²⁵

Issues of energy efficiency and energy saving were discussed at the 8th International Symposium “Energy Resources Efficiency and Energy Saving” with the participation of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.⁴²⁶ On 19-20 November 2007 the Federal Council of the Russian Federation held the International Forum Ecological Energy Technologies in the Postindustrial World Conference in Moscow, devoted to clean, renewable and energy-saving technologies.⁴²⁷ On 5 October 2007, the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Ministry of Regional Development took part in the round-table on energy efficiency at the British Embassy.⁴²⁸ In January 2008, the 3rd Russian-Portuguese Conference on energy efficiency and energy safety was held at the Ministry of Industry and Energy in Moscow.⁴²⁹

Russia has also cooperated with other states on energy efficiency technology development. In the framework of Russia-EU Energy Dialogue, energy efficiency issues are discussed regularly.⁴³⁰ On 19

⁴²¹ Japan, EU eye new framework for global efforts on energy efficiency, Xinhua (Tokyo) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-04/23/content_8037638.htm>

⁴²² Report of the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky at the International Energy Week, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/54>>

⁴²³ Report of Executive Director of Sustainable Energy Development Center S. Koblov at the International Forum “Alternative Energy” in Verona on 15 February, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) 15 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.sedc.ru/files/Image/Verona_15.02.08/Presentation_Koblov_rus.ppt#307,3,2>

⁴²⁴ The 2nd Stage of NIR is Concluded, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_66_lang_1_p_3.aspx>

⁴²⁵ Industry-Energy Foresight, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow). Date of Access: 18 December 2007.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/expertise/ie-foresight>>

⁴²⁶ VIII International Symposium in Kazan, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_68.aspx>

⁴²⁷ NIC NEP – general partner of the International Forum on Energy, and Ecology, National Innovation Company New Energy Projects (Moscow) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.nic-nep.ru/default.asp?pKey=0000100007&id=18551>

⁴²⁸ Round-table on Energy Efficiency in British Embassy, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) 5 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_60_lang_1_p_3.aspx>

⁴²⁹ New innovational boom is expected in electricity generation, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 25 January 2008. Date of access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/electro/news/191>>

⁴³⁰ Energy Dialogue Russia-EU, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/electro/news/196>>

March 2008, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy of Russia Yanovsky discussed energy efficiency with visiting representatives from the European Parliament.⁴³¹

On 9 September 2007, Russia signed the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an “aspirational goal” of reducing energy intensity (or energy consumption per unit GDP) by 25% by 2030.⁴³²

On 3 June 2008, Russian President Dmitri Medvedev held a meeting devoted to the ecological and energy efficiency of Russian economy. At the meeting, President Medvedev set a goal of increasing energy efficiency by at least 40% in the period 2007-2020.⁴³³ Following the meeting, the President signed a Decree entitled *On some measures on increasing of energy and ecology efficiency of Russian economy*, which calls on the Government to take measures on the technical regulation of energy efficiency; to prepare bills on economic mechanisms stimulating energy efficiency among enterprises; to prepare bills on reinforcement of the responsibility of inefficient enterprises until 1 October 2009; and to provide funding for new technologies in 2008 and following fiscal year, among other measures.⁴³⁴

Russia has developed several new initiatives in the sphere of energy efficiency, but there are few direct steps towards implementation of energy efficiency technologies. Thus Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

On 29 June 2007, the United Kingdom announced its Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which aims to deliver energy savings of approximately 18% by 2016.⁴³⁵ This comprehensive action plan targets households, businesses, and the public and transport sectors. In particular, the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed legislation requiring “energy providers to spend 1.5 billion pounds over the next three years to install home-based energy efficiency measures for people on low incomes, those with disabilities and the over-70s.”⁴³⁶ On 6 December 2007, the government presented the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target, which envisions that “suppliers will be able to promote microgeneration measures; biomass community heating and CHP; and other measures for reducing the consumption of supplied energy.”⁴³⁷

The United Kingdom has pledged financial support to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership to fund projects promoting energy efficiency in developing countries around the world.⁴³⁸ The United Kingdom remains committed to reducing European Union energy consumption by 20% by 2020.⁴³⁹

⁴³¹ European parliamentarians get acquainted with Russian energy, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 19 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/201>>

⁴³² 2007 Leaders' Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴³³ Opening statement of D. Medvedev at the meeting devoted to ecological and energy efficiency of Russian economy, The Kremlin (Moscow) 3 June 2008. Date of Access: 9 June 2008.

<http://www.kremlin.ru/appears/2008/06/03/1433_type63374type63378type82634_202044.shtml>

⁴³⁴ Decree "On some measures on increasing of energy and ecology efficiency of Russian economy", The Kremlin (Moscow) 4 June 2008. Date of Access: 9 June 2008. <<http://www.kremlin.ru/text/docs/2008/06/202096.shtml>>

⁴³⁵ Energy and Climate Change – Energy Efficiency, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/energy/efficiency.htm>>

⁴³⁶ Energy and Climate Change – Energy Efficiency, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/energy/efficiency.htm>>

⁴³⁷ Cash Boost for People in Fuel Poverty, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2007/071206c.htm>>

⁴³⁸ REEEP funds ten projects in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, REEEP (Vienna) 1 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.reEEP.org/index.php?id=3&assetType=news&assetId=16>>

⁴³⁹ Energy and Climate Change – Energy Efficiency, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/energy/efficiency.htm>>

On 10 January 2008, the British Parliament passed the Energy Bill, which was designed to update the legislative framework so as to ensure that the “legislation underpins the long term delivery of [UK] energy and climate change strategy.”⁴⁴⁰ The Energy Bill articulated the United Kingdom’s long-term commitment to energy efficiency in particular, and climate change more broadly.⁴⁴¹

In the 2008 Budget, which was unveiled on 12 March 2008, the British government outlined measures to promote greater energy efficiency in the national energy services market. Some of these measures include collaboration with businesses to promote greater knowledge of energy services and a requirement for all medium and large businesses to install smart meters over a five year period in order to improve accessibility and dissemination of information on energy consumption.⁴⁴² On 13 March 2008, the government of the United Kingdom announced that it would allocate GBP30 million for required renovations to public service buildings to increase energy efficiency, an indicator of its intentions fulfill its promise in improving energy efficiency in the public sector.⁴⁴³ Additionally, the UK has created a telephone hotline providing citizens with information to promote education and outreach to citizens regarding the energy efficient requirements of energy providers and ways to conserve energy.⁴⁴⁴

On 17 May 2008, the United Kingdom will fully implement the Energy Services Directive, which will impact both providers and users of energy.

At the international level the United Kingdom has also continued to display its commitment in promoting energy efficiency. On 20 March 2008, the United Kingdom allocated an additional GBP2.5 million to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, adding to the GBP9 million it has already donated to the organization since its inception in 2003.⁴⁴⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to encourage energy efficiency both at home and abroad.

Analyst: Chantal Amirault

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its energy efficiency commitment. The United States has made strides in promoting energy efficiency, and taken some concrete steps towards improving energy efficiency in buildings, appliances, and transport, particularly through the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA).

On 19 December 2007, the EISA was signed into law by US President George W. Bush. The Act calls for a new national fuel economy standard by 2020, exclusive use of Energy Star lighting products in federal buildings by 2013, and updating of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which would improve energy efficiency standards for heating and cooling products, and improve energy efficiency labeling of household appliances.⁴⁴⁶

The United States has promoted energy efficiency in both the private and government sectors. Among other initiatives, the Department of Energy (DOE) recognized leaders in industry and government in energy

⁴⁴⁰ Energy 2007-2008, Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform. (London) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/bill/page40931.html>>

⁴⁴¹ Energy 2007-2008, Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform. (London) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/bill/page40931.html>>

⁴⁴² *Budget 2008 – Chapter 6*, HM Treasury (London) 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/4/7/bud08_chapter6.pdf>

⁴⁴³ Carbon trading announcement and £30 million for public sector energy improvements, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 20 April 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080313b.htm>>

⁴⁴⁴ Call the Act on CO₂, Energy Savings Trust. (London) 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.energysavingstrust.org.uk>>

⁴⁴⁵ £2.5 million in UK funding for renewable energy partnership, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080320a.htm>>

⁴⁴⁶ Energy for America’s Future, The White House (Washington D.C.) 18 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/energy>>

efficiency, and launched the “Change a Light, Change the World” campaign, which committed households to changing to energy efficient Compact Fluorescent Lightbulbs (CFLs).⁴⁴⁷ Energy Star has reported success in its labeling and promoting initiative, as CFL sales nearly doubled and are estimated to account for nearly 20% of the light bulbs in the United States.⁴⁴⁸ Energy Star has continued to tighten restrictions for certain appliances, such as clothes washers, and on 22 April 2008 the DOE and the Department of Defense launched “Operation Change Out”, which aims to replace incandescent bulbs with CFLs at military installations.⁴⁴⁹

The DOE has also continued to make commitments on improving energy efficiency in buildings and motor vehicles outside the framework of the EISA. On 8 August 2007, the DOE pledged to improve energy efficiency by 30% within its complexes.⁴⁵⁰ On 21 December 2007, this was extended to all new federal government buildings.⁴⁵¹ On 14 February 2008, the DOE launched the voluntary “Builders Challenge”, which calls for building 220 000 highly energy efficient homes by 2012; the construction industry has already pledged 6 000.⁴⁵² The DOE also pledged money for research into technologies aimed at vehicular fuel efficiency.⁴⁵³ Among other initiatives, the DOE pledged US\$3.5 million towards the new automotive X-prize competition, which aims to develop super-efficient cars.⁴⁵⁴

The United States has moved to improve energy efficiency in the national distribution infrastructure and power grid. On 21 February 2008, the DOE launched a US\$27-million project with Superpower Inc. to provide high-temperature superconducting cable to the grid, reducing energy losses by 7-10%.⁴⁵⁵ On 21 April 2008, the DOE allocated US\$50 million over five years for a number of electricity distribution projects aimed at energy efficiency.⁴⁵⁶ In April 2008, the government announced the members of a new Electricity Advisory Committee composed of public and private sector leaders aiming to improve the energy industry, including energy efficiency.⁴⁵⁷

The United States has also produced bilateral and multilateral agreements with other nations regarding energy efficiency. On 23 July 2007, the United States, Canada and Mexico agreed to collaborate on improving energy efficiency, and signed a trilateral agreement on energy science and technology, which included research into energy efficiency.⁴⁵⁸ In September 2007, China and the United States agreed to jointly improve industrial and motor vehicular energy efficiency, with a particular focus on research and development of energy efficiency methods.⁴⁵⁹ These efforts culminated in the United States signing the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an

⁴⁴⁷ Welcome to our Community: Energy Star, Energy Star (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: January 11 2008.

<<http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=cal.showPledge>>

⁴⁴⁸ EPA and DOE Spread a Bright Idea: Energy Star Light Bulbs are Helping to Change the World, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/dc57b08b5acd42bc852573c90044a9c4/970f05bf0bc5d9aa852573d10055b8d!OpenDocument>>

⁴⁴⁹ Energy Star Operation Change Out - The Military Challenge: Energy Star, Energy Star (Washington D.C.) 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=oco.op_changeout>

⁴⁵⁰ Department of Energy Launches Major Initiative to Increase Energy Savings Across the Nationwide DOE Complex by 30 Percent, Department of Energy (New Orleans) 8 August 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<<http://www.energy.gov/news/5300.htm>>

⁴⁵¹ Department of Energy Finalizes Regulations to Increase Energy Efficiency in New Federal Buildings by 30%, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<<http://www.energy.gov/news/5790.htm>>

⁴⁵² US Department of Energy Challenges US Homebuilding Industry, Department of Energy (Orlando, FL) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/5985.htm>>

⁴⁵³ DOE to Provide up to \$21.5 million for Research to Improve Vehicle Efficiency, Department of Energy (Benton Harbor, MI) 7 August 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/5298.htm>>

⁴⁵⁴ US Department of Energy and the Progressive Automotive X Prize Partner to Develop National Ed, X Prize (Santa Monica, CA) 20 March 2008. <<http://www.progressiveautoxprize.org/auto/press-release/u-s-department-of-energy-and-the-progressive-automotive-x-prize-partner-to-develop>>

⁴⁵⁵ US Department of Energy and Superpower, Inc. Increase Energy Efficiency in the Nation's Power Grid, Department of Energy (Albany) 21 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/5992.htm>>

⁴⁵⁶ DOE Selects Projects for up to \$50 Million of Federal Funding to Modernize the Nation's Electricity Grid, Department of Energy (Washington DC) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/6170.htm>>

⁴⁵⁷ DOE Announces Membership of New Electricity Advisory Committee, Department of Energy (Washington DC) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/6158.htm>>

⁴⁵⁸ U.S. and China Sign Agreement to Increase Industrial Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy (San Francisco) 14 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/5495.htm>>

⁴⁵⁹ U.S. and China Continue to Increase Cooperation on Vehicle Efficiency, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/5518.htm>>

“aspirational goal” of reducing energy intensity (or energy consumption per unit GDP) by 25% by 2030.⁴⁶⁰ No additional commitment was made at the Bali Conference on Climate Change; however nations agreed to a framework for an agreement by 2009.⁴⁶¹

Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its energy efficiency commitment.

Since the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, the European Commission (EC) has adopted a number of proposals endorsing energy efficiency, in line with its post-Kyoto goal to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020, as compared to 1990 levels.⁴⁶² On 23 January 2008, EC President José Barroso announced the “Climate action and renewable energy package” (CARE).⁴⁶³ The renewable energy proposal outlines specific action plans for each member state to increase its share of renewable resources to meet the EU target of 20% of energy consumption by 2020.⁴⁶⁴ The climate action proposal sets specific emissions targets for EU member states.⁴⁶⁵ To achieve these objectives, the EC proposed expanding the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and setting an emissions target for industries not covered in the ETS, such as buildings.⁴⁶⁶ On 14 March 2008, European Council President and Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Janša announced that the Council had agreed to adopt the package by spring 2009.⁴⁶⁷

The EC passed sector-specific legislation that aims to increase energy efficiency in the transportation, industrial, aviation, and energy sectors. A revised directive for the promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles sets guidelines for the public procurement of vehicles and emissions limits for passenger cars.⁴⁶⁸ In particular, by 2012 authorities contracting the public procurement of vehicles must include the lifetime costs for energy consumption in their award criteria.⁴⁶⁹ The EC set an objective for all passenger cars to emit no more than 120 grams of CO₂ emissions per kilometer by 2012.⁴⁷⁰ In additional legislation, the EC outlined penalties for carmakers whose average fleet emits more than 130 g/km, with plans to achieve an additional 10 g/km reduction in CO₂ emissions through other technological improvements, such as increased use of biofuels.⁴⁷¹ Through these measures, the EC aspires to provide

⁴⁶⁰ 2007 Leaders’ Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴⁶¹ Climate Change Compromise Plan Offered in Bali, The Washington Post (Washington D.C.) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008.

<<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2007/12/14/AR2007121400638.html>>

⁴⁶² Measuring progress towards a more sustainable Europe, European Commission Sustainable Development (Brussels) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/docs/estat_2007_sds_en.pdf>

⁴⁶³ Address by European Commission President José Barroso at the European Parliament, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/08/34&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁶⁴ Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/climate_actions/doc/2008_res_directive_en.pdf>

⁴⁶⁵ Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction commitments up to 2020, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0017:FIN:EN:PDF>>

⁴⁶⁶ Building a global low-carbon economy, President of the European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/focus/energy-package-2008/index_en.htm>

⁴⁶⁷ The European Council has agreed on a timeframe and key principles for the energy and climate change package, Slovenian Presidency of the EU 2008 (Ljubljana) 14 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Press_Releases/March/0314EC_Final.html>

⁴⁶⁸ Clean Urban Transport, European Commission Transport (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/index_en.htm>

⁴⁶⁹ Revised proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of clean energy and energy efficient road transport vehicles (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/doc/com_2007_0817_en.pdf>

⁴⁷⁰ Revised proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of clean energy and energy efficient road transport vehicles (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/doc/com_2007_0817_en.pdf>

⁴⁷¹ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community’s integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles,

incentives for manufacturers to produce energy efficient cars while at the same time decreasing the cost of such cars by reaping economies of scale.⁴⁷²

In September 2007, Energy Commissioner Andris Piebagls unveiled a package of energy sector reforms that he asserted would benefit consumers by increasing energy efficiency.⁴⁷³ By encouraging competition and transparency in the energy sector, Commissioner Piebagls hopes that consumer choice will drive providers to be more energy efficient.⁴⁷⁴ Commissioner Piebagls claimed that coordinating regulatory bodies and transmission system operators would enhance regulatory oversight and streamline research and innovation in environmentally-friendly technologies.⁴⁷⁵ On 22 November 2007, the EC Directorate General for Energy and Transport presented a fiscal investment plan – the Strategic Energy Technology Plan – to promote the development and implementation of energy efficient technologies.⁴⁷⁶ The Plan emphasizes the importance of financing industrial initiatives and launching a legislative process that will streamline technological innovation starting in 2008.⁴⁷⁷

The Slovenian Presidency of the European Council has given priority to the development of efficient transportation networks. In a report issued by the European Environmental Agency in March 2008, it was concluded that transport in Europe was in fact becoming less efficient,⁴⁷⁸ suggesting that this is a key area for investment. The Council supported the EC's initiative to develop a rail network that gives priority to freight, which the EC claims is more efficient than road transport, and invited the EC to design measures to achieve energy efficiency through this program.⁴⁷⁹ Janez Potočnik, the EU Commissioner for Science and Research, launched the 2008 Transport Research Arena in Ljubljana, Slovenia in April 2008. The Conference brought together industry leaders to share best practices for making transport more efficient.⁴⁸⁰ Also, on 6 May 2008, EU Member State transport ministers met to further discuss sustainable transport systems.⁴⁸¹

European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/reducing_co2_emissions_from_cars/docs/com_2007_856_en.pdf>

⁴⁷² Clean Urban Transport, European Commission Transport (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/index_en.htm>

⁴⁷³ Address by Energy Commissioner Andris Piebagls at the EU Energy Law Conference, European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/562&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁷⁴ Article 5.6 in Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, European Commission (Brussels) 19 September 2007.

Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007PC0528:EN:NOT>>

⁴⁷⁵ Article 2 and 4 in Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, European Commission (Brussels) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007PC0528:EN:NOT>>

⁴⁷⁶ European Commission proposes a plan to accelerate energy technologies for a low-carbon future, European Commission (Brussels) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1750&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁷⁷ Towards a low carbon future: European Strategic Energy Technology Plan, Directorate General for Energy and Transport, European Commission (Brussels) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/setplan/doc/com_2007/2007_memo_graphical_en.pdf>

⁴⁷⁸ EU fails to curb emissions from transport: dramatic improvements and clear targets needed, European Environmental Agency (Copenhagen) 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.eea.europa.eu/pressroom/newsreleases/eu-fails-to-curb-emissions-from-transport-dramatic-improvements-and-clear-targets-needed>>

⁴⁷⁹ Council Conclusions on the Commission Communication "Towards a rail network giving priority to freight", Council of the European Union (Ljubljana) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Council_Conclusions/April/0407_TTE.pdf>

⁴⁸⁰ EU on the fast track to a greener, safer, smarter road transport system, European Commission (Brussels) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/613&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸¹ Informal Transport Ministers' meeting to focus on increasing traffic flows and environment, Slovenian Presidency of the EU 2008 (Ljubljana) 29 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Press_Releases/April/0429TTE_napoved.html>

Internationally, the EU continues to pressure developed countries to take the lead in reducing GHG emissions.⁴⁸² At the first session for the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention, Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas argued for developed countries to reduce emissions by 30% collectively.⁴⁸³ On 23 April 2008, summit talks between Japan and the EU highlighted commitments to improve energy efficiency, claiming it was the most cost-effective way of mitigating climate change.⁴⁸⁴

The European Union (EU) has promoted energy efficiency internationally through fiscal investment and by encouraging other countries to join onto its carbon emissions trading scheme. To promote energy efficiency in developing countries, Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas announced that the EU would invest €80 million between 2008 and 2010 for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund.⁴⁸⁵ The Fund was launched 28 March 2008, and it is anticipated that it will receive an additional €150-200 million from public and commercial backers.⁴⁸⁶ The European Investment Bank funds environmental projects through partnerships with EU members and abroad. On 16 October 2007, the bank partnered with the French Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development and Groupe Caisse d'Épargne, a French bank, to lend France €350 million to finance the construction and renovation of public buildings in line with high energy efficiency standards.⁴⁸⁷ Moreover, to harmonize European emissions standards, the EC has linked its emissions trading scheme with the European Economic Area, bringing Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein into the scheme.⁴⁸⁸

The EC continues to implement proposals of the 2006 Energy Efficiency Action Plan. On 29 January 2008, the EC launched the Covenant of Mayors. Mayors of 100 cities, including fifteen European capitals, agreed to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use to surpass the EU goal of reducing carbon emissions by 20% by 2020.⁴⁸⁹ Commissioner Piebalgs launched the “Cities of the Future Forum” 8-10 April 2008 for parties to the Covenant to share best practices.⁴⁹⁰

Since the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, the EC has been very active in developing legislation to promote energy efficiency in all twenty-seven European Union member states as well as in providing funds for environmental projects abroad. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tess Lorrigan

⁴⁸² Climate Change: Swift adoption of Commission proposals by Council and EP will help achieve Kyoto targets, European Commission (Brussels) 15 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/246&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸³ Climate Change: Continued momentum needed as formal negotiations on new UN climate agreement get under way, European Commission (Brussels) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/475&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁴ 17th Japan-EU Summit Tokyo, 23 April 2008 Joint Press Statement, European Commission (Brussels) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/japan/docs/joint_statement_0408_en.pdf>

⁴⁸⁵ Address by Environmental Commissioner Stavros Dimas at the UN Climate Change Conference, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/821&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁶ New €80million fund to boost energy efficiency and renewable in the fight against climate change in developing countries, European Commission (Brussels) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/473&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁷ France: EIB lends EUR 350 million for eco-efficient buildings, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.bei.org/projects/press/2007/2007-103-france-350-millions-de-la-bei-pour-des-b%C3%A2timents-publics-%C3%A9co-efficients.htm?searchType=press&indice=5>>

⁴⁸⁸ Emissions trading: Commission announces linkage EU ETS with Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein, European Commission (Brussels) 26 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1617&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁹ Sustainable Energy Cities take lead on climate change: the European Commission launches the Covenant of Mayors, European Commission (Brussels) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/103&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁹⁰ Covenant of Mayors, European Commission (Brussels) 26 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/climate_actions/mayors/index_en.htm>

5. Energy: Diversification [90]

Commitment

“We will make efforts to integrate renewables into the power grid.”⁴⁹¹
Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

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

Background

Energy diversification is seen as a solution to two problems facing many G8 states, particularly those in Europe. First, increasing the use of renewable energy sources responds to domestic demands for action on climate change. Secondly, greater emphasis on sources like wind, solar and geothermal power reduces dependence on imported hydrocarbon fuels and thus helps to “secure” the national energy sector.

The topic of renewable energy sources first appeared in official G8 Summit documents at the Evian Summit in 2003. There, the members agreed to take measures to encourage an increase in the percentage of global energy use attributed to renewable sources and advance research on these sources.⁴⁹² At Sea Island in 2004, the topic of renewables was merged into a commitment on energy efficiency and called only for increased international cooperation on the matter.⁴⁹³ It was not until the *Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development*, however, that G8 leaders agreed to take comprehensive action on renewables, calling for greater research and development, international cooperation and initiatives to integrate renewable sources of energy into respective national power grids. Emphasis was also placed on the issue of technology transfers to the developing world and support for research into hydrogen as a source of energy.⁴⁹⁴ Diversification was again a major component of the *St. Petersburg Plan of Action: Global Energy Security*, in which nations agreed to encourage further developments in nuclear technology, hydrogen fuels and renewable sources of energy such as wind, solar, hydro, biomass and geothermal. At the Heiligendamm Summit the G8 countries reiterated their commitment in expanding renewable energy production and integrating these sources into their power

⁴⁹¹ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>>

⁴⁹² Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/sustainable_development_en.html>

⁴⁹³ Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: “3r” Action Plan and Progress On Implementation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/sd.html>>

⁴⁹⁴ Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.html>>

grids.⁴⁹⁵ Commitments on renewable sources of energy, however, amounted to a reiteration of promises made at the Gleneagles Summit and did not include new international or domestic initiatives for the integration of renewables into national power grids.⁴⁹⁶

Team Leader: Erin Haines

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its energy diversification commitment. Although Canada has made investments in the development of renewable energy sources, it has not taken significant measures to integrate these sources of power generation into the grid.

On 25 June 2007, Member of Parliament for Lethbridge Rick Casson, on behalf of Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and Minister for the Canadian Wheat Board Gerry Ritz, announced an investment of over CAD416 000 in three Alberta biofuel projects.⁴⁹⁷ On 4 July 2007, Minister of Natural Resources Gary Lunn announced that the Kettles Hill Wind Energy Inc. would receive CAD16.5 million, as the first company to be funded under the ecoENERGY for Renewable Power Initiative.⁴⁹⁸ On 1 October 2007, Minister Lunn announced that the Baie-des-Sables Wind Energy Project would receive more than CAD31 million over ten years.⁴⁹⁹ On 4 October 2007, the Canadian government invested CAD5 million to boost the biofuels sector.⁵⁰⁰

On 6 November 2007, the Canadian government invested CAD150 000 to build an alternative energy research and training center at the Dawson Creek campus of Northern Lights College.⁵⁰¹ The next day, Minister of Health Tony Clement, on behalf of Minister Lunn, announced an investment of over CAD53 million over 10 years for Canada's largest wind energy project.⁵⁰² On 19 November 2007, Minister Lunn announced CAD1.1 million of funding for demonstration projects promoting photovoltaic and solar thermal power technology for commercial and residential use.⁵⁰³ On 1 December 2007, Minister Ritz announced CAD1.5 billion in biofuel production incentives.⁵⁰⁴

On 3 December 2007, the Renewable Fuels Bill was introduced in Parliament. If passed, the Bill will allow the Government of Canada to regulate the renewable content in fuels.⁵⁰⁵ On 5 December 2007, Minister of

⁴⁹⁵ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>>

⁴⁹⁶ Global Energy Security, Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>>

⁴⁹⁷ Canada's New Government Invests Over \$416,000 in Alberta's Emerging Biofuels Industry, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=326369&keyword=energy&page=25>>

⁴⁹⁸ Canada's Government Announces \$16.5 Million to Kettles Hill Wind Energy Project, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 4 July 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=333559&keyword=energy&page=24>>

⁴⁹⁹ Canada's New Government Invests In Largest Wind Energy Project in the Province of Quebec, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=351919&keyword=energy&page=16>>

⁵⁰⁰ Canada's New Government Gives \$5M to Boost Biofuels Sector, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 4 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2007.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=352629&keyword=energy&page=15>>

⁵⁰¹ Federal Government Invests in Renewable Energy Research Facility, Western Economic Diversification Canada (Ottawa) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2007.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=359289&keyword=energy&page=10>>

⁵⁰² Government of Canada Invests in Canada's Largest Wind Energy Project, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=359919&keyword=energy&page=9>>

⁵⁰³ Government of Canada Invests in Clean Solar Energy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=362439&keyword=energy&page=8>>

⁵⁰⁴ Government of Canada Calls on Industry to Participate in New Biofuels Initiative, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 1 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=365219&keyword=energy&page=6>>

⁵⁰⁵ Renewable Fuels Bill Clears the Way for Renewable Fuel Content, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=365619&keyword=energy&page=6>>

the Environment John Baird emphasized Canada's commitment to renewable energy in a speech made to the Economic Club of Toronto.⁵⁰⁶

On 17 January 2008, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that the Government of Canada would provide the Province of Saskatchewan with CAD36.4 million in support of objectives compatible with the Community Development Trust, such as biofuels and sustainable energy development.⁵⁰⁷ Later that month, on 22 January 2008, the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta agreed to invest more than CAD2.6 million in projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of renewable diesel fuels.⁵⁰⁸ A week later, Western Canada's biodiesel industry received an investment of CAD330 000 from Western Economic Diversification Canada.⁵⁰⁹

From 4 March 2008 to 6 March 2008, representatives from the Canadian government attended the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference. They joined other participants in making pledges on the expansion of production and integration of renewable energies in national power grids.⁵¹⁰ On 10 March 2008, the Government of Canada publicized additional details of its climate change plan developed in April 2007 entitled "Turning the Corner", which outlines, among other initiatives, the government's plans for increasing the usage of renewable energies.⁵¹¹ On 28 March 2008, Member of Parliament Joe Preston, Member of Parliament for Elgin-Middlesex-London, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and Minister for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced an investment of nearly CAD4 million in funding under the federal ecoAgriculture Biofuels Capital (ecoABC) initiative.⁵¹² Also in March 2008, Minister Lunn announced that the Government of Canada would be investing CAD500 000 in an outdoor lighting project in Kelowna, B.C. This one-year project will install a network of 100 self-contained solar power systems to light public spaces in Kelowna.⁵¹³

On 18 April 2008, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD619 117 in four projects that will help Ontario producers participate in the biofuels industry.⁵¹⁴ On 1 May 2008, the Environment Minister, John Baird, announced that the proposed Waneta Hydroelectric Expansion Project in British Columbia would not require further assessment. This project involves the construction of a new 435 megawatt hydroelectric power plant at the existing Waneta Dam and, if completed, will be interconnected with the BC Hydro transmission grid.⁵¹⁵

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued investment in renewable energies and its lack of initiatives to address connections to the electricity grid.

Analyst: Erin Haines

⁵⁰⁶ Speech by the Honourable John Baird, Minister of the Environment, at the Economic Club of Toronto. Environment Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008:

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=366139&keyword=energy&page=6>>

⁵⁰⁷ PM Announces Funding for Saskatchewan Under New National Community Development Trustent Trust, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=372719&keyword=energy>>

⁵⁰⁸ Government of Canada and Province of Alberta Announce Investment in Canada's emerging Renewable Diesel Industry, Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=373879>>

⁵⁰⁹ Government of Canada Investment to Expand British Columbia Biodiesel Industry, Western Economic Diversification Canada (Ottawa) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=376069>>

⁵¹⁰ Pledge Display, 2008 Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (Washington DC) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.usda.gov/documents/Pledge_Display_Web.pdf>

⁵¹¹ Government of Canada Delivers Details of Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Framework, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 10 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=384589>>

⁵¹² Government of Canada Gives \$3.9 Million Boost to Biofuels in Ontario, Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada (Ottawa) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=388749>>

⁵¹³ Government of Canada Shows Commitment to Renewable Power With Investment in Solar Power Project for Kelowna, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=385099>>

⁵¹⁴ Government of Canada Invests in Ontario's Biofuels Industry, Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada (Ottawa) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=392619>>

⁵¹⁵ Environment Minister Announces Decision on the Waneta Hydroelectric Expansion Project in British Columbia, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (Ottawa) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008

<<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=395969>>

France: +1

France has fully complied with its energy diversification commitment.

On 23-25 October 2007, the French government convened the Grenelle de L'Environnement. The conference involved a series of discussions on climate change between government and stakeholder groups including environmental, labour, agricultural, and industry organizations.⁵¹⁶ In his remarks, French President Nicolas Sarkozy indicated that the recommendations of the conference would form the basis of a new energy policy for France. In addition, President Sarkozy stated that France would undertake a new national renewable energy program and earmark one billion euros over four years for investment in renewable energy.⁵¹⁷ President Sarkozy also called for priority to be given to the development of second-generation biofuels in France.⁵¹⁸

On 12 October 2007, Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development Jean-Louis Borloo approved projects for the capture of methane produced by the effluents of farm animals, and for the reduction of HFC emissions in commercial refrigeration, the food supply industry and in skating rinks, in an effort to reduce GHG emissions by 5 million tons over the period of 2008-2012.⁵¹⁹

France has announced specific targets directly relating to the generation, distribution and consumption of renewable energy. In January 2008, France declared that it would increase the percentage of renewable energy in its total energy consumption from 6.7% in 2004 to 20% by 2020.⁵²⁰ In particular, plans have been introduced to increase wind power generation from 810 MW in 2006 to 25 000 MW by 2020 and photovoltaic power capacity from 32.7 MW in 2006 to 3 000 MW by 2020.⁵²¹ France also intends to install 5 million solar thermal units in buildings by 2020, 80% of them in homes.⁵²²

At the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference held in Washington D.C. on 4-6 March 2008, France and other participating states made a commitment to increase renewable energy production by 20 Mtep reaching a level of over 36 Mtep by 2020 to achieve a total level of 20% in energy consumption from renewable sources.⁵²³ In 2008 in the French Parliament will vote on a new law designed to increase energy efficiency and consumption of energy from renewable sources that implements strict energy efficiency guidelines for buildings, requiring new buildings to be “energy positive” by using renewable energies by 2020.⁵²⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1, for its comprehensive policies promoting renewable energy.

⁵¹⁶ Speech by the President of the French Republic at the Concluding Session of the Grenelle De L'Environnement, La Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.
<http://www.elysee.fr/search?q=renewable+energy&btnG.x=0&btnG.y=0&site=elyseev2&proxystylesheet=v2&output=xml_no_dtd&client=v2&lr=lang_fr&ie=utf8&oe=utf8&mode=html>

⁵¹⁷ Speech by the President of the French Republic at the Concluding Session of the Grenelle De L'Environnement, La Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.
<http://www.elysee.fr/search?q=renewable+energy&btnG.x=0&btnG.y=0&site=elyseev2&proxystylesheet=v2&output=xml_no_dtd&client=v2&lr=lang_fr&ie=utf8&oe=utf8&mode=html>

⁵¹⁸ Speech by President of the French Republic at the Concluding Session of the Grenelle De L'Environnement, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.
<http://www.elysee.fr/search?q=renewable+energy&btnG.x=0&btnG.y=0&site=elyseev2&proxystylesheet=v2&output=xml_no_dtd&client=v2&lr=lang_fr&ie=utf8&oe=utf8&mode=html>

⁵¹⁹ Projets domestiques CO2, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 12 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008.
http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/affiche_article.php3?id_article=2583>

⁵²⁰ France Sets Ambitious Renewable Energy Targets, Renewable Energy Access (Vienna) 2 January 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2008.
<<http://www.renewableenergyaccess.com/rea/news/story?id=50971>>

⁵²¹ France Sets Ambitious Renewable Energy Targets, Renewable Energy Access (Vienna) 2 January 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2008.
<<http://www.renewableenergyaccess.com/rea/news/story?id=50971>>

⁵²² France Sets Ambitious Renewable Energy Targets, Renewable Energy Access (Vienna) 2 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/story?id=50971>>

⁵²³ WIREC 2008 Pledge, REN21 (Eschborn) April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.
<<http://www.ren21.net/wiap/detail.asp?id=74>>

⁵²⁴ WIREC 2008 Pledge, REN21 (Eschborn) April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.
<<http://www.ren21.net/wiap/detail.asp?id=74>>

Analyst: Matthew Chomyn

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its energy diversification commitment.

On 23-24 August 2007, the German Cabinet met at Meseberg to discuss an integrated climate and energy program. The Cabinet resolved to increase the share of renewable energies in power production to 25-30% by 2020. It further recommended improving the “feed-in, generation and grid management for power from renewable energies and incentives for the demand-oriented feed-in of power from renewable energies to the electricity grid.”⁵²⁵ Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Sigmar Gabriel welcomed the announcement of new legislation from the European Commission regarding the liberalization of European energy markets. The legislation calls for energy suppliers to give up ownership of transmission networks or allow an independent system operator to manage them.⁵²⁶

On 4 December 2007, the governments of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden entered into an agreement entitled “Joint Declaration on Cooperation in the Field of Research on Offshore Wind Energy Deployment.”⁵²⁷ The governments agreed to “collaborate on integration of large amounts of offshore wind energy into the electrical system and to study the concerted development of offshore grids in the adjacent seas”.⁵²⁸

Under the provisions of Germany’s Renewable Energy Sources Act, a progress report was submitted to the German Bundestag by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and was adopted by Cabinet on 7 November 2007.⁵²⁹ The report stated that Germany is likely to surpass its target level of 12.5% of electricity generation from renewable energy sources by 2010 in 2007, thus necessitating an adjustment of national renewable energy expansion targets.⁵³⁰ The ministries further recommended that the German Government create a fund to help offset the risk of exploration and investment in renewable energy sources such as geothermal energy.⁵³¹ In addition, a revision of the Renewable Energy Sources Act is scheduled to take place in 2008.⁵³²

On 5 December 2007 Germany released a report on the implementation of the Integrated Energy and Climate Programme. The report specifically made recommendations to increase use of renewable sources to 25-30% of total generation by 2020 and an expansion of German electricity grids will to facilitate the

⁵²⁵ Key Elements of an Integrated Energy and Climate Programme, Decision of German Cabinet Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 24 August 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/klimapaketeug2007_en.pdf>

⁵²⁶ Gabriel welcomes European Commission’s legislative package for the EU electricity and gas markets, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.erneuerbareenergien.de/inhalt/40019/40149/>>

⁵²⁷ Joint Declaration on Cooperation in the Field of Research on Offshore Wind Energy Deployment, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/joint_decl_d_dk_se.pdf>

⁵²⁸ Joint Declaration on Cooperation in the Field of Research on Offshore Wind Energy Deployment, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/joint_decl_d_dk_se.pdf>

⁵²⁹ Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) Progress Report 2007, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/erfahrungsbericht_eeq_2007_zf_en.pdf>

⁵³⁰ Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) Progress Report 2007, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/erfahrungsbericht_eeq_2007_zf_en.pdf>

⁵³¹ Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) Progress Report 2007, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/erfahrungsbericht_eeq_2007_zf_en.pdf>

⁵³² Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) Progress Report 2007, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/erfahrungsbericht_eeq_2007_zf_en.pdf>

integration of renewable sources.⁵³³ This report also indicates that the German government will pursue the introduction of an Energy Grid Expansion Act, which will define priority needs for the installation of new transmission lines to carry electricity from renewable sources, particularly offshore wind energy, to the existing electricity grid.⁵³⁴

In December 2007, the German Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) announced it intends to boost funding for research and development of new renewable energy sources, providing approximately €400 million between 2008 and 2011.⁵³⁵

The German government introduced the new Renewable Energies Heating Law, which, effective 1 January 2009, will require all new homes to include renewable energy heating systems that can provide up to 14% of their total energy requirements for heating and hot water.⁵³⁶ The law also stipulates that older homes must incorporate renewable energy heating systems beginning in 2010, requiring that at least 10% of heating and hot water needs are met by renewable energy sources.⁵³⁷ The Renewable Energies Heating Law also sets a target for an increase in the use of renewable energy for heating in Germany to 14% by 2020.⁵³⁸ In order to meet these targets, the German government has allocated €350 million each year to provide grants to homeowners who install renewable energy systems in their homes.⁵³⁹

On 4-6 March 2008 at the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC) in Washington D.C., Germany declared its intentions to “facilitate the feed of biogas from domestically produced biomass into the natural gas network.”⁵⁴⁰ In addition, the German government proposed a “commercially viable, sustainable expansion of bioenergy,” establishing the German Biomass Research Centre in Leipzig and providing €45 million for bioenergy research between 2008 and 2011.⁵⁴¹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive action on the integration of renewable energies into the national energy mix.

Analyst: Matthew Chomyn

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on energy diversification. Italy has demonstrated a concerted action to better integrate the use of renewable energy in its national energy infrastructure.

Former Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi hosted a major climate change conference on 12-13 September 2007. In the run-up to the conference, then Italian Environment Minister Pecoraro stressed that “clean and renewable energy sources, energy and water efficiency and sustainable mobility” were on the

⁵³³ Report on implementation of the key elements of an integrated energy and climate programme adopted in the closed meeting of the Cabinet on 23/24 August 2007 in Meseberg (Berlin) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/gesamtbericht_iekp_en.pdf>

⁵³⁴ Report on implementation of the key elements of an integrated energy and climate programme adopted in the closed meeting of the Cabinet on 23/24 August 2007 in Meseberg (Berlin) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/gesamtbericht_iekp_en.pdf>

⁵³⁵ Report on implementation of the key elements of an integrated energy and climate programme adopted in the closed meeting of the Cabinet on 23/24 August 2007 in Meseberg (Berlin) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/gesamtbericht_iekp_en.pdf>

⁵³⁶ Germany To Require Renewables in New Homes in 2009, Renewable Energy World (Berlin) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/story?id=50746>>

⁵³⁷ Germany To Require Renewables in New Homes in 2009, Renewable Energy World (Berlin) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/story?id=50746>>

⁵³⁸ Germany To Require Renewables in New Homes in 2009, Renewable Energy World (Berlin) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/story?id=50746>>

⁵³⁹ Germany To Require Renewables in New Homes in 2009, Renewable Energy World (Berlin) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/story?id=50746>>

⁵⁴⁰ Highlights of Pledges Received, Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (Washington DC). 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.usda.gov/documents/Pledge_Display_Web.pdf>

⁵⁴¹ Report on implementation of the key elements of an integrated energy and climate programme adopted in the closed meeting of the Cabinet on 23/24 August 2007 in Meseberg (Berlin) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/gesamtbericht_iekp_en.pdf>

agenda, and especially important for Italy.⁵⁴² At the close of the conference, former Prime Minister Prodi promised to “support far-reaching and costly EU policies for the environment.” He also spoke of the need for an observatory to “coordinate and monitor the scientific, industrial and environment aspects of a long term strategy [for] renewable energy sources.”⁵⁴³ On 25 September 2007, the European Parliament adopted a road map for renewable energy in Europe. If the report, which is a renewable energy legislative framework, is drafted into a directive by the European Commission as proposed, it would make adherence to National Action Plans and grid access key priorities.⁵⁴⁴ In December 2007, former PM Prodi reiterated his intention to comply with EU policy and stated that “Italy’s energy policy is moving towards alternative energy.”⁵⁴⁵

On 21 December 2007, then Minister for the Environment, Land and Sea Alfonso Pecoraro Scanio announced that Italy would be investing €40 million to promote the production of electricity from solar thermal energy.⁵⁴⁶ The Ministry is keeping investment in this project open to the public and private sectors.⁵⁴⁷

In December 2007, then Prime Minister Prodi announced plans to increase photovoltaic capacity in Italy to 400 MW by 2010.⁵⁴⁸ Thus far, over €2.6 million has been assigned to outfitting buildings with photovoltaic panels.⁵⁴⁹

On 11-15 November 2007, former Prime Minister Prodi hosted the World Energy Congress in Rome, and in his opening ceremony address called for “more eyes on energy supply, energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy.”⁵⁵⁰

In late January 2008, Italy committed itself to a new European Commission plan requiring a 5% reduction in greenhouse emission reductions and a target of 20% of energy production from renewable sources by 2020.⁵⁵¹ In fact, the EU will transfer €1.85 billion in Cohesion Funds towards renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in Italy over the 2007-2013 period.⁵⁵²

Some of the EU funding will be directed towards the projects described in the *Development Plan 2008*, published by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development and released on 15 February 2008. The document announces a plan to integrate renewable sources of energy into the mass distribution electricity grid in order to meet the European Commission target of 20% of member state’s energy from renewable sources by 2020. The report argues that this justifies greater investment in the distribution networks in

⁵⁴² Italy seeks ways to handle climate change, XinhuaNet (Beijing) 12 September 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-09/12/content_6707511.htm>

⁵⁴³ Intervento del Presidente del Consiglio Romano Prodi alla Conferenza nazionale sui cambiamenti climatici, Portale del Governo Italiano (Rome) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <http://www.governo.it/Presidente/Interventi/testo_int.asp?d=36328>

⁵⁴⁴ A roadmap for renewable energy in Europe, Europe Parliament (Strasbourg) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/051-10638-267-09-39-909-20070823IPR09781-24-09-2007-2007-false/default_en.htm>

⁵⁴⁵ Italy to reach Europe’s carbon cuts targets, Reuters UK (London) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKL0310113720071203>>

⁵⁴⁶ La Finanziaria e la promozione del solare termodinamico, Isoleatrecentosessantagradi (Rome) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.ilsolatecentosessantagradi.it/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=156&Itemid=93>

⁵⁴⁷ La Finanziaria e la promozione del solare termodinamico, Isoleatrecentosessantagradi (Rome) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.ilsolatecentosessantagradi.it/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=156&Itemid=93>

⁵⁴⁸ Il mercato globale del fotovoltaico stimato oltre i 2,3 GWp nel 2007, Isoleatrecentosessantagradi (Rome) 17 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.ilsolatecentosessantagradi.it/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=136&Itemid=222>

⁵⁴⁹ Bando “Il fotovoltaico nell’architettura”, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=493&idoggetto=3>

⁵⁵⁰ Prodi: World economy jeopardized by soaring oil prices, Xinhuanet English (Beijing) 11 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-11/12/content_7053275.htm>

⁵⁵¹ Gatta: Italian Renewables Target ‘Unreachable’, EurActive (London) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <<http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/gatta-italian-renewables-target-unreachable/article-170176>>

⁵⁵² Sustainable energy a keystone for local development, Hübner tells conference in Southern Italy, European Union (Brussels) 24 January 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/84&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

Sicily and Sardinia and in the electricity networks that link their islands' networks to mainland Italy. There are also plans for three waste-to-energy power plants in Sicily to be built in 2009.⁵⁵³

In March 2008, Italy sent a delegation to the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference, whose attendees sought to "realize the full benefits of renewable energy" on a multilateral basis. At the conference, Italy committed to a 55% tax deduction over three years for solar heating, a tax credit on heating from geothermal sources and biomass used for district heating, and an incentive program for the construction of efficient buildings.⁵⁵⁴

Italy is reportedly in the process of introducing a feed-in tariff that would allow households and businesses that produce renewable energy to sell it back to the mass distribution power grid at multiple times the normal market prices.⁵⁵⁵ Once in effect, this tariff would promote the production of renewable energy.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive progress on PV and wind power technology and its plans for their better integration into existing distribution networks.

Analyst: Stephanie Gan

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its energy diversification commitment. Japan has taken action on both the development of renewable energy and investment in infrastructure and technology that facilitates its wide-scale distribution.

Soon after the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the Japanese Ministry of the Environment established the "Program to Support Initiatives Introducing Measures against Climate Change in the Public Service Sector," in order to accelerate the use of energy-saving and renewable energy-based equipment in the public service sector, including in public and private hospitals and schools. In FY2007, the programs of eight applicant facilities were selected as FY2007 Model Projects.⁵⁵⁶ At the same time, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment agreed to support the Renewable Energy 2008 Tokyo Fair, to be hosted from 30 July to 1 August 2008 by the Japan Council for Renewable Energy. The Council is a non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting renewable energy, its technology and the emerging industry.⁵⁵⁷

On 12 September 2007, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda was one among the 10 ASEAN leaders who produced a collective declaration promoting sustainable environmental policies. The leaders also expressed their intention to promote renewable and alternative energy sources such as solar, hydro, wind and civilian nuclear power.⁵⁵⁸

In November 2007, Japan, in subsidizing wind farm construction, set a target to boost wind power to 3 GW of installed capacity by 2010, slightly more than double its 2007 wind power capacity.⁵⁵⁹

At the World Economic Forum in January 2008, Prime Minister Fukuda announced US\$30 billion in funding over five years towards the development of new environment technology at home and an additional

⁵⁵³ Piano di Sviluppo 2008. Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 15 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://www2.minambiente.it/pdf_www2/dsa/vas/retn_piano2008/piano_sviluppo_2008.pdf>

⁵⁵⁴ Bush: America Must Get Off Oil, Environmental News Service (London) 8 March 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <<http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/mar2008/2008-03-05-01.asp>>

⁵⁵⁵ Endless Possibility, The Guardian (London) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/apr/16/renewableenergy.windpower>>

⁵⁵⁶ Adoption of Eight Programs as FY 2007 Model Projects that Introduce Measures against Climate Change in the Public Service Sector, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 2 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=500>>

⁵⁵⁷ Introducing Japan's latest products, technology, and information concerning new energy to the world, Japan Council for Renewable Energy (Tokyo) Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.renewableenergy.jp/english/index.html>>

⁵⁵⁸ Southeast Asian nations pledge to strengthen environmental efforts in region, International Herald Tribune (Paris) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://southeast-asian-news.newslib.com/story/1556-3218539/>>

⁵⁵⁹ M'bishi Heavy sees Japan offshore wind power drive, Reuters UK (London) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKT25162220071107?pageNumber=1&virtualBrandChannel=0>>

US\$10 billion for developing countries.⁵⁶⁰ The Japanese government also committed to a target of a 30% of energy from renewable sources by 2020 in contrast to the EU target of just 20% by the same year.⁵⁶¹

In early March 2008, Japan sent a delegation to the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC), whose attendees sought to “realize the full benefits of renewable energy” on a multilateral basis. At the conference, Japan committed to set a renewable energy introduction target of 19 100 000 kl (crude oil equivalent), accounting for close to 3% of the total primary energy supply, by 2010. Additionally, Japan pledged to set the new renewable energy usage target for 2014 at 16 billion kWh.⁵⁶²

In January 2008, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry launched a panel to study ways to promote the construction of small to medium-size hydroelectric plants. The panel will also review the Renewable Portfolio Standard Law which requires Tokyo Electric Power Co. and other companies to use hydropower and other alternative energy resources to produce some of the electricity they sell.

On 13 March 2008 the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry announced the “Cool Earth Promotion Program”. Its goal is to coordinate international efforts to halve global greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050 through the development of 21 innovative technologies and renewable sources of energy.⁵⁶³

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its multi-layered approach to renewable energies in both the public and private sectors as well as for showing leadership by investing in alternative energy and new technology.

Analysts: Stephanie Gan and Katya Prokhorova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on energy diversification.

The State Duma is considering a bill in support of alternative energy sources in the Russian Federation, which was submitted in March 2007.⁵⁶⁴ The bill aims to increase the share of renewable energy in national energy production to 3-5% by 2015 and to 10% by 2020.⁵⁶⁵

At the International Energy week in Moscow in October 2007, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky stated that the Russian Government had agreed to a general scheme for energy project location until 2020, including active hydro energy development.⁵⁶⁶ On 26 October 2007, the Russian Federation Council approved the Federal Law introducing alterations to several laws in order to reform the Russian energy system, which included some important initiatives for renewables development.⁵⁶⁷ This law contains incentives for renewable generation, including assigning top-priority status to integrating

⁵⁶⁰ Special Address by H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan, On the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet (Tokyo) 26 January 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/01/26speech_e.html>

⁵⁶¹ At Davos, Japan and Denmark set climate goals for world, International Herald Tribune (Paris) 26 January 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <<http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2008/01/26/europe/EU-GEN-World-Economic-Forum.php>>

⁵⁶² Bush: America Must Get Off Oil, Environmental News Service (Washington D.C.) 8 March 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <<http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/mar2008/2008-03-05-01.asp>>

⁵⁶³ Establishment of the Cool Earth Energy Innovative Technology Plan, METI (Tokyo) 5 March 2008. Date of Access: 29 May 2008. <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20080305_04.html>

⁵⁶⁴ Renova will invest billion in wind and sun, Kommersant (Moscow) 5 March 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <<http://www.kommersant.ru/doc.html?docId=747436>>

⁵⁶⁵ In the small hydro energy we are the first, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF (Moscow) 6 March 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/interview/53>>

⁵⁶⁶ Main Directions of Russian Energy Strategy and Global Energy Safety, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/54>>

⁵⁶⁷ Federal Law of the RF №250-FZ of 4 November 2007, Rossiyskaya Gazeta (Moscow) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.rg.ru/2007/11/08/energositema-izmenenia-dok.html>>

renewables into the power grid, and compensation from a special public fund for integrating renewables, among other initiatives. Necessary sublaws are expected to be developed in the nearest future.⁵⁶⁸

On 22 February 2008, the Russian Government approved the General Scheme of Energy Objects Location till 2020 which calls for the development of hydroelectric generation capacity of about 26 MkW (about 58% of current capacity) including wind and tidal energy.⁵⁶⁹

During the World Energy Congress in Rome on 11-15 November 2007, the Minister of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation Vladimir Khristenko declared that Russia would promote the development of renewable energy.⁵⁷⁰ In addition, the Russian Ministry of Industry and Energy has already financed several research projects on renewables.⁵⁷¹ Also in November 2007, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky met with Representative of the Minister of Innovations, Science, Research and Technologies of the Land North Rhein-Vestfal, Rainer Hertz, regarding a partnership on energy saving. One of the major themes of this discussion was renewable energy sources.⁵⁷² On 15 February 2008 the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Industry and Energy took part in the International Forum "Alternative Energy" in Verona where national policies and international coordination of policies on renewable energy were discussed.⁵⁷³

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its progress on a law to encourage the development of renewable energy sources and to address the integration of such sources into the electricity grid.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its energy diversification commitment. The UK has made efforts to address the implementation of renewable energy sources into the grid, and has been active in advancing renewable energy production.

On 26 July 2007, Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks acknowledged the delay in linking clean electricity and wind power to the national grid and launched a joint BERR/Ofgem review, the Transmission Access Review, to assess challenges and recommend necessary changes to the framework.⁵⁷⁴

On 17 September 2007, Secretary of State for Business John Hutton approved a Wave hub socket off of North Cornwall and a 30 turbine project in Teeside. These projects will provide energy for almost 80 000 homes through an additional 110MW of clean power fed into the grid. The projects will save up to 60 000 tons of carbon emissions.⁵⁷⁵

⁵⁶⁸ Report of Executive Director of Sustainable Energy Development Center S. Koblov at the International Forum "Alternative Energy" in Verona on 15 February, Sustainable Energy Development Centre (Moscow) 15 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.sedc.ru/files/Image/Verona_15.02.08/Presentation_Koblov_rus.ppt#307,3,2>

⁵⁶⁹ General Scheme of Energy Objects Location till 2020, Agency for the Prognostication of Balance in Electric Energy (Moscow) 22 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.e-apbe.ru/scheme/gs.doc>>

⁵⁷⁰ Forum in the Eternal City, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/185>>

⁵⁷¹ Forum in the Eternal City, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/185>>

⁵⁷² Moscow-Düsseldorf, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/356>>

⁵⁷³ "Alternative Energy", Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) 15 February 2008. Date of access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_80_lang_1_p_5.aspx>

⁵⁷⁴ Ending Gridlock on the Grid, GNN (Government News Network), Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 26 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=302935&NewsAreaId=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>>

⁵⁷⁵ 'Snails pace' planning system produces millions of additional tonnes of carbon, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 17 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=315057&NewsAreaId=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>>

On 9 October 2007, the British Government announced an additional GBP170 million for the Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF). This pledge, added to the GBP800 million already allotted to the ETF, brings total funding to GBP1.2 billion between 2008 and 2011. Energy Secretary Hilary Benn explained that “Britain must be at the forefront of developing and deploying this technology – whether it be LED lighting for people’s homes, biomass boilers for small business, or major sources of renewable electricity from wind and the sea to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.”⁵⁷⁶ On the same day, in a keynote address at the British Wind Energy Association’s annual conference in Glasgow, Energy Minister Wicks approved Devon Wind Power’s 66MW Fullabrook Down project, which will be based in North Devon and consist of 22 turbines. This project should meet the needs of 30 000 of domestic users (80% of domestic electricity consumption or 30% of total electricity consumption) in North Devon.⁵⁷⁷ Also in October 2007, upon receiving the approval of the Department for Business and Enterprise and UK Trade and Investment, Regional Development Agency ONE NorthEast pledged a GBP5 million funding package for Project Britannica to develop and expand offshore wind technology.⁵⁷⁸ Additional renewable energy projects were approved in November 2007.⁵⁷⁹

On 19 November 2007, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown promised that a new Energy Bill and a revised Planning Bill would be introduced in order to reform the renewables obligation and to speed up the planning system for major infrastructure.⁵⁸⁰ In addition, the Prime Minister announced that, while it would be up to the private sector to make the “necessary investment,” the “government will do more to remove the planning and other obstacles that are currently holding renewable back.”⁵⁸¹

On 31 December 2007, Minister Wicks announced a “go green” New Year’s resolution to encourage homeowners, schools and businesses to use the remaining phase one funds (GBP11 million for homes and GBP44 million for schools, charitable bodies and public organizations) of the Low Carbon Building Program launched in 2006. The grants fund installation of solar panels, biomass boilers and ground-source heat pumps.⁵⁸²

On 21 February 2008, as a part of the Department for Environment, Food And Rural Affairs (Defra) 2008/09 budget settlement, Secretary Hilary Benn announced an increase in funding for clean energy technologies, investments and enterprises to more than GBP400 million over the next three years. In addition, the Carbon Trust will receive GBP47.4 million to bring forward new energy technologies such as offshore wind, third-generation photovoltaic power, marine energy and biomass heating.⁵⁸³ On 28 February 2008, Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks granted permission for three new wind farms to be built in

⁵⁷⁶ £170 million boost for low-carbon energy technology, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.
<<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=321124&NewsAreaId=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>>

⁵⁷⁷ We are committed to wind power, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.
<<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=320736&NewsAreaId=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>>

⁵⁷⁸ UK is a magnet for renewable energy investment, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 5 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.
<<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=319949&NewsAreaId=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>>

⁵⁷⁹ Wicks consents to Wanley, GNN (Government News Network), Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.
<<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=328771&NewsAreaId=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>>

⁵⁸⁰ Prime Minister’s Speech on Climate Change, Number 10 Downing St. (London) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page13791.asp>>

⁵⁸¹ Prime Minister’s Speech on Climate Change, Number 10 Downing St. (London) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page13791.asp>>

⁵⁸² Wicks calls for a ‘go’ green’ new year resolution, GNN (Government News Network), Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 31 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.
<<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=341605&NewsAreaId=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>>

⁵⁸³ £400 million for low-carbon Britain - Defra announces 2008/09 budget settlement, Defra (London) 21 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.
<<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.asp?ReleaseID=354425&NewsAreaID=169&NavigatedFromSearch=True>>

Keadby, North Lincolnshire, in Thorne, South Yorkshire and in the Thames Estuary; these projects will add a further 215 Megawatts of green energy.⁵⁸⁴

As part of the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference, held in Washington D.C. on 4-6 March 2008, the government of the UK joined other participating states in making a new renewable energy policy commitment. The government of the UK pledged to obtain 10% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020; to build six new offshore wind farms that will raise capacity to 1 GW and to raise an additional 7 to 8 GW from offshore wind power. In addition, the UK pledged to assess the possibility of an additional increase of 25 GW by 2020, which would be sufficient to power all residences in the UK.⁵⁸⁵

On 13 March 2008, Planning Minister Caroline Flint announced amendments to allow homeowners to install solar photovoltaics (PV), solar thermal, ground and water source heat pumps, and biomass heating without needing to obtain planning permission.⁵⁸⁶

On 20 March 2008, Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks announced GBP2.5 million in funding for the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP). Environment Minister Phil Woolas explained that the funding will be part of a 3 year extended commitment to REEEP. REEEP is an international alliance of governments, NGOs and businesses which work to expand renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and whose work has been recognized and highlighted in G8 communiqués.⁵⁸⁷

On 7 April 2008, Secretary of State for Energy John Hutton granted planning permission to a prototype tidal stream generator, which was developed by Pulse Tidal Ltd. and supported with government funds totaling GBP878 000, to be tested in the Humber Estuary. The generator can produce up to .15MW of energy and will be one of the first tidal power machines to supply the national grid.⁵⁸⁸

The UK has also promoted efforts to support the biomass energy production. On 9 April 2008, applications opened for a GBP4 million fund to support biomass-fuelled heating installation and combined heat and power projects.⁵⁸⁹

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive approach to the use of renewable energy.

Analyst: Jen MacDowell

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its energy diversification commitment. The United States has made great strides in energy diversification through research and development and subsidization, and is making efforts to integrate renewable energy into the grid.

⁵⁸⁴ Powering on: Three new wind farms granted consent by Energy Minister, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=356205&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=True>>

⁵⁸⁵ Pledge Display, 2008 Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (Washington D.C.) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.usda.gov/documents/Pledge_Display_Web.pdf>

⁵⁸⁶ Solar power homes get the go-ahead for April start, Communities and Local Government (London) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.communities.gov.uk/news/housing/721557>>.

⁵⁸⁷ GBP2.5 million in UK Funding for Renewable Energy Partnership, M2 Presswire (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access 11 May 2008. <<http://q8live.org/2008/03/20/gbp25-million-in-uk-funding-for-renewable-energy-partnership/>>

⁵⁸⁸ Hutton waves ahead tidal energy project in the Humber, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=364658&NewsAreaID=2>>

⁵⁸⁹ Woolas invites applications to £4m bio-energy grant fund, Defra (London) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080409a.htm>>

On 26 June 2007, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced its intention to invest US\$375 million in biomass, solar and wind projects.⁵⁹⁰ Later, in July 2007, the Solar America initiative for research and development revealed a number of concepts developed to address grid reliability and economic issues associated with PV market penetration on grid distribution systems.⁵⁹¹ The DOE will also seek to develop local markets for PV installations in 13 cities and will work with the Solar Energy Industry Association to assess supply/demand and cost/pricing projections.⁵⁹²

On 27 August 2007, the DOE launched a Funding Opportunity Announcement of up to US\$38 million for the development of enzymes to convert cellulosic biomass.⁵⁹³ On 1 October 2007, the DOE invested US\$30 million in three Bioenergy Research Centers, allowing immediate research into cellulosic ethanol and other biofuels.⁵⁹⁴ On 6 November 2007, the Department of the Interior released an Environmental Impact Statement in support of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) program, which organizes the development of renewable energy projects on the outer continental shelf (OCS). The OCS has been proposed for offshore wind power as well as wave and tidal energy projects. The MMS will begin creating a comprehensive set of regulations for the program in the spring of 2008, and will establish an interim policy to allow testing activities until then.⁵⁹⁵ On 8 November 2008, the DOE announced that US\$21.7 million would be available for research in photovoltaic (PV) solar cell technology to be divided among 25 projects, each of which will receive approximately US\$900 000 over the next three years. The projects are expected to yield prototypes for commercialization by 2015.⁵⁹⁶ On 29 November 2007, the DOE provided US\$5.2 million in funds to be divided among 12 projects for the development of concentrating solar power (CSP). CSP helps to lower component costs and develop storage technologies.⁵⁹⁷ The DOE will also divide a US\$7.2 million commercialization fund for prototype development demonstration, market research and deployment, to be divided among three national laboratories as of 29 November 2007.⁵⁹⁸

On 19 December 2007, United States President George Bush signed the Energy Independence and Securities Act of 2007, which calls for accelerated research and development, deployment, program expansion, and workforce training in renewable energy technology sectors, such as solar, geothermal, hydrokinetic and marine energy.⁵⁹⁹ Also on 19 December 2007, the largest solar photovoltaic system in North America, installed at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada under the Solar Energy Technologies Program, was completed.⁶⁰⁰

⁵⁹⁰ DOE Awards \$375 Million for Three Bioenergy Research Centers, Biomass Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/news_detail.html?news_id=11063>

⁵⁹¹ Key R&D Accomplishments, Solar Energy Technologies Program – Solar America Initiative, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) July 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/solar_america/printable_versions/accomplishments.html>

⁵⁹² Key R&D Accomplishments, Solar Energy Technologies Program – Solar America Initiative, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) July 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/solar_america/printable_versions/accomplishments.html>

⁵⁹³ DOE Offers up to \$33.8 million to Support Cellulosic Biofuel Process, Biomass Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 27 August 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/news_detail.html?news_id=11209>

⁵⁹⁴ DOE Invests \$30 million to Launch Bioenergy Research Centers, Solar Energy Technologies Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/news_detail.html?news_id=11317>

⁵⁹⁵ Interior Department Moves Forward on Offshore Renewable Energy, Wind and Hydropower Technologies Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/news_detail.html?news_id=11410>

⁵⁹⁶ DOE Invests \$21 Million in Next-Generation Solar Cell Research, Solar Energy Technologies Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 14 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/printable_versions/news_detail.html?news_id=11422>

⁵⁹⁷ DOE Provides \$5.2 Million for Concentrating Solar Power, Solar Energy Technologies Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/printable_versions/news_detail.html?news_id=11453>

⁵⁹⁸ DOE Creates a \$7.2 Million Clean Energy Commercialization Fund, Solar Energy Technologies Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/printable_versions/news_detail.html?news_id=11459>

⁵⁹⁹ New Energy Act Calls for Increased Renewable Energy Research, Wind and Hydropower Technologies Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 2 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/news_detail.html?news_id=11501>

⁶⁰⁰ Nellis Air Force Base Hosts the Largest U.S. Solar PV System, Solar Energy Technologies Program, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/printable_versions/news_detail.html?news_id=11486>

On 8 February 2008, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) announced an interest free financing project through an allocation of US\$406 million in Clean Renewable Energy Bonds for 312 renewable energy projects. Allocations will support projects for 139 solar facilities, 102 wind power installations, 45 landfill gas facilities, 18 hydropower plants, 5 biomass, and 3 trash combustion facilities, and range from US\$15,000 to US\$30 million.⁶⁰¹

On 4 March 2008, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), in partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE) announced its intention to invest up to US\$18.4 million (US\$13.2 million will be provided by USDA and US\$5.2 million will be provided by DOE) in 31 research, development and demonstration projects for biomass over the next 3 years.⁶⁰²

From 4 to 6 March 2008, the United States hosted the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference in Washington D.C. and joined other participating states in making a new renewable energy policy commitment. The United States made numerous pledges including: issuance of US\$10 billion in loan guarantees for renewable energy; to make solar energy cost competitive by 2015; to complete an assessment of geothermal resources capable of producing electricity by October 2008; and to increase the share of renewable sources in federal government electricity to 5% by 2010 and 7.5% by 2013.⁶⁰³

On 6 March 2008, the USDA further announced that it is accepting applications for US\$220.9 million in grants for agricultural producers and rural small businesses that wish to purchase and install renewable energy systems. On the same day, the USDA announced that it would award US\$4.1 million to 17 small businesses and college groups that are undertaking innovative use of woody biomass and renewable energy projects.⁶⁰⁴

On 12 March 2008, the US Department of Energy announced its intention to invest US\$13.7 million over three years in 11 university-led solar projects.⁶⁰⁵ At the New Frontiers in Energy Summit on 28 March 2008, the DOE's Secretary Bodman announced the 2008 Solar America Cities initiative, which will make up to US\$2.4 million available to 12 cities to advance solar energy.⁶⁰⁶ These projects fall under the President's Solar America Initiative (SAI), which aims to make solar electricity cost competitive with conventional forms of electricity in the utility grid by 2015.⁶⁰⁷

The DOE is also funding biomass projects and research into hydrokinetic technologies. On 17 April 2008 the DOE announced the issuance of a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for up to US\$7 million in federal funding over two years for advanced research and development in converting non-food based biomass to advanced biofuels.⁶⁰⁸

On 5 May 2008, the DOE announced an available US\$7.5 million to industries and universities researching and developing technologies that generate power from free flowing water such as ocean waves, tides or currents (hydrokinetic energy), and for projects that will facilitate market penetration for marine and hydrokinetic technologies.⁶⁰⁹ The research and funding funded by the DOE and the USDA is intended to

⁶⁰¹ GEA Weekly Update, Geothermal Energy Association (Washington D.C.) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.geo-energy.org/publications/updates/2008/GFAUpdateFeb19_2008.pdf>

⁶⁰² USDA, DOE To Invest up to \$18.4 million for Biomass Research, Development and Demonstration Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.innovations.harvard.edu/news/87441.html>>

⁶⁰³ Pledge Display, 2008 Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (Washington D.C.) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.usda.gov/documents/Pledge_Display_Web.pdf>

⁶⁰⁴ GEA Weekly Update, Geothermal Energy Association (Washington D.C.) 17 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.geo-energy.org/publications/updates/2008/GEA%20Weekly%20Update%20March%2017%202008.pdf>>

⁶⁰⁵ U.S. Department of Energy to Invest up to \$13.7 Million for Breakthrough Solar Energy Projects, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 12 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/6071.htm>>

⁶⁰⁶ U.S. Department of Energy to Provide up to \$2.4 Million to Advance Solar Energy in 12 U.S. Cities, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/6099.htm>>

⁶⁰⁷ U.S. Department of Energy to Provide up to \$2.4 Million to Advance Solar Energy in 12 U.S. Cities, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/6099.htm>>

⁶⁰⁸ DOE Announces US \$7 Million for Biomass, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/6161.htm>>

⁶⁰⁹ DOE Offers \$7.5 Million for Advanced Water Power Technologies, EERE (Washington D.C.) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.eere.energy.gov/news/news_detail.cfm?news_id=11752>

create reliable energy sources that may be connected to the grid. On 12 May 2008, the DOE released a report entitled “20 Percent Wind Energy by 2030.” The report identifies requirements to achieve the goal of producing 20% of US electricity needs from wind energy by 2030, including the need to reduce the cost of wind technologies.⁶¹⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its extensive support of renewable energy production and distribution.

Analyst: Jen MacDowell

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its energy diversification commitment.

On 24 September 2007, the European Parliament debated the Thomson Report. The Saryusz-Wolski Report was debated on 25 September 2007. Both reports outline a series of suggestions with regards to renewable energy and a common European energy policy.⁶¹¹ On 25 September 2007, the European Parliament adopted an ‘own-initiative’ report on a roadmap for renewable energy. The Parliament also emphasized support for the European Commission’s proposal for the inclusion of renewable energy within Member States’ National Action Plans (NAP).⁶¹² However, the European Parliament stated that each state should be able to decide, according to its specific needs, which renewable energy sources should be taken into account within its NAP.⁶¹³ The road map would make adherence to NAPs and grid access key priorities.⁶¹⁴

On 21 November 2007, the European Parliament’s temporary Climate Change Committee held a hearing on the prospects for renewable energy in Europe. The Committee heard from MPs and experts on investment in areas such as solar, underground, and sea energy.⁶¹⁵

In December 2007, the EU attended the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali. At the Conference, the European Commission garnered international support for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), a global risk capital fund that attempts to spur renewable energy growth through the sub-financing of private global investors that wish to transfer renewable energy technology in developing countries.⁶¹⁶ The European Commission pledged €80 million to GEEREF over four years. Other public finance institutions, including the Europe Investment Bank and Europe Investment Fund, and partner countries are expected to inject additional funding that would amount to €1 billion in financial support.⁶¹⁷

⁶¹⁰ Wind Energy Could Produce 20 Percent of U.S. Electricity By 2030, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 12 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/6253.htm>>

⁶¹¹ MPs to Debate Renewable Energy and Foreign Energy Policy, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/story_page/051-10564-267-09-39-909-20070921STO10534-2007-24-09-2007/default_en.htm>

⁶¹² A roadmap for renewable energy in Europe, Europe Parliament (Strasbourg) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/051-10638-267-09-39-909-20070823IPR09781-24-09-2007-2007-false/default_en.htm>

⁶¹³ A roadmap for renewable energy in Europe, Europe Parliament (Strasbourg) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/051-10638-267-09-39-909-20070823IPR09781-24-09-2007-2007-false/default_en.htm>

⁶¹⁴ A roadmap for renewable energy in Europe, Europe Parliament (Strasbourg) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 23 January 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/051-10638-267-09-39-909-20070823IPR09781-24-09-2007-2007-false/default_en.htm>

⁶¹⁵ Renewable Technology – the key to our future?, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/story_page/064-13235-323-11-47-911-20071115STO13223-2007-19-11-2007/default_en.htm>

⁶¹⁶ Bali: Side-event on Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, Commissioner for the Environment (Brussels) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 December 2007. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/821&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁶¹⁷ Bali: Side-event on Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, Commissioner for the Environment (Brussels) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 25 December 2007. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/821&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

From 28 January 2008 to 1 February 2008, the European Union held the second Sustainable Energy Week, which is now to become an annual event. The week brought together European institutions, civil society and actors on the energy the market. Key events included the official launch of the mayors' covenant, binding a hundred European towns (including 15 capital cities) to do even better than the European target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, and the presentation of sustainable energy awards.⁶¹⁸

As part of the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference, held in Washington D.C. on 4-6 March 2008, the European Union joined other participating states in making a new renewable energy policy commitment. The European Union pledged to reach a minimum 20% share of renewable energies in final energy consumption and a 10% minimum target for the share of biofuels in overall transport petrol and diesel consumption by 2020.⁶¹⁹

On 6 March 2008, the European Parliament held a workshop on the efficiency of biofuels and began negotiations for a possible agreement on a revised fuel quality directive.⁶²⁰ Also on 6 March 2008, the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy proposed its own-initiative report, focusing in part on the diversification of energy supplies. Members of the committee also expressed regrets that the suggested minimum funding target of €100 million is woefully inadequate as the GEEREF's contribution when the goal is to "boost the share of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects." They urged the Commission to increase its contribution while at the same time encouraging Member States to do the same.⁶²¹

On 13 March 2008, the European Parliament adopted a report welcoming the Commission's proposal for the GEEREF. Among the factors stressed in the report adopted by the Parliament were the promotion of energy efficiency, energy saving and renewable energies.⁶²² In addition, this spring, the European Parliament will be continuing to consider a new Commission directive on renewable energy.⁶²³

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress on energy diversification.

Analyst: Erin Haines

⁶¹⁸ European Sustainable Energy Week Program, European Union Sustainable Energy Week 2008 (Brussels) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.eusew.eu/pdf/eusew_programme2008.pdf>

⁶¹⁹ Pledge Display, 2008 Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (Washington D.C.) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.usda.gov/documents/Pledge_Display_Web.pdf>

⁶²⁰ Workshop on Biofuels – Eco Saviours or Destroyers?, European Union (Brussels) 6 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/story_page/064-22625-064-03-10-911-20080229STO22603-2008-04-03-2008/default_en.htm>

⁶²¹ Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, European Parliament (Brussels) 6 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/briefing_page/21799-070-03-11-20080219BRI21798-10-03-2008-2008/default_p001c013_en.htm>

⁶²² Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, European Parliament (Brussels) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/051-23873-070-03-11-909-20080312IPR23863-10-03-2008-2008-false/default_en.htm>

⁶²³ Laws to Stop Climate Change: Step One – Renewable Energy, European Parliament (Brussels) 1 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/story_page/051-25223-092-04-14-909-20080331STO25142-2008-01-04-2008/default_en.htm>

6. Raw Materials [103]

Commitment

“To this end we will build capacity for good governance of mineral resources consistent with social and environmental standards and sound commercial practices by reducing barriers to investment and trade, through the provision of financial, technical and capacity building support to developing countries for the mining, processing and trading of minerals.”⁶²⁴

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance 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			+1
Average Score			+0.11

Background

The issue of good governance in the raw materials sector first arose at the 2004 Sea Island Summit,⁶²⁵ where G8 leaders stressed the need for resource-rich nations to be attentive to potentially corrupt practices within the business practices of raw materials firms.⁶²⁶ The G8 countries had been involved with good governance raw materials programs outside the G8 forum prior to the Sea Island Summit. One particular program of widespread attention was the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which brought together producer nations, major importing nations and firms in a forum designed to spread best practices among resource producers and consumers.⁶²⁷ At Gleneagles, petroleum-producing nations were encouraged to implement best practices with regards to transparency in order to stimulate greater investment in their extractive industries.⁶²⁸ African states were also encouraged to comply with the EITI and implement its code of best practices, and the G8 countries pledged to continue their support of the EITI.⁶²⁹ The St. Petersburg Summit featured little emphasis on the issue of transparency and good governance in extractive industries, with only a short mention of continuing G8 support for the EITI.⁶³⁰ G8 support for the EITI facilitated the formation of an independent EITI organization based in Oslo and incorporating diverse stakeholders involved in the accomplishment of EITI objectives, including the

⁶²⁴ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>>

⁶²⁵ Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/corruption.html>>

⁶²⁶ Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/corruption.html>>

⁶²⁷ EITI Summary, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 23 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.eitransparency.org/eiti/summary>>

⁶²⁸ Global Economy and Oil, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/globaleconomy.pdf>>

⁶²⁹ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>>

⁶³⁰ Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>>

business community, governments and civil society.⁶³¹ The G8 commitment made at the Heiligendamm Summit marks a departure from the historic G8 discussions on good governance in the raw material sector, as it calls for the establishment of new policies and programs outside the framework of EITI. It is also novel in the fact that it excludes third parties, such as civil society groups and multi-national firms, from discussions.

Team Leader: Sarah Koerner

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on raw materials. The Government of Canada's general statement on trade in goods states that "[o]ur current and future growth and prosperity depend on open world markets and a stable, predictable, and transparent trading environment."⁶³² Canada's actions following the Heiligendamm Summit support this position.

Canada has worked extensively to lower trade barriers. On 7 June 2007, Minister of International Trade David Emerson announced the launch of negotiations towards a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Canada, Colombia, and Peru.⁶³³ These countries held negotiations on 16-20 July 2007, 1-5 October 2007 and 26-30 November 2007.⁶³⁴ Major imports from Colombia include coal and fuel, while those from Peru include gold, copper, and other ores.⁶³⁵ Negotiations included a wide range of issues such as customs procedures, trade facilitation, non-tariff measures and cross-border trade in services and investment.⁶³⁶ Canada and the Dominican Republic announced separate negotiations for an FTA on 7 June 2007, and held the first round of negotiations on 9 July 2007.⁶³⁷ The Government of Canada expects that an FTA with the Dominican Republic will provide a more secure and predictable business environment for Canadian investment as well as enhanced market access opportunities in the wood and forestry sectors.⁶³⁸

Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and King Abdullah II of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan announced that Canada and Jordan would begin studying the feasibility of negotiating an FTA on 13 July 2007.⁶³⁹ On 20 October 2007, the Government of Canada launched a comprehensive consultation process seeking views of Canadians on the scope of such an agreement.⁶⁴⁰ On 20 February 2008 the launch of negotiations towards an FTA was announced by the Honourable David Emerson, Minister of International

⁶³¹ History of EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 23 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.eitransparency.org/eiti/history>>

⁶³² Trade in Goods, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/goods-produits/tariffs.aspx?lang=en>>

⁶³³ Canada-Colombia-Peru FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/andean-andin/index.aspx>>

⁶³⁴ Canada-Colombia-Peru FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/andean-andin/index.aspx>>

⁶³⁵ Canada-Colombia-Peru FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/andean-andin/index.aspx>>

⁶³⁶ Canada-Colombia-Peru FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/andean-andin/index.aspx>>

⁶³⁷ Canada-Dominican Republic FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/dominican-dominicaine.aspx?lang=en>>

⁶³⁸ Canada-Dominican Republic FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/dominican-dominicaine.aspx?lang=en>>

⁶³⁹ Canada-Jordan FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/jordan-jordanie.aspx?lang=en>>

⁶⁴⁰ Canada-Jordan FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/jordan-jordanie.aspx?lang=en>>

Trade.⁶⁴¹ Jordan's expanding economy provides opportunities for Canadian investors in several sectors including agriculture, forestry products, and mining.⁶⁴²

On 26 July 2007, Minister of Natural Resources Gary Lunn announced that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with Chile will develop geospatial knowledge in both countries.⁶⁴³ The MOU will facilitate the use of Canadian companies' expertise and tools such as remote sensing and satellite imagery to promote environmental projects and enhance the sustainable development of both Canada and Chile's natural resources.⁶⁴⁴

On 29 March 2007, an Advisory Committee released the *Final Report of the National Roundtables on Corporate Social Responsibility and the Canadian Extractive Industry in Developing Countries*.⁶⁴⁵ The Report contained recommendations stemming from the National Roundtables on Corporate Social Responsibility, held in various Canadian communities throughout 2006 with the support of the Canadian government. The recommendations contained in the Report were intended to strengthen Canadian government sanctions against those corporations operating in the extractive sector that violate international environmental and human rights standards.⁶⁴⁶ As of May 2008, the Government of Canada has implemented a limit number of the recommendations included in the report, including support for the EITI and enhanced transparency of the Canada Investment Fund for Africa.

On 27 July 2007, while in Argentina, Minister Lunn reminded his audience that Canada supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).⁶⁴⁷ He further noted Finance Minister Jim Flaherty's support for the Initiative and the Minister's announcement of CAD750 000 for the EITI, which was made in February 2007.⁶⁴⁸ This funding is in addition to the CAD100 000 annual contributions made by the Canadian government to the EITI.⁶⁴⁹ A statement of support for the EITI was made in a speech by Minister Lunn on 2 March 2008;⁶⁵⁰ however, no announcements of additional funds have been made since Minister Flaherty's speech in April 2007.

On 6-7 May 2008, Canada participated in exploratory discussions on the possibility of FTA negotiations with Panama.⁶⁵¹ Imports from Panama include mineral fuels, fruits and nuts, oil products and wood products.⁶⁵²

⁶⁴¹ Canada and Jordan – Free Trade Agreement Negotiations. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 7 May 2008. Date of Access 8 May 2008. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/jordan-jordanie.aspx?lang=en>

⁶⁴² Canada-Jordan FTA talks. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/jordan-jordanie.aspx?lang=en>>

⁶⁴³ Canada's New Government Strengthens Ties with Chile with Mapping Agreement, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 July 2007. Date of Access 18 January 2007. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200772_e.htm>

⁶⁴⁴ Canada's New Government Strengthens Ties with Chile with Mapping Agreement, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 July 2007. Date of Access 18 January 2007. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200772_e.htm>

⁶⁴⁵ An Important Step Forward: Final Report of the National Roundtables on Corporate Social Responsibility and the Canadian Extractive Industry in Developing Countries, Development and Peace (Montreal) 30 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <<http://www.devp.org/devpme/eng/pressroom/2007/comm2007-03-30-eng.html>>

⁶⁴⁶ An Important Step Forward: Final Report of the National Roundtables on Corporate Social Responsibility and the Canadian Extractive Industry in Developing Countries, Development and Peace (Montreal) 30 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <<http://www.devp.org/devpme/eng/pressroom/2007/comm2007-03-30-eng.html>>

⁶⁴⁷ Notes for a Speech by The Honourable Gary Lunn, P.C., M.P., to the Argentina-Canada Chamber of Commerce, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/spedis/2007/200768-eng.php>>

⁶⁴⁸ Notes for a Speech by The Honourable Gary Lunn, P.C., M.P., to the Argentina-Canada Chamber of Commerce, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <http://www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/speeches/2007/200768_e.htm>

⁶⁴⁹ Canada's New Government Supports an International Initiative to Improve Governance in Resource-Rich Countries, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 10 February 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.fin.gc.ca/news07/07-012e.html>>

⁶⁵⁰ Notes for a Speech by the Honourable Gary Lunn, P.C., M.P. Minister of Natural Resources to the World Mines Ministries Forum, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 2 March 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/spedis/2008/200814-eng.php>>

⁶⁵¹ Canada-Panama Exploratory Discussions Towards Possible Free Trade Agreement Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/panama.aspx?lang=en>>

On 26 March 2008, Canada announced Foreign Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement (FIPA) negotiations with Indonesia, Madagascar, Tanzania, and, on 7 May 2008, the intent to conduct Strategic Environmental Assessments of FIPAs with Madagascar and Tanzania.⁶⁵³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its comprehensive initiatives to further North-South cooperation in extractive industries and its failure to implement previously drafted recommendations on CSR.

Analyst: Valentine Nichita

France: 0

France has partially complied with its raw materials commitment.

As part of the Africa-EU Action Plan 2008-2010, announced at the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, Portugal on 8 December 2007, France agreed to continue its support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).⁶⁵⁴ France has consistently provided political leadership and economic support for EITI proceedings.⁶⁵⁵ As part of the EITI, France has provided macroeconomic aid and assistance for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a mineral-rich African nation.⁶⁵⁶ The French Foreign Ministry stressed the need for “encouraging the implementation of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)” in the DRC and supported DRC participation in the Kimberley Process.⁶⁵⁷ On 24 and 25 August 2007, France also participated in an EITI program to spread best practices in the raw materials sectors of the Chadian economy.⁶⁵⁸

On 18 February 2008, a draft resolution calling for greater transparency in the extractive industries was introduced at the United Nations General Assembly. One of the nations lending its support to the draft was France. The resolution also calls on countries not already members of the EITI to consider joining the Initiative, and recommends that UN agencies support member-states in their implementation of EITI programs.⁶⁵⁹

During a state visit to South Africa, on 28 February 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy and South African President Thabo Mbeki jointly agreed to further French company involvement in the development of the South African energy sector.⁶⁶⁰

⁶⁵² Canada-Panama Exploratory Discussions Towards Possible Free Trade Agreement Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/panama.aspx?lang=en>>

⁶⁵³ Highlights – Archives 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/what.aspx?lang=en>>

⁶⁵⁴ DRC ready to embark on next phase of EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.eitransparency.org/node/306>>

⁶⁵⁵ Supporting Countries, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 23 September 2007. Date of Access 19 January 2008. <<http://eitransparency.org/supporters/countries>>

⁶⁵⁶ Framework Partnership Document- Democratic Republic of Congo (2007-2011), Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development_2108/french-policy_2589/aid-instruments_2674/framework-partnership-documents_2675/framework-partnership-document-france-democratic-republic-of-congo-2007-2011_9498.html?var_recherche=eiti#sommaire_9>

⁶⁵⁷ Framework Partnership Document- Democratic Republic of Congo (2007-2011), Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development_2108/french-policy_2589/aid-instruments_2674/framework-partnership-documents_2675/framework-partnership-document-france-democratic-republic-of-congo-2007-2011_9498.html?var_recherche=eiti#sommaire_9>

⁶⁵⁸ EITI Workshop held in Chad, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 24 August 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://eitransparency.org/node/255>>

⁶⁵⁹ UN Resolution on the EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.eitransparency.org/document/unresolution>>

⁶⁶⁰ Sarkozy to talk energy in South Africa, France24 (Paris) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.france24.com/en/20080228-sarkozy-talks-energy-south-africa-france-Mbeki-electricity&navi=MONDE>>

On 10 April 2008, in an interview from the Second EU-Central Asia troika, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner revealed that French firms such as Bouygues and Total have established a commercial presence in Turkmenistan. The goal of the companies is to train local workers and to develop natural resources industries while respecting environmental standards.⁶⁶¹

French cooperation on issues pertaining to the extractive industries is also conducted by the French Development Agency (AFD). The AFD supports energy initiatives in China in an attempt to prevent import over-dependency in the region and to develop sustainable energy practices.⁶⁶²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for the progress it has made in addressing the various components of the Raw Materials commitment.

Analyst: Roland Xing

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its raw materials commitment.

In October 2007, the Federal Government of Germany financed a pilot project designed to establish Certified Trading Chains (CTC) in mineral production in cooperation with the World Bank.⁶⁶³ CTC is an instrument to implement ethical standards and transparency in the extraction and processing of minerals.⁶⁶⁴

On 13-14 December 2007, an international conference on “Transparency in the Extractive Sector” was held in Berlin, Germany.⁶⁶⁵ It was designed to allow high-level representatives from politics, industry, academia, and civil society to contribute their experience from projects in industrialized, emerging, and developing countries to panel discussions and workshops.⁶⁶⁶ The aim of the conference was to increase the transparency of payments in connection with the extraction of oil, gas, and other raw materials so that the revenues would flow into public budgets used to combat poverty.⁶⁶⁷ Participants also focused attention on certification systems as important instruments contributing to greater transparency in the extraction, trade and processing of raw materials, the reduction of environmental pollution, and the observance of social standards.⁶⁶⁸ Erich Stather, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Dr. Bernd Pfaffenbach, G8 Sherpa to the Federal Chancellor and State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi) presided over the conference.⁶⁶⁹

⁶⁶¹ Interview: French Foreign Minister Speaks on EU-Central Asia, Turkmenistan-France Relations, News Central Asia (Ashgabat, Turkmenistan) 10 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.newscentralasia.net/Articles-and-Reports/266.html>>

⁶⁶² L'AFD en Chine : Maîtriser l'énergie pour un Développement durable, Agence française de développement (Paris) Date of Access : 19 January 2007. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/activite/Energie/pid/964>>

⁶⁶³ Certified Trading Chains in Mineral Production, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Berlin) October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <http://www.transparency-extractive-sector-conference-2007.info/downloads/en/071001_WaB121_CTCconcept.pdf>

⁶⁶⁴ Certified Trading Chains in Mineral Production, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Berlin) October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <http://www.transparency-extractive-sector-conference-2007.info/downloads/en/071001_WaB121_CTCconcept.pdf>

⁶⁶⁵ Transparency in the Extractive Sector Conference, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Berlin) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <<http://www.transparency-extractive-sector-conference-2007.info/en/Default.htm>>

⁶⁶⁶ Transparency in the Extractive Sector Conference, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Berlin) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <<http://www.transparency-extractive-sector-conference-2007.info/en/Default.htm>>

⁶⁶⁷ Transparency in the Extractive Sector Conference, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Berlin) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <<http://www.transparency-extractive-sector-conference-2007.info/en/Default.htm>>

⁶⁶⁸ Transparency in the Extractive Sector Conference, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Berlin) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <<http://www.transparency-extractive-sector-conference-2007.info/en/Default.htm>>

⁶⁶⁹ Transparency in the Extractive Sector Conference, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Berlin) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2007. <<http://www.transparency-extractive-sector-conference-2007.info/en/Default.htm>>

At the conclusion of the Transparency in the Extractive Sector Conference, State Secretary Erich Stather noted that “in many countries, commodity export earnings have had an almost paradoxical impact: more social conflicts, impoverishment of broad masses of the population, even war-like disputes.”⁶⁷⁰ Secretary Stather then stressed the need to support transparency initiatives like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).⁶⁷¹ However, no definite goals, timelines, or funding commitments were announced.

The German Association for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), under the aegis of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), also pledged €1 million in bilateral aid to strengthen governance in the extractive industries in countries of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). The project, approved in November 2007 and employing means such as advisory services, networking and financial contributions, is currently in the implementation phase.⁶⁷²

On 18 February 2008, a draft resolution calling for greater transparency in the extractive industries was introduced at the United Nations General Assembly. One of the nations lending its support to the draft was Germany. The resolution also calls on countries not already members of the EITI to consider joining the Initiative, and recommends that UN agencies support member-states in their implementation of EITI programs.⁶⁷³

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for the progress it has made in addressing the various components of the Raw Materials commitment.

Analyst: Valentine Nichita

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its raw materials commitments.

On 25 June 2007, Italy highlighted the benefits of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Kimberly Process at a Security Council session convened to discuss the exploitation of natural resources in areas of conflict.⁶⁷⁴

As a member of the European Community, the 2007 Brussels Plenary session of the Kimberly Process recognized Italy “for its efforts as chair to strengthen the international implementation of the Kimberly Process.”⁶⁷⁵ Three new members were added at the Brussels Plenary session in November of 2007, including Turkey, Liberia and the Republic of Congo.⁶⁷⁶

On 18 February 2008, a draft resolution calling for greater transparency in the extractive industries was introduced at the United Nations General Assembly. One of the nations lending its support to the draft was Italy. The resolution also calls on countries not already members of the EITI to consider joining the Initiative, and recommends that UN agencies support member-states in their implementation of EITI programs.⁶⁷⁷

⁶⁷⁰ Conference: Transparency in the Extractive Sector, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/december/pm_20071214_151.html>

⁶⁷¹ Conference: Transparency in the Extractive Sector, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/december/pm_20071214_151.html>

⁶⁷² Strengthening of Governance in Extractive Industries, Central Africa, U4 Anti Corruption Resource Center (Oslo) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.u4.no/projects/project.cfm?id=800>>

⁶⁷³ UN Resolution on the EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.eitransparency.org/document/unresolution>>

⁶⁷⁴ Security Council Underscores Need For Peacekeeping Mandates To Consider Helping States Prevent Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources from Fuelling Conflict, United Nations (New York) 25 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2007/sc9060.doc.htm>>

⁶⁷⁵ 2007 Kimberly Process Communique, The Kimberly Process (Brussels) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.kimberleyprocess.com/download/getfile/678>>

⁶⁷⁶ Kimberly Process Reviews Progress during 2007, The Kimberly Process (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.kimberleyprocess.com/download/getfile/691>>

⁶⁷⁷ UN Resolution on the EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.eitransparency.org/document/unresolution>>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of concrete initiatives on the issue of transparency in extractive industries.

Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on raw materials.

On 23 August 2007, Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry H.E. Akira Amari attended the 4th ASEAN+3 (China, Japan and Korea) Energy Meeting in Singapore, where member states agreed to “promote mutual understanding of the oil markets in a bid to encourage freer trade of oil.” Members also supported the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI), which advocates transparency in oil extraction and sales.⁶⁷⁸ Minister Amari, along with other Ministers from China and Korea, acknowledged the mutual dependence of the three nations with regard to natural gas.⁶⁷⁹ The Ministers agreed that discussions on natural gas issues should be in an atmosphere of transparency and on a basis of mutual trust and respect, so as to ensure an open, efficient, and transparent investment climate.⁶⁸⁰ The Ministers also requested assistance from the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) and the ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE) for ASEAN+3 countries on the task of preparing a compendium of the natural gas (Coal Bed Methane) industry, which will provide vital information on doing business in the ASEAN+3 region’s natural gas industry.⁶⁸¹

On 23 August 2007, Minister Amari also held a meeting in Singapore with the Hon. Harry Duynhoven, Associate Minister for Energy of New Zealand, on the occasion of the First East Asia Summit Energy Ministers Meeting.⁶⁸² Both parties communicated the importance of bilateral cooperation on petroleum stocks, bearing in mind Article 3 of the Annex to the Agreement on an International Energy Program.⁶⁸³

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been assisting a four-year project in Poland ending in June 2008.⁶⁸⁴ The aim of the project is to establish an Energy Conservation Technology Center with the capacity to provide energy conservation training, energy audit services, public information services, and other services to industry.⁶⁸⁵ Four experts are currently on long-term assignments in Poland and Japan also plans to send experts on short-term assignments.⁶⁸⁶

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its inactivity in promoting transparency in extractive industries.

Analysts: Molly Jung and Dasha Frolova

⁶⁷⁸ 4th ASEAN+3 (China, Japan, and Korea) Ministers on Energy Meeting Singapore, 23 August 2007, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 24 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/PressRelease/070823JointMinisterialStatements.pdf>>
⁶⁷⁹ 4th ASEAN+3 (China, Japan, and Korea) Ministers on Energy Meeting Singapore, 23 August 2007, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 24 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/PressRelease/070823JointMinisterialStatements.pdf>>
⁶⁸⁰ 4th ASEAN+3 (China, Japan, and Korea) Ministers on Energy Meeting Singapore, 23 August 2007, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 24 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/PressRelease/070823JointMinisterialStatements.pdf>>
⁶⁸¹ 4th ASEAN+3 (China, Japan, and Korea) Ministers on Energy Meeting Singapore, 23 August 2007, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 24 August 2007. Date of access: 9 January 2008.

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/PressRelease/070823JointMinisterialStatements.pdf>>
⁶⁸² Joint Statement between the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the Associate Minister for Energy of New Zealand on Cooperation in the field of Petroleum Stocks, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 23 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/20070823002/03_eng.pdf>

⁶⁸³ Joint Statement between the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the Associate Minister for Energy of New Zealand on Cooperation in the field of Petroleum Stocks, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 23 August 2007. Date of access: 9 January 2008. <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/20070823002/03_eng.pdf>

⁶⁸⁴ The Project on Poland-Japan Energy Conservation Technology Center, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/ener/poland.html>>

⁶⁸⁵ The Project on Poland-Japan Energy Conservation Technology Center, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo). Date of access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/ener/poland.html>>

⁶⁸⁶ The Project on Poland-Japan Energy Conservation Technology Center, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo). Date of access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/ener/poland.html>>

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment on Raw Materials.

Russia pursues a policy of open partnership with developing countries on issues of mining, processing and trading of minerals. On 20 September 2007, meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq Khoshiyar Zibari, Russian Minister of Industry and Energy Khristenko pointed out important directions of cooperation, among which are oil and gas, infrastructure, and science and technology development.⁶⁸⁷ According to Minister Khristenko, active partnership and new projects in the sphere of minerals processing are also planned between China and Russia.⁶⁸⁸

At the end of June 2007, the Ministers responsible for fuel and energy development in the framework of The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) met in Moscow. Representatives created the SCO Energy Club for further partnership and informational exchange development.⁶⁸⁹ The goal of this new framework is the efficient and timely dissemination of information about energy production, consumption and transit among governments, businesspeople and the financial markets, thereby increasing transparency of energy flows.⁶⁹⁰

At their joint meeting on 29 June 2007, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky and Deputy Minister of Oil of Iran developed a partnership of companies from Russia and Iran in the sphere of oil, gas and coal industry. Iran declared its interest in Russian equipment for Iranian mines. The Russian state company Gazprom declared that it is ready to collaborate with the Iranian gas industry to increase its efficiency.⁶⁹¹

On 6-7 May 2008, Minister Khristenko and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Kazakhstan Sauat Minbaev discussed partnership in the sphere of fuel and energy, as well as future investments in oil projects in Russia, Kazakhstan and third countries.⁶⁹²

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its financial and technical assistance, and aid for capacity building to developing nations in the extractive industries.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

UK: 0

The UK has partially complied with the raw materials commitments of the Heiligendamm Summit.

The UK is a founding member of the Extractive Energy Transparency Initiative (EITI), and was a sponsoring country of the initiative.⁶⁹³ The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) continues its engagement in developing countries and has several ongoing financial commitments with other nations to emphasize the importance of energy transparency and commitment to EITI objectives.

⁶⁸⁷ Not from the very beginning, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 20 September 2007. Date of access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/179>>

⁶⁸⁸ East window of opportunities, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 10 July 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/171>>

⁶⁸⁹ The SCO Energy Club will appear, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/168>>

⁶⁹⁰ The SCO Energy Club will appear, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/168>>

⁶⁹¹ 21 Azar 1386 of the Solar Hijra Calendar, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/190>>

⁶⁹² Moscow-Astana, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/206>>

⁶⁹³ Supporting Countries, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 23 September 2007. Date of Access 19 January 2008. <<http://eitransparency.org/supporters/countries>>

A Department for International Development (DFID) press release states that “[i]mproving the management of natural resource exploitation for the benefit of all the DRC [Democratic Republic of Congo]’s people” is a priority.⁶⁹⁴ The Department does not, however, give specific details of cooperation between the UK and the DRC on the issue of transparency in the extractive sector. DFID also has ongoing, long-term development projects in China, with a projected duration from 2006-2011, specifically addressing the need to “engage” China in EITI goals.⁶⁹⁵

On 8 December 2007, at the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, the UK reaffirmed its support for good governance in the extractive sector. The Africa-EU Action Plan 2008-2010, which was endorsed at the Summit, signaled an intention to “promote transparency in the management of natural resources and conduct a dialogue on relevant international initiatives such as the EITI.”⁶⁹⁶

Concerns over the efficiency of the current system of encouraging transparency in the extractive industries may stall British progress on implementing the EITI and similar initiatives. In a November 2007 review of British Strategic Exports Controls, representatives of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Trade, Industry and Development recommended that the government postpone plans to expand its anti-corruption and transparency-based export controls until auditors had assessed whether or not they were indeed capable of preventing illegal dealings.⁶⁹⁷ The auditors suggested that it was too difficult to determine whether or not a deal was corrupt ex-ante and that sufficient evidence for the imposition of the export controls was only apparent after the completion of the transaction.⁶⁹⁸

On 18 February 2008, a draft resolution calling for greater transparency in the extractive industries was introduced at the United Nations General Assembly. One of the nations lending its support to the draft was the United Kingdom. The resolution also calls on countries not already members of the EITI to consider joining the Initiative, and recommends that UN agencies support member-states in their implementation of EITI programs.⁶⁹⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of concrete action on the issue of transparency in the extractive industries.

Analyst: Roland Xing

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment on raw materials. No new developments have been recorded since the Interim Compliance Report was released in February 2008.

Assistant Secretary for Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs Daniel S. Sullivan Assistant Secretary Sullivan praised the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in his speech on 26 September 2007 in Washington, D.C., noting that the “EITI is an important part of fighting kleptocracy.”⁷⁰⁰ He

⁶⁹⁴ “Country Profiles: Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo”, Department for International Development (London) March 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/congo.asp>>

⁶⁹⁵ “China: Country Assistance Plan”, Department for International Development (London) March 2006. Date of Access: 19 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/china-cap-short.pdf>>

⁶⁹⁶ First Action Plan (2008-2010) For the Implementation of the Africa-EU strategic partnership, European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007.

<http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010_en.pdf#zoom=100>

⁶⁹⁷ Response of the Secretaries of State for Defence, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, International Development and Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <[http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/FCO%20Command%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/FCO%20Command%20(2).pdf)>

⁶⁹⁸ Response of the Secretaries of State for Defence, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, International Development and Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <[http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/FCO%20Command%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/FCO%20Command%20(2).pdf)>

⁶⁹⁹ UN Resolution on the EITI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.eitransparency.org/document/unresolution>>

⁷⁰⁰ Developing an Anti-Corruption Program for SME’s: Role of USG Agencies, International Financial Institutions, and NGO’s, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<<http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/rm/2007/93237.htm>>

explained that the EITI is in line with President Bush's national strategy to internationalize efforts against kleptocracy and "enablers" of kleptocracy.⁷⁰¹

On 16 August 2007, in Baku, Azerbaijan, Assistant Secretary Sullivan delivered a speech in which he highlighted the importance of maintaining a good relationship with Azerbaijan in the energy sector. Assistant Secretary Sullivan and his Azeri counterpart Minister Sharifov launched The Economic Partnership Commission (EPC) in February 2007, which intends to deepen economic and commercial engagement between the two countries and to facilitate oil exports to a wider market.⁷⁰² The EPC seeks to ensure Azerbaijan's continued and sustainable development, wise use of its energy resources and revenues, and successful transition toward a market economy.⁷⁰³ The EPC encourages Azerbaijan to diversify its economy and use oil revenue for sustainable ends. It also addresses development in both the oil and non-energy sector.⁷⁰⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of the EITI and related initiatives in developing countries.

Analyst: Molly Jung

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on raw materials. Not only have EU representatives made numerous statements regarding transparency and good governance, but there has also been progress in "reducing barriers to investment and trade."⁷⁰⁵

As chair of the Kimberley Process in 2007, the European Commission was recognized "for its efforts as chair to strengthen the international implementation of the Kimberly Process."⁷⁰⁶ Turkey, Liberia and the Republic of Congo were added as new members at the Brussels Plenary session in November of 2007.⁷⁰⁷ In addition, as chair, the EU brought greater transparency to the Kimberley Process through the publication of diamond production and trade statistics.⁷⁰⁸

In October 2007, the EU sponsored a technical conference to enhance the traceability of diamonds in West Africa. As a result of this conference, "progress to develop 'footprints' [size-frequency distribution diagrams] for West African diamond production" has been made.⁷⁰⁹

On 8 December 2007 at the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, the EU reaffirmed its support for good governance in the extractive sector. The Africa-EU Action Plan 2008-2010, which was endorsed at the Summit, signaled an intention to "promote transparency in the management of natural resources and conduct a dialogue on relevant international initiatives such as the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)."⁷¹⁰

⁷⁰¹ Developing an Anti-Corruption Program for SME's: Role of USG Agencies, International Financial Institutions, and NGO's, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/rm/2007/93237.htm>>

⁷⁰² Economic Engagement: Building the U.S.-Azerbaijan Relationship, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/rm/2007/91369.htm>>

⁷⁰³ Economic Engagement: Building the U.S.-Azerbaijan Relationship, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/rm/2007/91369.htm>>

⁷⁰⁴ Economic Engagement: Building the U.S.-Azerbaijan Relationship, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/rm/2007/91369.htm>>

⁷⁰⁵ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/q8-2007-economy.html>>

⁷⁰⁶ 2007 Kimberly Process Communiqué, The Kimberley Process (Brussels) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.kimberleyprocess.com/download/getfile/678>>

⁷⁰⁷ Kimberley Process Reviews Progress during 2007, The Kimberley Process (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.kimberleyprocess.com/download/getfile/691>>

⁷⁰⁸ Kimberley Process Reviews Progress during 2007, The Kimberley Process (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.kimberleyprocess.com/download/getfile/691>>

⁷⁰⁹ Kimberley Process Reviews Progress during 2007, The Kimberley Process (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <<http://www.kimberleyprocess.com/download/getfile/691>>

⁷¹⁰ First Action Plan (2008-2010) For the Implementation of the Africa-EU strategic partnership, European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007.

On 23 November 2007, the European Union and the Southern African Development Community signed an interim Economic Partnership Agreement which allows for “100% liberalization by value by the EU as of 1 January 2008,” including raw materials.⁷¹¹ On 16 December 2007, the EU and the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM) launched an initial Economic Partnership Agreement that will eliminate 90.7% of tariff lines between the two entities over the next 25 years, including tariffs on raw materials.⁷¹²

On 12 May 2008, the EU demonstrated its commitment to removing trade barriers and providing technical assistance with respect to raw materials by granting CARIFORUM US\$2.25 million in order to support renewable energy and cleaner extraction of raw materials. The program “aims to improve energy access through the removal of barriers to renewable energy use, thereby fostering its commercialisation and development.”⁷¹³

The EU is also seeking to improve and expand its efforts through dialogue and the exchange of ideas. On 14 February 2008, under the EU Technical Assistance Information Exchange Unit (TAIEX), the EU held a workshop with focused discussion addressing “sustainability issues in the EU and global raw materials supply as well as capacity building issues in the EU and in developing countries.”⁷¹⁴

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive action on transparency in extractive industries.

Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

<http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010_en.pdf#zoom=100>

⁷¹¹ Update: Interim Economic Partnership Agreements, Office of External Trade (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/november/tradoc_136959.pdf>

⁷¹² Update: Interim Economic Partnership Agreements, Office of External Trade (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/november/tradoc_136959.pdf>

⁷¹³ Caribbean Receives US\$ 2.25M Grant from European Commission to Support Renewable Energy, Jamaican Information Service (Kingston) 12 May 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://news.caribseek.com/Jamaica/article_65324.shtml>

⁷¹⁴ EU Non-Energy Raw Materials Initiative, EuroGeoSurveys (Brussels) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <http://www.eurogeosurveys.org/assets/files/news/2008/February/TAIEX_sessions_presentations_02.2008_Brussels.pdf>

7. Corruption [115]

Commitment

“We are committed to full implementation of their obligations under existing international agreements created to combat corruption, particularly those of the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).”⁷¹⁵

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

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

Background

Cognizant of the problems that corruption presents to economic growth and global stability, at Evian the G8 committed to: strengthening the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention; concluding the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC); and supporting the accelerated ratification of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCATOC). Most G8 states, however, have slowly come to ratify the UNCAC. As of the St. Petersburg Summit, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and the European Union had all failed to do so. In October 2007, Canada ratified the UNCAC.⁷¹⁶ Shortly thereafter, at the St. Petersburg Summit, Italy became the second-to-last member to ratify the UNCATOC. Japan has signed but not ratified the treaty.

The G8 has also pledged to encourage partner countries and companies, both in the private and public sectors, to disclose pertinent information to various International Financial Institutions (IFIs), such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 reiterated its commitment to fighting corruption and improving transparency and accountability in coordination with other relevant actors, and formed compacts with the governments of Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Peru. More recently, the G8 pledged to continue its earlier efforts to promote transparency in public financial management and accountability, including by following through on its 2004 Sea Island commitment to launch four compacts, and its 2005 Gleneagles commitment to increase support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and for countries implementing it.⁷¹⁷

⁷¹⁵ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligidamm/g8-2007-economy.html>>

⁷¹⁶ UN Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 31 October 2003. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>>

⁷¹⁷ Transnational Crime and Corruption, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006compliance_final/14-2006_g8compliance_crime.pdf>

	UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime		UN Convention Against Corruption	
	Signed	Ratified	Signed	Ratified
Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002	21 May 2004	2 Oct 2007
France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002	9 Dec 2003	11 Jul 2005
Germany	12 Dec 2000	14 June 2006	9 Dec 2003	
Italy	12 Dec 2000	2 Aug 2006	9 Dec 2003	
Japan	12 Dec 2000		9 Dec 2003	
Russia	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004	9 Dec 2003	9 May 2006
United Kingdom	14 Dec 2000	9 Feb 2006	9 Dec 2003	9 Feb 2006
United States	13 Dec 2000	3 Nov 2005	9 Dec 2003	30 Oct 2006
European Union	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004	15 Sep 2005	

Team Leader: Aaron Ghobarah

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. The Canadian government ratified the UNCAC and deposited the instrument of ratification on 2 October 2007.⁷¹⁸

The Government of Canada amended the Federal Accountability Act – which serves as Canada’s primary means of combating corruption - to reflect the necessary changes dictated by the UNCAC. On 9 July 2007, the Government of Canada reinforced and improved the role of the Ethics Commissioner.⁷¹⁹ The Canada Elections Act was also altered to include new provisions: “[t]he Government of Canada closed loopholes in the election laws by applying new restrictions on the use of trust funds and the receipt of gifts by candidates for federal political office.”⁷²⁰

Moreover, the Honorable Vic Toews, President of the Treasury Board, declared a new stage in the fight against corruption. On 9 July 2007, a new *Conflict of Interest Act* came into force. “*The Conflict of Interest Act* prohibits ministers from voting on matters related to their personal gain and ensures Parliamentarians focus on the public interest.”⁷²¹ All major Canadian inter-provincial actors participated in developing new statutes and improving existing laws. While on a state visit to Haiti, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper underlined his support for fighting corruption worldwide: “I told him [the Haitian leader] that Canada remains committed to supporting his efforts in this regard, as well as those he is leading to establish good governance and to fight corruption.”⁷²²

On the international stage, Canada has participated in all three of the working groups associated with the UNCAC for 2007.⁷²³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its incorporation of the UNCAC into Canadian law and for its promotion of transparency abroad.

⁷¹⁸ Canada ratifies the United Nations Convention against corruption, Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385475&docnumber=133&bPrint=False&Year=2007&ID=149&Language=E>

⁷¹⁹ Strengthening the role of the Ethics Commissioner. Federal Accountability Act (Ottawa). Date of Access: January 6 2008. <http://www.faa-lfi.gc.ca/fs-fi/16/03fs-fi_e.asp>

⁷²⁰ Banning secret donations to political candidates, Federal Accountability Act (Ottawa). Date of Access: January 6 2008. <http://www.faa-lfi.gc.ca/fs-fi/16/02fs-fi_e.asp>

⁷²¹ New *Conflict of Interest Act* Comes Into Force, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 9 July 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2007. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2007/0709_e.asp>

⁷²² Statement by the PM on his visit to Haiti, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 20 July 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007 <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1766>>

⁷²³ Working Groups established by the conference of the State Parties, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-groups.html>>

Analyst: Igor Puzhevich

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. In addition, France has also been named one of the countries in which the fewest bribes are paid, with less than 1% of French nationals reporting that they have paid a bribe.⁷²⁴

On 19 September 2007, French Minister of Justice Rachida Dati introduced a new bill against corruption.⁷²⁵ The bill, which places French laws in line with international obligations, was adopted on 13 October 2007.⁷²⁶ The new law on corruption allows authorities investigating cases of both corruption and influence peddling to use more enhanced technical methods of surveillance, including the monitoring of goods and people and the use of electronic eavesdropping. The bill's passage now brings French law into line with the requirements of the Penal Convention of the Council of Europe and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.⁷²⁷

On 29-31 August 2007, and again on 1-2 October 2007, French delegates attended the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in Vienna.^{728,729} On 25 September 2007, French President Nicolas Sarkozy spoke at the 62nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly. President Sarkozy issued "a solemn appeal to the United Nations to do more to tackle the corruption which is undermining countries that are suffering and are too poor."⁷³⁰

Between 28 January and 2 February 2008, France attended the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in Nusa Dua, Indonesia.⁷³¹ At the session, France revised a number of draft resolutions to further strengthen anti-corruption legislation.⁷³²

On 3-7 December 2007, French delegates attended the 35th Plenary Meeting of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), where the Permanent Representative of France to the Council of Europe, Bruno Gain, was elected as President of the Statutory Committee.⁷³³ In addition, France was represented at the 36th and 37th Plenary Meeting of GRECO 11-15 February 2008⁷³⁴ and from 31 March 2008 to 4 April 2008⁷³⁵ respectively. On 17 October 2007, French delegates attended the OECD's GOVNET Seminar on Anti-Corruption in Fragile States, where the challenge of tackling corruption in fragile states was identified.

⁷²⁴ One in 10 'forced to pay bribes', BBC News International Edition (London) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7130529.stm>>

⁷²⁵ Rachida Dati a présenté le texte en Conseil des ministres, Ministry of Justice (Paris) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.justice.gouv.fr/index.php?rubrique=10030&article=13141>>

⁷²⁶ Adoption du texte à l'Assemblée Nationale, Ministry of Justice (Paris) 10 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.justice.gouv.fr/index.php?rubrique=10016&ssrubrique=10259&article=13365>>

⁷²⁷ Adoption du texte à l'Assemblée Nationale, Ministry of Justice (Paris) 10 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.justice.gouv.fr/index.php?rubrique=10016&ssrubrique=10259&article=13365>>

⁷²⁸ Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/cosp/WGs/WG1/LOP.pdf>

⁷²⁹ Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/cosp/WGs/WG3/LOP.pdf>

⁷³⁰ Address by French President M. Nicolas Sarkozy at the 62nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-s-speech-to-UN.html?var_recherche=anti-corruption>

⁷³¹ Second Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session2/2ndCOSP-LOP2008.pdf>>

⁷³² Report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its second session, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 27 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session2/V0851339e.pdf>>

⁷³³ 35th Plenary Meeting of GRECO Summary Report, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 4 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2007/Greco\(2007\)25_EN.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2007/Greco(2007)25_EN.pdf)>

⁷³⁴ 36th Plenary Meeting of GRECO Summary Report, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 5 March 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco\(2008\)5E.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco(2008)5E.pdf)>

⁷³⁵ 37th Plenary Meeting of GRECO Summary Report, Group of States Against Corruption (Strasbourg) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco\(2008\)8E.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco(2008)8E.pdf)>

Participants also took stock of donors' interventions on the issue of corruption.⁷³⁶ In addition, at the Tenth Anniversary of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention held in Rome, France was praised for its support of the convention.⁷³⁷

French officials have stated that they would attempt to cut old corrupt ties and promote humanitarian aid and clean governments in Africa.⁷³⁸ On 19 June 2007, French prosecutors launched an investigation into alleged embezzlement by two African leaders: Gabonese President Omar Bongo Ondimba and Congolese leader Denis Sassou Nguesso.⁷³⁹ During his visit to Senegal, President Sarkozy gave an interview to French newspaper *Le Soleil*. President Sarkozy reiterated France's development assistance to Senegal, including aid for the fight against corruption.⁷⁴⁰

On 13 July 2007, Minister Dati announced that "integrated cooperation [in the Mediterranean region], based on a common judicial area is the best answer that we can bring together to corruption, organized crime and terrorism."⁷⁴¹ On 5 February 2008, Minister Dati and the Dutch Minister of Justice, Ernst Hirsch Ballin, signed a memorandum for the creation of a joint investigative team to fight organized crime and terrorism.⁷⁴² On 28 February 2008, President Sarkozy spoke to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, stating France's intention to become directly involved in denouncing corruption and poor governance in Africa.⁷⁴³ Lastly, during a visit to Kabul, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner promised to help Afghanistan battle not only the Taliban but also poverty, corruption and work towards the promotion of good governance.⁷⁴⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its active diplomacy on the issue of corruption and its domestic compliance with UN Conventions.

Analyst: Tatyana Zeljković

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment on corruption made during Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. Germany's compliance is demonstrated by its participation in multiple working groups and seminars in the latter half of 2007. However, Germany must ratify the UNCAC to gain full compliance.

From 29-31 August 2007, Germany participated as a signatory party in the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held by the UNODC.⁷⁴⁵ It also participated in its Intergovernmental Expert Working Groups on Asset Recovery and on Technical

⁷³⁶ Seminar on Anti-corruption in Fragile States: 17 October 2007. Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (Paris) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en_2649_34565_39721604_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁷³⁷ Tenth Anniversary of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention: its Impact and its Achievement. Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (Paris) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/37/0,3343,en_21571361_39316778_39656933_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁷³⁸ Sarkozy's Africa Policy Shift, BBC News International Edition (London) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7014776.stm>>

⁷³⁹ France starts African cash probe, BBC News International Edition (London) 19 June 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/6768197.stm>>

⁷⁴⁰ Interview given by French President M. Nicolas Sarkozy to the Senegalese Newspaper "La Soleil", French Embassy in the United Kingdom (London) 26 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-talks-to-9280.html?var_recherche=anti-corruption>

⁷⁴¹ Une reception sous le signe de l'Europe et de la Méditerranée, Ministry of Justice (Paris) 13 July 2007. Date of Access: 16 December 2007. <<http://www.justice.gouv.fr/index.php?rubrique=10030&article=12866>>

⁷⁴² Lutte contre le terrorisme et la criminalité organisée, Ministry of Justice (Paris) 5 February 2008. Date of access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.justice.gouv.fr/index.php?rubrique=10030&article=14067>>

⁷⁴³ Speech by French President M. Nicolas Sarkozy to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (London) 28 February 2008. Date of access: 29 April 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-s-speech-to-the.html?var_recherche=corruption>

⁷⁴⁴ French, Canadian ministers pledge Afghan support, Reuters (London) 12 April 2008. Date of access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSL12591553>>

⁷⁴⁵ Working Group on the Review of Implementation, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html>>

Assistance held from 27-28 August 2007 and 1-2 October 2007 respectively.^{746 747}

On 5-7 September 2007, Germany participated in several working groups on corruption, including the OECD's 6th Regional Technical Seminar on Asset Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance held in Bali, Indonesia. Germany participated in this conference under the auspices of its UNCAC project. The prime focus of this project is "contributing to mainstreaming the UN Convention Against Corruption in development cooperation." The project's activities are country-specific and aim to "not only complement efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) ..., but also link with regional initiatives such as the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative Asia and Pacific, cooperate with the OECD Govnet, partner with the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, the Basel Institute on Governance, and support the activities of Transparency International."⁷⁴⁸

On 7 September 2007, the German Association for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) released a background paper, "Making Technical Assistance Work: The German UNCAC Project," at the aforementioned Regional Technical Seminar. The GTZ reiterated its commitment to promote "the key provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption" and to "support the capacity of developing countries and countries in transition to prevent and combat corruption as well as to assist them in meeting their needs for the implementation of the Convention."⁷⁴⁹ "The Steering Group meeting is to be followed by an international seminar on asset recovery organized for the Initiative by the Indonesian Anti-Corruption Commission in cooperation with UNODC, the Basel Institute on Governance and sponsored by Germany, the Asia Foundation, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the United States Department of State. The German UNCAC project stands ready to sponsor similar events for African and Latin American countries in 2008, thereby responding to the increasing need for supporting capacities in partner countries for asset recovery and mutual legal assistance."⁷⁵⁰

On 22 October 2007, the GTZ, in conjunction with the Bertelsmann Foundation engaged in a "hitherto unique" study on Corporate Social Responsibility presented in Berlin. The study is entitled "The CSR Navigator – Public Policies in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe." It was an attempt to enhance public-private cooperation in order to battle corporate corruption and help companies meet their social obligations.⁷⁵¹

On 30 November 2007, Germany, under the aegis of its Federal Foreign Office, hosted the G8 Conference on the Rule of Law held in Berlin, in cooperation with the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ). The conference witnessed discussion on issues of "sustainable economic and civil society development as well as legislation and administration."⁷⁵²

On 22 January 2008, The GTZ in association with Forum for Latin America, Berlin and Transparency International, conducted a seminar on Fighting Corruption and Promoting Good Governance in Latin

⁷⁴⁶ Working Group on Asset Recovery, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group2.html>

⁷⁴⁷ Working Group on Technical Assistance, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group3.html>

⁷⁴⁸ Implementing the UN Convention against Corruption- Making Technical Assistance work:

The German UNCAC Project, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (Berlin) August 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008.

<http://www.baselgovernance.org/fileadmin/docs/pdfs/Bali/Dedo_Geinitz.pdf>

⁷⁴⁹ Making Technical Assistance work: The German UNCAC Project, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (Berlin) 10 August 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <http://www.u4.no/pdf/?file=/themes/uncac/documents/GER-UNCAC-Project_GTZ.pdf>

⁷⁵⁰ Implementing the UN Convention against Corruption- Making Technical Assistance work:

The German UNCAC Project, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (Berlin) August 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008.

<http://www.baselgovernance.org/fileadmin/docs/pdfs/Bali/Dedo_Geinitz.pdf>

⁷⁵¹ Study: The CSR Navigator – Public Policies in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (Berlin) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<<http://www.gtz.de/en/presse/21396.html>>

⁷⁵² G8 Conference on the Rule of Law, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (Berlin) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.gtz.de/en/aktuell/21779.html>>

America in Berlin. The discussion focused “on the political and societal context, challenges as well as possible actions and initiatives to tackle the issue of corruption in the region.”⁷⁵³

Germany fared relatively well in Transparency International's 2007 Progress Report on Enforcement of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, although areas of inadequacy persist.⁷⁵⁴ Germany demonstrated the political will to prosecute major multinationals and to initiate a substantially higher number of investigations in 2007. However, despite satisfactory levels of coordination and supervision, Germany has failed to institutionalize a centralized national office or unit for foreign bribery enforcement. Its allocation of financial and human resources for foreign bribery enforcement and its statutory and legal measures to affirm corporate criminal liability have also been deemed unsatisfactory.⁷⁵⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of transparency abroad. Germany's progress towards this commitment is hindered by the fact that as of May 2008, it has not yet ratified the UNCAC.⁷⁵⁶

Analyst: Elliot DeSouza

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. Despite attending a number of anti-corruption conferences and bilateral meetings, Italy has yet to ratify the UNCAC.⁷⁵⁷

On 30 June 2007, Italy became the 45th member of the GRECO, confirming its commitment to fighting corruption.⁷⁵⁸ Italy attended the 34th and 35th Plenary Meetings on 19 October 2007,⁷⁵⁹ 3-7 December 2007,⁷⁶⁰ 11-15 February 2008,⁷⁶¹ and from 31 March to 4 April 2008.⁷⁶² In addition, on 29-31 August 2007 and 1-2 October 2007, Italian delegates attended the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and on Technical Assistance in Vienna.⁷⁶³

From 28 January to 2 February 2008, Italy attended the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in Nusa Dua, Indonesia.⁷⁶⁴ On 4 October 2007, Italian Minister of the Interior

⁷⁵³ Fighting Corruption and Promoting Good Governance in Latin America, Transparency International (Berlin) 22 January 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008

<http://www.transparency.org/news_room/events/2008/2008_01_22_governance_latin_america>

⁷⁵⁴ Arme Familien - auch in reichen Ländern - leiden am meisten unter Bestechung, Transparency International (Berlin) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<http://www.transparency.de/fileadmin/pdfs/Korruptionsindices/PM_uebersetzt_Poor_families_TI.pdf>

⁷⁵⁵ Progress Report 07: Enforcement of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, Transparency International (Berlin) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008.

<http://www.transparency.org/content/download/21619/314761/file/3rd_OECD_progress_report_07.pdf>

⁷⁵⁶ Fact Sheet on Stolen Asset Recovery, The World Bank (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:21475797~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html>>

⁷⁵⁷ United Nations Convention against Corruption: Signatories. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 24 December 2007. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>>

⁷⁵⁸ Italy becomes 45th member of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 2 July 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

<[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/news/News\(20070702\)PressReleaseItalia45thmember_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/news/News(20070702)PressReleaseItalia45thmember_en.asp)>

⁷⁵⁹ Calendar of GRECO meetings, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/meetings/calendar2007_en.asp>

⁷⁶⁰ Doppio Impegno Internazionale per l'Alto Commissario Anticorruzione, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_614/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁶¹ 36th Plenary Meeting of GRECO Summary Report, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 5 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco\(2008\)5E.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco(2008)5E.pdf)>

⁷⁶² 37th Plenary Meeting of GRECO, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco\(2008\)8E.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco(2008)8E.pdf)>

⁷⁶³ Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/cosp/WGs/WG1/LOP.pdf>

⁷⁶⁴ Second Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session2/2ndCOSP-LOP2008.pdf>>

Giuliano Amato attended the 7th Regional Ministerial Conference on Illegal Migration, Organized Crime, Corruption and Terrorism in Brdo, Slovenia.⁷⁶⁵ On 17 October 2007, Italian delegates attended the GOVNET Seminar on Anti-Corruption in Fragile States, where the challenge of tackling corruption in fragile states was discussed.⁷⁶⁶

On 21 November 2007, the Italian Government and the OECD Working Group on Bribery hosted the Tenth Anniversary of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Rome. The Working Group raised awareness of progress on implementation of and continued commitment to the convention.⁷⁶⁷ On 4-7 December 2007 and on 18-21 March 2008, Italy attended the Paris Plenary of the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transaction, created by the OECD.^{768,769} On 7-8 February 2008, Italy attended the meeting for the third phase of the European Pool against Organized Crime (E-POC III), a project co-financed by the European Commission and promoted by Eurojust.⁷⁷⁰

On 13 June 2007, the High Commissioner met with a delegation from Macedonia in order to assist in aligning their anti-corruption policies with those of the European Union.⁷⁷¹ On 25 July 2007, then Italian Foreign Minister Massimo D'Alema also met with Montenegrin Foreign Minister Milan Rocen.⁷⁷² The two ministers signed a Cooperation Agreement aimed at intensifying bilateral relations in preventing organized crime, illegal trafficking and money laundering.⁷⁷³ On 9 November 2007, anti-corruption High Commissioner Achille Serra received a German delegation to exchange information on measures for combating corruption.⁷⁷⁴ On 12 November 2007, High Commissioner Serra met with Serbian Minister of Justice Dušan Petrović to discuss anti-corruption policies.⁷⁷⁵ On 27 March 2008, Vincenzo Grimaldi replaced Achille Serra as the High Commissioner for the Combat against and Prevention of Corruption.⁷⁷⁶ On 10 April 2008, the new High Commissioner received a Chinese delegation with the aim of exchanging information on the activities of both countries in combating corruption.⁷⁷⁷

⁷⁶⁵ Brdo: VII conferenza sull'immigrazione, la criminalità, la corruzione e il terrorismo, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 4 October 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_575/302/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁶⁶ Seminar on Anti-corruption in Fragile States: 17 October 2007. Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (Paris) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en_2649_34565_39721604_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁷⁶⁷ Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

<http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en_21571361_39316778_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁷⁶⁸ OSCE: Presentato il Rapporto Italia in Materia di Lotta alla Corruzione, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 22 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_755/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁶⁹ Doppio Impegno Internazionale per l'Alto Commissario Anticorruzione, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_614/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁷⁰ Lotta alla Corruzione: Impegni Internazionali per l'Alto Commissario Anticorruzione, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 11 February 2008. Date of access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_705/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁷¹ Lotta alla Corruzione: Gemmellaggio Italia-Macedonia, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 13 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_487/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁷² Minister D'Alema meets with the foreign Minister of Montenegro, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 July 2007. Date of Access: 24 December 2007.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/News/2007/07/20070724DalemaRocen>

⁷⁷³ Minister D'Alema meets with Foreign Minister of the Republic of Montenegro, Milan Rocen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 July 2007. Date of Access: 24 December 2007.

<<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Ministero/Ministro/Comunicati/2007/07/20070725DalemaRocen>>

⁷⁷⁴ Lotta alla Corruzione: Incontro di Studio Italia-Germania, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 9 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_601/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁷⁵ L'Alto Commissario Incontro il Ministro della Giustizia Serbo, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_602/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁷⁶ Anticorruzione: Si è insediato il nuovo Alto Commissario, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_754/353/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁷⁷ Lotta alla Corruzione: Incontro di Studio Italia-Cina, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 10 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_759/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

Domestically, High Commissioner Serra has implemented a number of anti-corruption policies which include: the creation of a toll-free hotline urging citizens to denounce any abuses within the public administration; and the launching of a number of initiatives promoting transparency within the government.⁷⁷⁸ The High Commissioner was involved in the creation of the Fight Against Corruption in Europe (FACE) project, which studies corruption levels in several countries.⁷⁷⁹ Furthermore, the Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the 2007 *Comunitaria* law, which implements the decisions of the framework of European police and judiciary with regards to criminal matters, including corruption within the private sector.⁷⁸⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of transparency at home and abroad. Italy's progress towards this commitment is hindered by the fact that as of May 2008, it has not yet ratified the UNCAC.

Analyst: Tatyana Zeljković

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

In early 2008, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the OECD published their joint annual Anti-Corruption Initiative Report for 2007. The Report contains a summary of anti-corruption activities undertaken by Asia-Pacific governments and other groups in 2007. The Report also reviews national policies and proposals for future anti-corruption plans. Japan is among the 27 countries whose policies are reviewed in the Report. The Report notes that Japan has "renewed and deepened its financial support of the program."⁷⁸¹ However, there is no specific indication of how Japan will implement the aforementioned strategies and or of Japan's engagement with the program.

According to the OECD's most recent review of extradition treaties in the Asia-Pacific Region, nearly all agreements to which Japan is party - with respect to the extradition of individuals for corruption - are based on domestic legislation.⁷⁸² The only international treaty governing extradition on charges of corruption to which Japan is party is the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. There is no evidence that extradition treaties between Japan and other nations have been affected by the UNCAC.⁷⁸³

On 3-5 September 2007, Japan attended the 10th Steering Group Meeting of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific, held in Bali, Indonesia.⁷⁸⁴ From 28 January-2 February 2008, Japan was also present at the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia.⁷⁸⁵

⁷⁷⁸ Lotta alla Corruzione: I Primi 4 Mesi dell'Alto Commissario Achille Serra, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 28 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_627/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁷⁹ Conferenza Stampa di Presentazione del Progetto "FACE", High Commission for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 11 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_746/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁸⁰ Comunitaria 2007: Sí a Reato Corruzione Privata, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 20 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_711/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁷⁸¹ Supporting the fight against corruption in Asia and the Pacific, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 27 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/42/40485068.pdf>>

⁷⁸² Extradition Arrangements within Asia-Pacific, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) September 2007. Date of Access: 27 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/49/10/39356136.pdf>>

⁷⁸³ Extradition Arrangements within Asia-Pacific, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) September 2007. Date of Access: 27 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/49/10/39356136.pdf>>

⁷⁸⁴ 10th Steering Group Meeting of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/10/39350445.pdf>>

⁷⁸⁵ Second Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session2/2ndCOSP-LOP2008.pdf>>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. Japan's progress towards this commitment is hindered by the fact that as of May 2008, it has not yet ratified the UNCAC.

Analysts: Jack (Jie) Dong and Arina Shadrikova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

In June 2007, the Federal Bailiff Service opened a hotline as a part of a program to help combat corruption and bribery within the Service.⁷⁸⁶ In July 2007, the Government Administrative Reform Commission approved the Full Model Program to Fight Corruption in the executive branch of the state at both regional and federal levels.⁷⁸⁷ In September 2007, then Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov declared the fight against corruption to be one of the government's priorities. He proposed to pass anti-corruption laws and to create a commission dedicated to the fight against corruption.⁷⁸⁸

In the latter half of 2007, Andrey Mylov and deputy Gennady Yartsev - both representing the Head of Personnel at the Central Office of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade - were arrested and replaced for accepting bribes.⁷⁸⁹ Additionally, on 10 July 2007, fourteen lawmakers and the former speaker of the Tver City Duma faced trial on charges of corruption.⁷⁹⁰

In August 2007, a special subdivision was opened in the Prosecutor General's Office with the aim of implementing Article 36 (Specialized Authorities) of the UNCAC. Similar subdivisions have been set up in the regions of the Russian Federation.⁷⁹¹ A new option was also added to the official website of the Prosecutor General's Office. The new service allows citizens to report incidences of corruption and bribery anonymously to the proper authorities.⁷⁹²

On 7 November 2007, Russia participated in the OECD High Level Conference on the Fight Against Corruption. The conference discussed Russia's bid to join the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials. Russia plans to concentrate its efforts on joining the OECD Convention.⁷⁹³

On 22 January 2008, then First Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev emphasized the need for stability and strengthening the fight against corruption in a thirty-minute speech at a Kremlin-organized forum of civil society organizations. At the forum, former Prime Minister Medvedev commented that "[c]orruption in the official structures has a huge scale and the fight against it should become a national program."⁷⁹⁴

⁷⁸⁶ Hotline against bribery, *Rossiiskaya Gazeta* (Moscow) 20 June 2007. Date of Access: 4 December 2007.

<<http://www.rg.ru/2007/06/20/bezopasnost.html>>

⁷⁸⁷ The Wages of Virtue, *Kommersant* (Moscow) 30 June 2007. Date of Access: 7 December 2007.

<<http://www.kommersant.com/p790929/corruption/>>

⁷⁸⁸ Russia's new prime minister Zubkov aims to root out corruption, *Russia Now* (Moscow) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 7 December 2007/

<http://russia-now.info/russia_news/russia_s_new_prime_minister_zubkov_aims_to_root_out_corruption_13.html>

⁷⁸⁹ Economics Ministry Officials Face Corruption Charges, *Kommersant* (Moscow) 3 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.kommersant.com/p779542/corruption_bribery/>

⁷⁹⁰ Tver City Duma Goes on Trial, *Kommersant* (Moscow) 10 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007.

<http://www.kommersant.com/p781325/Corruption_Bribery_Tver_Duma/>

⁷⁹¹ The work of authorities in fight against corruption, Prosecutor General's Office (Moscow) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 11 March 2008. <<http://www.genproc.gov.ru/news/news-6588/>>

⁷⁹² The Prosecutor General's Office attracts the citizens to fight against corruption, *rb.ru* (Moscow) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 14 March 2008. <<http://www.rb.ru/topstory/incidents/2008/02/19/224748.html>>

⁷⁹³ OECD High Level conference on the fight against corruption, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/33/0,3343,en_2649_201185_39592161_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁷⁹⁴ Medvedev's strongest statement was about corruption, *International Herald Tribune* (Paris) 22 January 2008. Date of Access: 3 March 2008. <http://www.ihf.com/articles/ap/2008/01/22/europe/EU-POL-Russia-Medvedev.php>>

From 28 January to 2 February 2008, a delegation from Russia participated in the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia.⁷⁹⁵

According to new Russian President, Dmitry Medvedev, the fight against corruption will be one of the key priorities of his administration. On 19 May 2008, President Medvedev signed the Decree on Measures to Combat Corruption. The Decree envisages the creation of a special Council to fight corruption, which will be chaired by the President of the Russian Federation.⁷⁹⁶ Furthermore, by the end of June 2008, a new Russian National Plan to combat corruption should be elaborated.⁷⁹⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its actions in meeting its anti-corruption obligations under existing international agreements, particularly those of the UN and of the OECD.

Analyst: Julia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has fully complied with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 20 June 2007, British Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander announced an international initiative, in cooperation with multinational construction firms and NGOs, to combat corruption in the construction sector.⁷⁹⁸ The UK is one of the first countries to pilot the program domestically.⁷⁹⁹ In addition to the pilot program in the UK, the Department for International Development (DFID) launched a Construction Sector Transparency Initiative in Tanzania on 22 May 2008.⁸⁰⁰ The UK has provided GBP4.4 million to support this program, which aims to increase transparency in the construction sector and reduce corruption of public officials.⁸⁰¹ On 21 September 2007, Secretary Alexander reiterated the British Government's commitment to fighting corruption abroad and supporting the activities of Transparency International.⁸⁰² The DFID has pledged GBP3 million over three and a half years to support efforts to combat corruption in Uganda.⁸⁰³ The DFID will also implement complimentary anti-corruption projects in Uganda in partnership with the Royal Netherlands Embassy, such as public service and tax reform.⁸⁰⁴

Within the UK, the Serious Fraud Office has initiated a number of investigations regarding fraud and the corruption of public officials. Most recently, as a result of a Serious Fraud Office investigation, two former

⁷⁹⁵ Second Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session2/2ndCOSP-LOP2008.pdf>>

⁷⁹⁶ Medvedev signed the Decree on combating corruption. RIA Novosti (Moscow) 19 May 2008. Date of Access: 20 May 2008. <<http://rian.ru/politics/20080519/107769989.html>>

⁷⁹⁷ Decree on National Plan to combat corruption should be prepared in a month period. RIA Novosti (Moscow) 19 May 2008. Date of Access: 20 May 2008. <<http://rian.ru/politics/20080519/107722472.html>>

⁷⁹⁸ Get what you pay for – UK leads the way building transparency in construction, Department for International Development (London) 20 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/construction-transparency.asp>>

⁷⁹⁹ Get what you pay for – UK leads the way building transparency in construction, Department for International Development (London) 20 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/construction-transparency.asp>>

⁸⁰⁰ Launch of Construction Sector Transparency (CoST) Initiative, Department for International Development (London) 22 May 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/cons-trans-launch.asp>>

⁸⁰¹ Launch of Construction Sector Transparency (CoST) Initiative, Department for International Development (London) 22 May 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/cons-trans-launch.asp>>

⁸⁰² DFID's response to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, Department for International Development (London) 21 September 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/ti-cpi.asp>>

⁸⁰³ DFID Uganda: Anti-Corruption Fact Sheet, Department for International Development (London) January 2008. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Anti-corruption-factsheet.pdf>>

⁸⁰⁴ DFID Uganda: Anti-Corruption Fact Sheet, Department for International Development (London) January 2008. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Anti-corruption-factsheet.pdf>>

accountants were handed prison sentences for investment fraud of US\$200 million and conspiracy to corrupt a United States public official.⁸⁰⁵

From 28 January to 2 February 2008, the UK participated in the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia.⁸⁰⁶

In April 2008, the British government came under intense pressure after its decision to stop a Serious Fraud Office investigation became publicly known. The Serious Fraud Office was instructed to drop its investigation into allegations of corruption at defense firm BAE Systems regarding a deal with the Saudi government, on the basis that the investigation would compromise national security.⁸⁰⁷ Steps have since been taken at BAE Systems to improve the ethical practices of the company through the implementation of Lord Woolf's recommendations.⁸⁰⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its active participation in the fight against corruption.

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. In its annual report, Transparency International noted that the United States had initiated the highest number of investigations and prosecutions for corruption of all nations surveyed.⁸⁰⁹

The United States attended the 34th and 35th Plenary Meetings on 19 October 2007,⁸¹⁰ 3-7 December 2007,⁸¹¹ 11-15 February 2008,⁸¹² and from 31 March to 4 April 2008.⁸¹³ In addition, on 29-31 August 2007 and 1-2 October 2007, US delegates attended the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and on Technical Assistance in Vienna.⁸¹⁴ From 28 January to 2 February 2008, the United States attended the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in Nusa Dua, Indonesia.⁸¹⁵

On 21 November 2007, the United States participated in a conference to mark the Tenth Anniversary of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Rome. The Working Group raised awareness of progress on

⁸⁰⁵ Accountants jailed for \$200m investment fraud and conspiracy to corrupt a US official, Serious Fraud Office (London) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <http://www.sfo.gov.uk/news/prout/pr_539.asp?id=539>

⁸⁰⁶ Second Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session2/2ndCOSP-LOP2008.pdf>>

⁸⁰⁷ Calls to Reopen Saudi Arms Probe, BBC News (London) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/7341925.stm>

⁸⁰⁸ BAE review seeks bribery controls, BBC News (London) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008.

<<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7384937.stm>>

⁸⁰⁹ TI Progress Report 2007: Enforcement of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, Transparency International (Berlin) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<http://www.transparency.org/publications/publications/3rd_oecd_progress_report>

⁸¹⁰ Calendar of GRECO meetings, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/meetings/calendar2007_en.asp>

⁸¹¹ Doppio Impegno Internazionale per l'Alto Commissario Anticorruzione, High Commissioner for the Fight and Prevention of Corruption (Rome) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.anticorruzione.it/site/ArtId_614/355/DesktopDefault.aspx>

⁸¹² 36th Plenary Meeting of GRECO Summary Report, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 5 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco\(2008\)5E.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco(2008)5E.pdf)>

⁸¹³ 37th Plenary Meeting of GRECO, Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco\(2008\)8E.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2008/Greco(2008)8E.pdf)>

⁸¹⁴ Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/cosp/WGs/WG1/LOP.pdf>

⁸¹⁵ Second Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs (Vienna) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session2/2ndCOSP-LOP2008.pdf>>

implementation of and continued commitment to the convention.⁸¹⁶

Domestically, the US continues to fight corruption in both the private and public sectors. In Alaska, “FBI and Internal Revenue Service agents searched the Alaska home of longtime Sen. Ted Stevens amid a corruption probe that already has snared two oil-company executives and a state lobbyist.”⁸¹⁷ In New Orleans, “a wave of recent federal convictions shows New Orleans’ most chronic image – that killers and crooked politicians are under assault.”⁸¹⁸ In November 2007, another important investigation took place in New York. The Washington Post reported that “[f]ederal prosecutors are planning to unveil an indictment against former New York City police commissioner Bernard B. Kerik...spotlighting alleged corruption...”⁸¹⁹

In December 2007, the US Office of Government Ethics set up a series of workshops at its location in Washington D.C. The main theme of these workshops was “[c]orrectly identifying and resolving real and potential conflict of interest issues reported on confidential financial disclosure reports.”⁸²⁰ There were also a number of federal laws proposed that will help battle corruption at home. These laws include a proposition by the Governmental Affairs Committee to advance the Inspector General (IG) legislation, which will allow the IG to “gain more independence from the federal agencies.”⁸²¹

The American government has also used its financial and political strength to organize information forums. At home and abroad, the US participates in or hosts events that are essential to the complete execution of OECD and UN conventions on anti-corruption. From 31 October to 2 November 2007, the conference entitled “Challenges and Successes in Combating Corruption in Serbia” took place at the Novi Sad Fair Congress Centre.⁸²² The US embassy organized this event for prosecutors and police, contributing to the fight against corruption.

On 29 October 2007, Elizabeth G. Verville, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, participated in the APEC Anticorruption Conference, which took place in Lima, Peru. She noted that “[w]e should also seek to develop here in Lima specific ideas that we might take to Indonesia to promote effective implementation of UNCAC, including in the three working groups created by the Conference: asset recovery, review of implementation and technical assistance.”⁸²³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts in combating corruption both at home and abroad.

Analyst: Igor Puzhevich

⁸¹⁶ Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

<http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en_21571361_39316778_1_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸¹⁷ Ted Barrett, C. Cratty and J. Johns, FBI Searches U.S. senator's home amid corruption probe, CNN (Atlanta) 31 July 2007. Date of Access: 26 December 2007. <<http://www.cnn.com/2007/POLITICS/07/30/lawmaker.raid/index.html>>

⁸¹⁸ Alan Sayre, New Orleans Cracks Down on Corruption, The Associated Press. 29 December 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/12/29/AR2007122900526.html?sub=new>>

⁸¹⁹ John Solomon, Kerik Indictment on Tax and Corruption Charges Imminent, Washington Post (Washington D.C.) 8 November 2007. <<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/11/07/AR2007110702463.html>>

⁸²⁰ “December Training Courses Offered in Washington, DC”, U.S. Office of Government Ethics (Washington D.C.) November 15, 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007

<http://www.usoge.gov/pages/daeograms/dqr_files/2007/dt07045.txt>

⁸²¹ Andy Leonatti. “Governmental Affairs Committee moves IG legislation”, Governmentexecutive.com 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 December 2007

<http://www.govexec.com/story_page.cfm?articleid=38590&dcn=e_gvet>

⁸²² “U.S. Department of Justice Organizes Anti-Corruption Conference”, Embassy of the United States of America in Belgrade (Belgrade) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008

<<http://belgrade.usembassy.gov/embassy/press/2007/a071030.html>>

⁸²³ Elizabeth G. Verville, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. “The Fight Against High-Level Corruption: Ending Impunity”. U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008

<<http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/rm/94406.htm>>

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has partially complied with its commitment on corruption made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. The EU's progress towards this commitment is hindered by the fact that as of May 2008, it has not yet ratified the UNCAC.

From 29 to 31 August 2007, the European Community (EC) participated as a signatory party in the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held by the UNODC.⁸²⁴ On 27-28 August 2007 and 1-2 October 2007, it also participated in the Intergovernmental Expert Working Groups on Asset Recovery and on Technical Assistance.⁸²⁵ The latter meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Council of the Europe.⁸²⁶

On 27 November 2007, the OECD conducted the Tenth Anniversary of its Anti-Bribery Convention in Rome. Ministers and high level representatives from the 37 signatory countries (including the EU) were present. Key issues discussed included measures to improve international co-operation, both between signatory countries and with emerging economic players (such as China, India, Indonesia, Israel and Russia) in the fight against corruption.⁸²⁷

The EU has made considerable progress in dealing with the import of narcotics and pursuant issues of money-laundering, corruption and illegal arms transfers in the notorious Balkan corridor. "The advancement of the Balkan countries towards NATO and EU membership is believed to have discouraged criminal organizations. Institutions are strengthening, new measures for regional co-operation are being adopted and there are technological advancements in border control." Macedonia, for example, has begun 'integrated border management,' which entails the transfer of control, monitoring and securing of borders from the army to the police; it has introduced GPS technology for more intense monitoring.⁸²⁸

On 8 May 2008, the European Parliament adopted the Stubb/Friedrich report on lobbying in the European Parliament.⁸²⁹ On 23 June 2008, the European Commission is expected to launch its own mandatory register for all lobbyists with full financial disclosure, along with rules on monitoring and sanctioning abuses.⁸³⁰ This positive move in the direction of greater transparency in the legislative process will "reinforce the confidence of citizens in the legislative work of the European Parliament and make the relationship between lobbyists and the European Parliament more transparent."⁸³¹ However, on May 2008, amidst its efforts for greater lobbying transparency, the EU pledged to provide over €550 million in support of Tanzania's national budget in the form of grants under the National Indicative Program. This came barely a week after some Western donor countries threatened to withdraw support from Tanzania's budget after being "shocked by revelations on grand corruption" in the country. The decision has prompted Tarime MP Chacha Wangwe to allege that "the EU has vested interests in the [Tanzanian] Government, and in one way supports corruption in the country." In response, the Head of the EU delegation in Tanzania, Ambassador Tim Clarke, affirmed that "the EU was seeking a proactive approach, a sense of urgency and

⁸²⁴ Working Group on the Review of Implementation, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html>>

⁸²⁵ Working Group on Asset Recovery, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group2.html>>

⁸²⁶ Working Group on Technical Assistance, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group3.html>>

⁸²⁷ OECD High Level conference on the fight against corruption, Rome, 21 November 2007, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs- OECD, 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/33/0,3343,en_2649_34855_39592161_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸²⁸ Regional co-operation makes drug trafficking tougher via Balkan route, Southeast European Times (Skopje) 7 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <http://www.balkantimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/articles/2008/01/07/reportage-01>

⁸²⁹ EP moves forward in the same line as the EC on lobbying, Association Européenne des Radios (Brussels) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <http://www.aereurope.org/content/view/339/65/lang,en_GB/>

⁸³⁰ EP moves forward in the same line as the EC on lobbying, Association Européenne des Radios (Brussels) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <http://www.aereurope.org/content/view/339/65/lang,en_GB/>

⁸³¹ Pressure mounts ahead of lobbying vote, EurActiv (Brussels) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.euractiv.com/en/pa/pressure-mounts-ahead-lobbying-vote/article-172215?Ref=RSS>>

commitment and a desire to end the causes of corruption in the country,” while simultaneously urging the national government to combat corruption.⁸³²

Recent reports suggest that Serbia's Public Prosecution Office is due to form an anti-corruption department in early 2008. Prosecutors in these departments will “attend various forms of training and anti-corruption seminars, and if necessary, will be able to consult Council of Europe and OSCE experts on certain matters.” The reason for this positive decision has been attributed to the strict anti-corruption benchmarks imputed by the EU for accession candidates.⁸³³

On 27-28 January 2008, the European Anti-Corruption Forum organized the C5 Anti-Corruption Conference to promote compliance practices and anti-corruption corporate ethics in order to prevent failures that might lead to damaging and costly enforcement actions. The conference was well attended by leading international corporate ethics and compliance executives, lawyers, investigations and forensic experts and top government officials from the US and Europe.⁸³⁴

The EU's Structural and Cohesion Funds (SCF) and Common Agricultural Program (CAP) are programs susceptible to abuse. Open Europe's recent report on the EU's Regional Programmes affirms the vulnerability to fraud of the SCF due to its complexity, specious targeting and bureaucratic implementation. Recent reports from the European Court of Auditors (ECA) assert that only 31 percent of SCF projects were found to be free from error. The ECA has also warned that “of the €49.8 billion paid out last year under CAP, €15 billion were not subject to any proper checks.” In addition, the Court found that “one quarter of the payments tested at final beneficiary level revealed overpayments.”⁸³⁵ These discrepancies, among others, have led the ECA to refuse to clear the EU budget, for the thirteenth year in succession, citing errors of “legality and regularity... in the majority of EU expenditure due to weaknesses in internal control systems both at the Commission and in Member States.”⁸³⁶

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0. The EU's progress towards this commitment is hindered by the fact that as of May 2008, it has not yet ratified the UNCAC.

Analyst: Elliot DeSouza

⁸³² Tanzania: EU Gives Sh900 Billion in Budget Support, The Citizen (Dar Es Salaam) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://allafrica.com/stories/200805080443.html>>

⁸³³ Prosecution to create anti-corruption body, B92 (Belgrade) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://www.b92.net/eng/news/comments.php?nav_id=46800>

⁸³⁴ C5 Anti Corruption-Conference, C5 Group (London). Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.c5-online.com/anticorruption.htm>>

⁸³⁵ New report says £7.2 billion EU regional programmes are "massive failure", Open Europe (London) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <www.openeurope.org.uk/research/regional.pdf>

⁸³⁶ Accounting for the EU, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119559490526099671.html?mod=opinion_main_europe_asia>

8. Heiligendamm Dialogue Process [134]

Commitment

“We will initiate a new form of a topic-driven Dialogue in a structured manner based on this new partnership.”⁸³⁷

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance 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
Average Score			+1.00

Background

The G8 has, for several years, sought to reach out to various developing nations in order to broaden the base of its discussions on topics such as trade, climate change, world economy and health. In 2002, the G8 leaders met with the Presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa to discuss the NEPAD Initiative.⁸³⁸ The next year, these leaders were joined by the heads of government of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia.⁸³⁹ The G8 nations had thus begun a trend that saw the leaders of various nations attend the annual Summits for ad hoc discussions on pressing international or regional issues. Although each Summit has featured a variety of non-G8 leaders whose nations played key roles in topics of focus, the leaders of five emerging economies – India, China, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico – have consistently been invited to the past three Summits. Although these nations are not formally acceding to the G8, they have now assumed a semi-permanent role in discussions of a recurring nature within the G8, including those on world economy, trade and HIV/AIDS.⁸⁴⁰

At the Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 nations resolved to deepen and formalize their relationship with “major emerging economies” and to conduct, over a two year period, an issue-oriented dialogue. This topic-driven dialogue process is to extend to the following four issue areas: investment flows, innovation, African development, and energy efficiency.⁸⁴¹ Known as the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process (HDP), the new initiative was to be organized with the help of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

⁸³⁷ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>>

⁸³⁸ G8 Africa Action Plan, Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/africaplan.html>>

⁸³⁹ Sommet D'Evian Delegations and Dates, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2003. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/delegations.html>>

⁸⁴⁰ Final Press Briefing with President Putin, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/putin060717.html>>

⁸⁴¹ Ulrich Benterbusch and Juliane Seigert, The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process: Joining Forces to Meet the Challenges of the World Economy, Dialogue on Globalization Fact Sheet (Berlin) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/global/05310.pdf>>

Development (OECD), of which the G7 nations and Mexico are members.⁸⁴² Although the OECD was charged with the initial task of organizing the platform for discussions on the four topics, a specific G8 nation (acting as chair) and an Outreach 5 country will lead the discussion on each topic. The first meeting of the HDP was held 17 October 2007 at the Vice-Minister/Sherpa level.⁸⁴³ An interim report on the progress of the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process will be presented at the G8 Summit in Japan in July 2008 and a final report will be presented at the 2009 Summit in Italy.⁸⁴⁴

Team Leader: Erin Haines

Steering Committee and Working Committee Meetings

Meeting Type	Date	Topic	G8 Chair	O5 Chair
Steering	October 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a
Working	21 February 2008	Development	France	South Africa
Working	18 March 2008	Energy	Canada	India
Working	25/26 March 2008	Investment	United States	Mexico
Working	3 April 2008	Innovation/IPR	United Kingdom	India
Working	16 May 2008	Development	France	South Africa
Steering	3 June 2008	n/a	n/a	n/a
Working	19/20 June 2008	Innovation/IPR	United Kingdom	India
Working	25 June 2008	Investment	United States	Mexico
Working	26 September 2008	Energy	Canada	India
Working	end-October 2008	Development	France	South Africa

As of 1 June 2008, all meetings have been attended by all G8 member states, the O5 countries and the EU.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁴⁵ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

⁸⁴² Ulrich Benterbusch and Juliane Seigert, The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process: Joining Forces to Meet the Challenges of the World Economy, Dialogue on Globalization Fact Sheet, Bibliothek der Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Berlin) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/global/05310.pdf>>

⁸⁴³ Ulrich Benterbusch and Juliane Seigert, The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process: Joining Forces to Meet the Challenges of the World Economy, Dialogue on Globalization Fact Sheet, Bibliothek der Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Berlin) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/global/05310.pdf>>

⁸⁴⁴ OECD Annual Report 2008, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/39/19/40556222.pdf>>

⁸⁴⁵ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

On 27-28 September 2007, Canada participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁴⁶

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Canada sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries, joined them.⁸⁴⁷

On 6 April 2008, Canada participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Canada agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁴⁸

Canada has taken an active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and participated in a multitude of discussions with the O5 countries on the topics of energy, environment, investment and trade. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marko Adamovic

France: +1

France has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁴⁹ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 22 November 2007, French President Nicolas Sarkozy affirmed his support for the inclusion of the Outreach 5 nations in the full range of discussions undertaken by the G8 nations, including those on

⁸⁴⁶ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁴⁷ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁴⁸ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁴⁹ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

investment flows. While speaking to the Franco-Japanese Club in Tokyo, President Sarkozy recognized Japan's reservations about the inclusion of other nations in the G8, but noted that it was "absurd" to exclude nations as large and important as China, Brazil, India, Mexico and South Africa from the meetings on all three days of the G8 Summits.⁸⁵⁰

On 25 January 2008, President Sarkozy and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh held a joint press conference in New Delhi. During the event, President Sarkozy remarked that he indicated to the "Indian Prime Minister how much he would like [to see] the transformation of the G8 into the G13 with a place for India."⁸⁵¹ He further commented that it was "not normal" that the world's largest emerging economies, including India, China, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico, would not be invited to participate in all three days of talks with the other 8 members of the G8.⁸⁵² Both President Sarkozy and Prime Minister Singh announced their desire to encourage a doubling of bilateral investment flows between their two countries by 2012.⁸⁵³

On the 12 February 2008, a joint press conference was held between President Sarkozy and Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. A French delegation was sent to Brazil to discuss the contents of the partnership and it is hoped that the partnership will be signed at the end of 2008. Sarkozy emphasized again the importance of having Brazil "take its place internationally" by expanding the G8 into the G13.⁸⁵⁴

On 27-28 September 2007, France participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁵⁵

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⁸⁵⁰ Allocution du Président de la République Réunion du Club franco-japonais, Présidence de la République (Paris) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

<www.elysee.fr/download/?mode=press&filename=Reunion_club_franco_japonais.pdf>

⁸⁵¹ Conférence de presse conjointe du Président de la République avec le Premier Ministre indien, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=38&press_id=946>

⁸⁵² Conférence de presse conjointe du Président de la République avec le Premier Ministre indien, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=38&press_id=946>

⁸⁵³ Conférence de presse conjointe du Président de la République avec le Premier Ministre indien, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=38&press_id=946>

⁸⁵⁴ Conférence de presse conjointe de M. Nicolas Sarkozy, Président de la République et de M. Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva, Président de la République fédérative du Brésil (Saint-Georges de l'Oyapock) 12 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?mode=cview&press_id=1042&cat_id=38&lang=fr>

⁸⁵⁵ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xjsnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁵⁶ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁵⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a +1 for its active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and promoting enhanced cooperation with the O5 countries.

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment. Germany has held formal discussions with several emerging economies and has promoted the process with other G8 member states.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁵⁸ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 27 July 2007, German Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to the Heiligendamm Process while also rejecting demands to end German cooperation with China.⁸⁵⁹ One month later, on 26 August 2007, German Chancellor Angela Merkel visited Beijing on a weeklong trip to China and Japan.⁸⁶⁰ Throughout the trip, Chancellor Merkel reiterated the importance of regular and structured cooperation with the five largest emerging economies. In Kyoto, Chancellor Merkel called for China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa to be involved in the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process and reaffirmed her conviction that the HDP remain high on the agenda once the G8 Presidency was taken over by Japan.⁸⁶¹

On 13 May 2008, Chancellor Merkel left for a week long trip to Latin America. During this trip it is expected that an energy agreement with Brazil will be signed in order to increase cooperation in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency. In addition, at the end of her trip, Chancellor Merkel will be visiting Mexico in part as a continued show of support for the Heiligendamm Process.⁸⁶²

⁸⁵⁷ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁵⁸ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁵⁹ Strategic Cooperation with China In Germany’s Interest, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/july/pm_20070727_90.html>

⁸⁶⁰ Chancellor Visits Far East: China and Japan, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 26 August 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/08/2007-08-26-bundestkanzlerin-angela-merkel-in-china-und-japan_en.html>

⁸⁶¹ It Makes Economic Sense to Take Ecological Action, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/08/2007-08-31-f_C3_BCnfter-tag-bundestkanzlerin-in-japan_en.html>

⁸⁶² Further Developing Partnership with Latin America, Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <http://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/05/2008-05-10-merkel-lateinamerika-vorbericht_en.html>

In a speech made on 31 October 2007 while visiting India, Chancellor Merkel stressed the commitment to the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process and the importance of closer relations between Germany and India.⁸⁶³

In November 2007, bilateral Brazilian-German development cooperation was adjusted to reflect a changing international environment. In addition, both countries acknowledged their responsibility to carry out the commitments made within the framework of the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process.⁸⁶⁴

On 2 February 2008, Chancellor Merkel reaffirmed her support for the Heiligendamm Process in a speech made at the Reception for the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin. In this speech she stated the importance of including the O5 countries in a dialogue with the G8, expressed hope that the process would be continued under the Japanese G8 presidency and thanked the OECD for providing the platform.⁸⁶⁵

On 27-28 September 2007, Germany participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁶⁶

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Germany sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries were also in attendance.⁸⁶⁷

On 6 April 2008, Germany participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Germany agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁶⁸

Thus Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and promotion of the Heiligendamm Process.

Analyst: Erin Haines

⁸⁶³ Speech by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the Gala Dinner Hosted by the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Reden/2007/10/2007-10-31-rede-merkel-deutsch-indische-handelskammer-mumbai.html>

⁸⁶⁴ Partnership with Brazil for Global Protection of the Climate and the Environment, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/november/pm_20071123_135.html>

⁸⁶⁵ Speech by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the Reception for the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Reden/2008/02/2008-02-18-rede-merkel-diplomatische-corps.html>

⁸⁶⁶ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0.1143152.html>

⁸⁶⁷ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁶⁸ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁶⁹ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 27-28 September 2007, Italy participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁷⁰

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Italy sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries, joined them.⁸⁷¹

On 6 April 2008, Italy participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Italy agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁷²

From 13 May 2008 to 17 May 2008, Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Franco Frattini attended the 5th EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit of Heads of State and Government. Themes of discussion included poverty, inequality and inclusion; sustainable development, the environment, climate change and energy. Foreign Ministers focused on concerns of drug trafficking, intercultural dialogue and migration, and

⁸⁶⁹ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁷⁰ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁷¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁷² G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

regional integration. Minister Frattini expressed Italy's firm interest in boosting its economic and political presence in the region.⁸⁷³

Italy attended the first round of meetings of the HDP and participated in a multitude of topic-driven discussions the O5 countries spanning the topics of energy, environment, investment and trade. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marko Adamovic

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that "the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October."⁸⁷⁴ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

From 21-23 August 2007, former Prime Minister Abe held talks with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.⁸⁷⁵ Later that month, Prime Minister Abe met with German Chancellor Angela Merkel. Both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Heiligendamm Process.⁸⁷⁶

On 27-28 September 2007, Japan participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁷⁷

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Japan hosted the 4th Ministerial Meeting on the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Not only were the G8 countries in attendance, but China, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, India and several other countries were represented at this meeting.⁸⁷⁸

⁸⁷³ Minister Frattini in Lima for the EU-Latin America Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 14 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/News/2008/05/20080514_Frattini_VerticeLima.htm>

⁸⁷⁴ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁷⁵ Japan-India Relations. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) December 2007. Date of Access: 31 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/india/index.html>>

⁸⁷⁶ It Makes Economic Sense to Take Ecological Action, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/08/2007-08-31-f_C3_BCnfter-tag-bundeskanzlerin-in-japan_en.html>

⁸⁷⁷ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁷⁸ Announcement: 4th Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, METI (Tokyo) 28 February 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008
<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/Backissueindex.html>>.

On 6 April 2008, Japan participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Japan agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁷⁹

In late May 2008, Japan will co-host the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). This high-level policy talk features cooperation and partnership between Asian and African countries with an emphasis on “Africa’s ownership” and the “partnership between Africa and the International Community”. The countries that will be represented at the conference have not been finalized. However, it is a possible assumption that the O5 countries, particularly China and South Africa, will be in attendance.⁸⁸⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analysts: Yinuo Geng and Arina Shadrikova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support and develop the Heiligendamm Process.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁸¹ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

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On 28 August 2007, an official representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Camynin, commented on the enlargement of the G8. Mr. Camynin asserted that Russia supports the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process of topic-driven dialogue with the five emerging economies and stated that, “evidently, global problems cannot be solved successfully without full participation of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The work of the G8 will be transformed to take into consideration the escalating influence of globalization factors. It is an essential and vital tendency, and Russia supports it.”⁸⁸²

⁸⁷⁹ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁸⁰ What is TICAD, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) may 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008 <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/what.html>>

⁸⁸¹ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁸² Response of an official representative of Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation Calmykin M.L. on the question of Russian mass media concerning the idea of Sarkozy to enlarge the G8, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 August 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/54042360FAD3A43BC3257345005E117E>

On 26 November 2007, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov, declared during an interview with *Itogi* magazine that progress had been made in the partnership between Russia and such countries as China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa. He also said that there was high degree of shared understanding on the way actual problems of the present international community could be solved.⁸⁸³

On 27-28 September 2007, Russia participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁸⁴

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Russia attended the 4th Ministerial Meeting on the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Not only were the G8 countries in attendance, but China, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, India and several other countries were represented at this meeting.⁸⁸⁵

On 6 April 2008, Russia participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Russia agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁸⁶

Finally, on 16 May 2008, Russia organized and hosted a joint meeting of the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) in Ekaterinburg. The meeting of the foreign ministers resulted in the adoption of a joint Communiqué.⁸⁸⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaitsev

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Process commitment. The UK has reaffirmed a commitment to cooperation with the G8 member states and the emerging five economies.

⁸⁸³ Interview of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov to “Itogi” magazine. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation (Moscow), 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<http://www.in.mid.ru/Bp_4.nsf/arh/31EC0BE66CC08F97C325739F0028CA78?OpenDocument>

⁸⁸⁴ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xjsnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁸⁵ Announcement: 4th Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, METI (Tokyo) 28 February 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/Backissueindex.html>>.

⁸⁸⁶ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁸⁷ Information Bulletin. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 16 May 2008. Date of Access: 20 May 2008.

<[http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/6a730f8d01e17a9fc325744b00415bcb/\\$FILE/16.05.2008.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/6a730f8d01e17a9fc325744b00415bcb/$FILE/16.05.2008.doc)>

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On 8 January 2008, Prime Minister Brown stated that the extension and broadening of G8 relations with the emerging economies was “something that we favour.”⁸⁸⁹

On 27-28 September 2007, the European Union participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁹⁰

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, the UK sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries were also in attendance.⁸⁹¹

On 6 April 2008, the UK participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. The UK agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁹²

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Erin Haines

⁸⁸⁸ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁸⁹ January Press Conference, 10 Downing Street (London) 8 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page14198.asp>>

⁸⁹⁰ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

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⁸⁹¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁹² G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process. The United States has actively engaged the G8 and Outreach 5, particularly with respect to the issue of climate change.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁹³ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

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From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, the United States sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries, were in attendance.⁸⁹⁵

On 6 April 2008, the United States participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. The United States agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁹⁶

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Ross Cuthbert

⁸⁹³ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁹⁴ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁹⁵ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁹⁶ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment. The European Union has actively engaged the G8 and Outreach 5 countries on the four topics of energy efficiency, innovation, development and investment, and participated in the full slate of HDP meetings throughout the first half of 2008.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁹⁷ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 27-28 September 2007, the European Union participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁹⁸

On 6 December 2007 the European Union hosted a Side Event at the 13th European Union Conference of the Parties entitled: Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Engaging Major Developing Emitters. This side event presented the preliminary findings of an IISD – CEPS report entitled *Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Building Partnerships with Major Developing Economies*.⁸⁹⁹ The overall focus of both the report and the side event was on promoting cooperation on climate change between the European Union, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa. Furthermore, both the report and the side event emphasized opportunities for cooperation in the areas of financing and investment, innovation, and development cooperation. The side event involved representatives from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China), The Energy Research Institute (TERI – India), and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico).⁹⁰⁰

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, the European Union sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries, were in attendance.⁹⁰¹

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⁸⁹⁷ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁹⁸ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xjsnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁹⁹ Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Building Partnerships with Major Developing Economies, IISD (Winnipeg) 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2008. <www.iisd.org/pdf/2008/eu_objectives_climate.pdf>

⁹⁰⁰ Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Engaging Major Developing Emitters. ISSD / Denmark Side Event at COP-13 (Copenhagen) 6 December 2007. <www.iisd.org/pdf/2008/furthering_eu_objectives.pdf>

⁹⁰¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. The European Union agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁹⁰²

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Ross Cuthbert

⁹⁰² G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

9. Africa: Debt Relief [143]

Commitment

“These include the historic multilateral debt relief of up to US\$60 billion, the implementation of which is now well underway.”⁹⁰³

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

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

Background

At the July 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, G8 leaders pledged to cancel the debt of the world's most indebted countries, most of which are located in Africa.⁹⁰⁴ The G8 Proposal for Debt Relief, which was renamed the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), provides for 100% relief on eligible debt from three multilateral institutions: the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank (International Development Association), and the African Development Fund.⁹⁰⁵ MDRI supplements the 1996 Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC Initiative) by granting 100% relief for those countries completing the HIPC Initiative process. MDRI is seen as a supplementary initiative that would assist low-income countries to meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.⁹⁰⁶

At the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg in July 2006, G8 leaders affirmed their support for long-term debt sustainability through the IMF and World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries.⁹⁰⁷ This framework, officially titled the Debt Sustainability Framework in Low-Income Countries, was implemented by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in the spring of 2005.⁹⁰⁸

Debt sustainability is the ability to manage debts so that they do not become unserviceable. Many low-income countries have struggled to maintain their external debt at sustainable levels while trying to meet development objectives. The goal of the Debt Sustainability Framework in Low-Income Countries is to provide guidance on new lending to low-income countries whose main source of financing is official loans.

⁹⁰³ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendam/g8-2007-africa.html>>

⁹⁰⁴ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 01 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>>

⁹⁰⁵ G8 Finance Ministers' Conclusions on Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm050611_dev.htm>

⁹⁰⁶ G8 Finance Ministers' Conclusions on Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm050611_dev.htm>

⁹⁰⁷ Update on Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html>>

⁹⁰⁸ The Joint World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Framework for Low Income Countries, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) May 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/jdsf.htm>>

The framework has been developed with the intention to better monitor and prevent the accumulation of unsustainable debt.⁹⁰⁹

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

Paris Club Debt Treatments since 2007 Heiligendamm Summit⁹¹⁰:

N = Not present

P = Participant

O = Observer

Recipient	Date	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Russia	US	UK	EU
Gambia	22.6.07	N	P	P	P	N	N	N	P	N
Afghanistan	18.7.07	N	N	P	N	N	P	P	N	N
CAR	24.12.07	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	N
Guinea	23.1.08	O	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	N
Gambia	24.1.08	N	P	N	P	O	O	O	P	N
Liberia	17.4.08	N	P	P	P	P	O	P	P	N

⁹⁰⁹ The Joint World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Framework for Low Income Countries, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) May 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/jdsf.htm>>

⁹¹⁰ Latest Debt Treatments, Club de Paris (Paris). Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/pays/derniers-traitements-de>>

Value of G8 claims forgiven under the HIPC Initiative, as of 28 August 2007 (US\$ million, NPV terms for end of 2006)⁹¹¹

HIPC	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Russia	United Kingdom	United States	Total forgiven by G8
Afghanistan	0	0	7	0	0	359	0	35	401
Benin	0	35	2	13	11	2	2	0	65
Bolivia	2	25	132	28	198	0	13	31	429
Burkina Faso	0	14	0	4	0	1	1	0	20
Burundi	0	57	0	0	26	2	0	0	85
Cameroon	45	549	189	46	12	0	47	17	905
Chad	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
Congo, DR	21	795	307	388	496	0	86	1067	3160
Congo, Rep.	13	587	47	48	0	35	56	13	799
Ethiopia	0	4	42	125	7	404	10	35	627
Gambia, The	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ghana	13	63	79	21	619	0	90	24	909
Guinea	0	105	1	10	24	24	1	24	189
Guinea-Bissau	0	6	2	106	0	9	0	0	123
Guyana	2	1	4	0	1	3	70	4	85
Haiti	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	2	13
Honduras	6	25	4	13	87	0	0	45	180
Madagascar	17	145	39	75	67	52	15	12	422
Malawi	0	5	0	0	165	0	0	0	170
Mali	0	88	0	0	5	47	7	0	147
Mauritania	0	35	4	0	5	0	9	4	57
Mozambique	0	226	130	318	41	126	104	29	974
Nicaragua	0	56	324	84	73	273	1	43	854
Niger	0	101	0	0	14	0	9	6	130
Rwanda	2	32	0	0	9	0	0	0	43
São Tomé and Príncipe	0	2	4	5	0	1	0	0	12
Senegal	1	120	0	8	0	0	0	1	130
Sierra Leone	0	16	9	37	86	0	8	42	198

⁹¹¹ Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) – Status of Implementation, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 28 August 2007. Date of Access: 19 June 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/2007/eng/082807.pdf>>

Tanzania	32	70	50	69	397	70	119	13	820
Uganda	0	24	1	66	6	0	20	1	118
Zambia	36	111	309	48	482	153	153	94	1386
Total	188	3319	1686	1517	2832	1563	822	1542	13469

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its debt relief commitment as reaffirmed at the Heiligendamm Summit.

In his address to the International Monetary and Financial Committee on 12 April 2008, Canadian Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty stressed the importance of debt relief and the role of the Bretton Woods Institutions (the World Bank and IMF) in ensuring that low-income countries did not amass unsustainable levels of external debt.⁹¹² Minister Flaherty noted that “[o]ur ultimate goal regarding debt sustainability is to prevent a return to the ‘lend-and-forgive’ cycles of the past and ensure that potential benefits of debt relief are real and long-lasting.”⁹¹³ To do so, he stated, “a high priority for the IMF should be to help low-income countries avoid unsustainable borrowing, while simultaneously encouraging creditor countries to provide financing that is in line with the borrowing country’s development plans as well as any IMF concessionality requirements or the results of the most recent IMF/World Bank Debt Sustainability Analysis.”⁹¹⁴

Canada supported the G7 Finance Ministers’ calls to alleviate Liberia’s debt,⁹¹⁵ and has also been active in encouraging other nations outside of the G7 to assist Liberia in receiving multilateral debt relief. The Canadian government contributed CAD44 million to help clear Liberia’s outstanding obligations to international financial institutions (IFI), building momentum in the campaign to eliminate the US\$1.5 billion owed by Liberia to the IFIs. An agreement on the issue was announced in January 2008.⁹¹⁶ Canada also transferred CAD46.3 million to the International Development Association (IDA) in 2007, in order to compensate the IDA for inflows lost because of the MDRI.⁹¹⁷

Canada has also been active in encouraging bilateral debt relief for other HIPC.⁹¹⁸ However, of the five countries that received debt treatments at the Paris Club since June 2007, none has contractual obligations to the Canadian government.⁹¹⁹

On 4 April 2008, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD released its annual report on Official Development Assistance (ODA). In its press release, the DAC noted that 2007 ODA levels for Canada had fallen by 2.7% since 2006 and that the decrease was due in part to “decreased debt relief.”⁹²⁰ Debt relief spiked in 2006, when the Canadian government announced that it would forgive US\$221 million in bilateral debt owed to Canada by Cameroon, representing 100% of the Cameroun’s obligations to the government of Canada.⁹²¹

On 9 February 2008, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Tokyo and reaffirmed their support for debt relief and the IMF’s initiatives to encourage sustainable lending, including through technical assistance programs. The Ministers also discussed the possibility of “establishing a legal support

⁹¹² Statement by James Michael Flaherty Finance Minister for Canada, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2008/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf>>

⁹¹³ Statement by James Michael Flaherty Finance Minister for Canada, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2008/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf>>

⁹¹⁴ Statement by James Michael Flaherty Finance Minister for Canada, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2008/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf>>

⁹¹⁵ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bankers, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm071019.htm>>

⁹¹⁶ Canada at the IMF and World Bank – 2007, Department of Finance (Ottawa) March 2008. Date of Access: 18 June 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/bretwood/pdf/bretwd07_e.pdf>

⁹¹⁷ Canada at the IMF and World Bank – 2007, Department of Finance (Ottawa) March 2008. Date of Access: 18 June 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/bretwood/pdf/bretwd07_e.pdf>

⁹¹⁸ Canada at the IMF and World Bank – 2007, Department of Finance (Ottawa) March 2008. Date of Access: 18 June 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/bretwood/pdf/bretwd07_e.pdf>

⁹¹⁹ Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) – Status of Implementation, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 28 August 2007. Date of Access: 19 June 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/2007/eng/082807.pdf>>

⁹²⁰ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Club de Paris (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_201185_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁹²¹ Canada’s New Government Cancels All Debt Owed by Cameroon, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 18 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 June 2008. <<http://www.fin.gc.ca/news06/06-034e.html>>

facility for HIPC's" and welcomed the agreement on debt relief for Liberia.⁹²² The statement from the 9 February meeting was remarkable in that it mentioned an OECD agreement on guidelines for sustainable lending to low-income nations by export credit agencies, many of which are private or semi-private institutions.⁹²³ The Finance Ministers and Central Bankers met once more in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, but made no statement on G7 support for debt relief.⁹²⁴

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its financial support for the MDRI and for its policy statements in favour of debt sustainability.

Analyst: Nicole Formosa

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment on debt relief as reaffirmed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. Although it has offered debt relief to numerous African states and has worked with the Paris Club to reduce the debts of four states, its representatives have failed to highlight the evolution of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), and the Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF).

France has been active in the cancellation of several African nations' debts. On 29 December 2007, the French government announced that it would cancel 100% of Zambia's remaining debt, totaling €67 million.⁹²⁵ The announced sum exceeds the Paris Club's decision to cancel 90% of Zambia's debt, agreed in May 2007.⁹²⁶

France participated in debt cancellations agreed at the Paris Club for the Central African Republic, Guinea, and Gambia, totaling US\$4 million, US\$182 million, and US\$12 million respectively, in addition to eliminating the entire debt of São Tomé and Príncipe.⁹²⁷ On 17 April 2008, the Paris Club launched a multilateral debt cancellation program that cancelled US\$254 million of Liberia's debt and rescheduled an additional US\$789 million.⁹²⁸ The amount of debt relief offered specifically by France is unclear.

On 12 April 2008, France's Minister for Economy, Finance and Employment, Christine Lagarde, addressed the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but made no mention of debt relief or multilateral debt sustainability programs.⁹²⁹ The Alternate Governor of the Fund for France, Christian Noyer, also failed to mention the debt relief issue in his address to the Joint Annual Discussion of the Board of Governors of the IMF on 22 October 2007.⁹³⁰ Neither representative made mention of the relief offered to Liberia.

⁹²² Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹²³ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹²⁴ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411.htm>>

⁹²⁵ France cancels Zambia's debt by 100 percent, AngolaPress (Lusaka) 28 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=403689>>

⁹²⁶ France cancels Zambia's debt by 100 percent, AngolaPress (Lusaka) 28 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=403689>>

⁹²⁷ Gambia – Debt Treatment January 24 2008, Paris Club (Paris) 24 January 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/gambie-20080124_1/viewLanguage/en> Guinea – Debt Treatment January 23 2008, Paris Club (Paris) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/guinee-20080123/viewLanguage/en>> Central African Republic – Debt Treatment December 24 2007, Paris Club (Paris) 24 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/republique/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹²⁸ Liberia – Debt Treatment April 17 2008, Paris Club (Paris) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiqués/liberia5796/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹²⁹ Statement by Ms. Christine Lagarde Minister for Economy, Finance and Employment for France, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2008/imfc/statement/eng/fra.pdf>>

⁹³⁰ Statement by the Hon. Christian Noyer, Alternate Governor of the Fund for France, At The Joint Annual Discussion, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2007/speeches/pr36e.pdf>>

On 4 April 2008, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD released its annual report on Official Development Assistance (ODA). In its press release, the DAC noted that 2007 ODA levels for France had fallen by 15.9% since 2006, noting that the decline was “due mainly to decreased debt relief.”⁹³¹

On 9 February 2008, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Tokyo and reaffirmed their support for debt relief and the IMF’s initiatives to encourage sustainable lending, including through technical assistance programs. The Ministers also discussed the possibility of “establishing a legal support facility for HIPCs” and welcomed the agreement on debt relief for Liberia.⁹³² The statement from the 9 February meeting was remarkable in that it mentioned an OECD agreement on guidelines for sustainable lending to low-income nations by export credit agencies, many of which are private or semi-private institutions.⁹³³ The Finance Ministers and Central Bankers met once more in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, but made no statement on G7 support for debt relief.⁹³⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of policy statements on the issue of debt relief and for the numerous debt cancellations that have been offered to states that are part of the HIPC Initiative.

Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its Debt Relief commitment as reaffirmed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 18 April 2008, the Paris Club of sovereign creditors reached a deal with Liberia to cancel US\$254 million of debt and to reschedule an additional US\$789 million.⁹³⁵ Germany supported the debt relief package, but the value of debt cancelled specifically by the German government is not yet clear.⁹³⁶

At the Heiligendamm Summit, Germany was the first nation to reaffirm its support for the Debt2Health Initiative founded by the Global Fund to combat AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM). The Debt2Health Initiative seeks to finance GFATM activities in developing countries via debt swaps and debt relief.⁹³⁷ Germany continues to participate in discussions aimed at making Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, and Pakistan the first states to benefit.⁹³⁸ On 23 October 2007, German Foreign Minister Heidemarie Wiczeorek-Zeul reaffirmed Germany's commitment to accelerating the implementation of debt relief at the High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development.⁹³⁹ On 19 November 2007, German Ambassador to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Dr. Reinhard Schweppe announced that Germany would begin supporting the UNCTAD’s debt management activities by providing €450 000

⁹³¹ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_201185_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁹³² Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008.

Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹³³ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008.

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⁹³⁴ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411.htm>>

⁹³⁵ Paris Club reaches debt deal with Liberia, Reuters (Paris) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://africa.reuters.com/business/news/usnBAN832755.html>>

⁹³⁶ Paris Club reaches debt deal with Liberia, Reuters (Paris) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://africa.reuters.com/business/news/usnBAN832755.html>>

⁹³⁷ Debt conversion initiative launched to help fund health programs, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 08 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/september/pm_20070926_111.html>

⁹³⁸ Debt conversion initiative launched to help fund health programs, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 08 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/september/pm_20070926_111.html>

⁹³⁹ Address by Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development Heidemarie Wiczeorek-Zeul, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/speeches/ministerin/rede_20071023.html>

for its programs.⁹⁴⁰ Dr. Schweppe also reiterated Germany's strong support for strengthening of debt relief programs at the World Bank.⁹⁴¹

Germany has played a pivotal role in the practical implementation of debt relief. On 7 October 2007, Chancellor Merkel supported debt relief for Liberia within the framework of the HIPC Initiative by promising to cancel all bilateral debt owed by Liberia to Germany.⁹⁴² On 21 December 2007, Germany signed an agreement to write off more than US\$1.2 billion owed by Cameroon after that country successfully met the completion conditions of the HIPC Initiative.⁹⁴³ On 11 February 2008, Germany's Vice-Chancellor, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, called for relief of Togo's debt following multi-party elections in October, one of the conditions set by the EU for normalizing full aid and cooperation frozen in 1993.⁹⁴⁴

On 9 February 2008, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Tokyo and reaffirmed their support for debt relief and the IMF's initiatives to encourage sustainable lending, including through technical assistance programs. The Ministers also discussed the possibility of "establishing a legal support facility for HIPCs" and welcomed the agreement on debt relief for Liberia.⁹⁴⁵ The statement from the 9 February meeting was remarkable because it mentioned an OECD agreement on guidelines for sustainable lending to low-income nations by export credit agencies, many of which are private or semi-private institutions.⁹⁴⁶ The Finance Ministers and Central Bankers met once more in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, but made no statement on G7 support for debt relief.⁹⁴⁷

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued support of debt relief initiatives and its cooperation in multilateral debt cancellations

Analyst: Stefan Bundi

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on debt relief made at the 2007 Summit in Heiligendamm. The Italian government has engaged in several debt treatments at the Paris Club for nations included in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

Between 22 June 2007 and 14 April 2008, the Italian government participated in debt treatments (including both debt cancellations and debt restructurings) for Liberia⁹⁴⁸, Guinea⁹⁴⁹, Gambia⁹⁵⁰ and the Central African Republic⁹⁵¹. The exact value of the debts cancelled by the Italian government has yet to be made public either by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Paris Club.

⁹⁴⁰ Debt relief and beyond: Debt sustainability and the MDGs, UNCTAD (Geneva) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://r0.unctad.org/dmfas/docs/DMconf07_papers/Schweppe.pdf>

⁹⁴¹ Debt relief and beyond: Debt sustainability and the MDGs, UNCTAD (Geneva) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://r0.unctad.org/dmfas/docs/DMconf07_papers/Schweppe.pdf>

⁹⁴² Wiczeorek-Zeul welcomes debt relief for Liberia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007.

<http://entwicklungspolitik.de/en/press/pm/2007/november/pm_20071113_130.html>

⁹⁴³ Germany writes off Cameroon's \$1.2 billion debt, China View (Beijing) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-12/22/content_7294130.htm>

⁹⁴⁴ Germany urges debt relief for Togo to back reforms, Reuters (Lome) 11 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSL11331873>>

⁹⁴⁵ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹⁴⁶ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹⁴⁷ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411.htm>>

⁹⁴⁸ LIBERIA Debt Treatment – April 17, 2008, Club de Paris (Paris) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/liberia-20080417/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹⁴⁹ GUINEA Debt Treatment – January 23, 2008, Club de Paris (Paris) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/guinee-20080123/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹⁵⁰ GAMBIA Debt Treatment – January 24, 2008, Club de Paris (Paris) 24 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/gambie-20080124_1/viewLanguage/en>

⁹⁵¹ CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC Debt Treatment – December 24, 2007, Club de Paris (Paris) 24 December 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/republique/viewLanguage/en>>

On 23 October 2005, Italy, through the G8, promised to facilitate the MDRI by adapting domestic legislation to permit the payment of Italy's share of the MDRI — which totaled €23.53 billion in the fiscal year 2007-08 — throughout the life of the initiative.⁹⁵² Changes to the law on debt relief made in late 2006, however, included no mention of the MDRI.⁹⁵³ Furthermore, the Financial and Economic Planning Document 2008-2011 (*Documento di Programmazione Economica e Finanziaria 2008-2011*) passed by the Prodi government, included no provisions for specific increases in funding for multilateral or bilateral debt relief.⁹⁵⁴ At the same time, the Italian government indicated that it was not in a position to make a firm commitment on financing for the Initiative for the rest of the decade.⁹⁵⁵ It is unclear whether the new government plans to include such allocations in its economic policy or if it will embark on a new path for Italy's contributions to the MDRI.

On 4 April 2008, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD released its annual report on Official Development Assistance (ODA). In its press release, the DAC noted that 2007 ODA levels for Italy had fallen by 3.6% since 2006, noting that the decline was “due mainly to decreased debt relief.”⁹⁵⁶

On 9 February 2008, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Tokyo and reaffirmed their support for debt relief and the IMF's initiatives to encourage sustainable lending, including through technical assistance programs. The Ministers also discussed the possibility of “establishing a legal support facility for HIPCs” and welcomed the agreement on debt relief for Liberia.⁹⁵⁷ The statement from the 9 February meeting was remarkable because it mentioned an OECD agreement on guidelines for sustainable lending to low-income nations by export credit agencies, many of which are private or semi-private institutions.⁹⁵⁸ The Finance Ministers and Central Bankers met once more in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, but made no statement on G7 support for debt relief.⁹⁵⁹

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for the progress it has made towards debt relief for nations included in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and for the lack of support for the MDRI.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment on debt relief as agreed at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. Despite numerous debt cancellations and support for both the HIPC Initiative and the MDRI, Japan has continued to employ loan aid to states that qualify for HIPC Initiative and MDRI debt relief.

In a statement written to the President of Japan, the Minister-Counselor to the United Nations, Mikio Mori, stated that “...free trade and debt relief are crucial for the sustainable development of Africa. The objective of poverty reduction through economic growth has long been one of the pillars of Japan's development cooperation with Africa.”⁹⁶⁰ This reaffirms Japan's willingness to provide aid to African nations. Indeed, in

⁹⁵² Additions to IDA Resources: Financing the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, World Bank (Washington D.C.) 10 March 2006. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/Resources/35768_2.pdf>

⁹⁵³ Legge 209/2000, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome). Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Politica_Estera/Economia/Cooperaz_Finanziaria/Debito_Estero/Legge_25_luglio_n_209.htm>

⁹⁵⁴ Documento di Programmazione Economica e Finanziaria per gli anni 2008-2011, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 28 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.mef.gov.it/web/apri.asp?idDoc=17881>>

⁹⁵⁵ Additions to IDA Resources: Financing the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, World Bank (Washington D.C.) 10 March 2006. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/Resources/35768_2.pdf>

⁹⁵⁶ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_201185_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁹⁵⁷ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹⁵⁸ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹⁵⁹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411.htm>>

⁹⁶⁰ Statement by Mr. Mikio Mori Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2007/un0710-5.html>>

August 2007, Japan provided over ¥3 868 million of debt relief in the form of debt cancellation to Sierra Leone, thereby eliminating all of Sierra Leone's obligations to the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).⁹⁶¹ In March 2008, Japanese officials stated to Sudan that if the north-south peace agreement is implemented, ¥3.2 billion of Sudan's external debt to Japan would be forgiven.⁹⁶²

Japan participated in the cancellation of US\$182 million, and US\$254 million of debt owed by Guinea and Liberia respectively, which was agreed at the Paris Club.⁹⁶³ Furthermore, Japan helped to reschedule US\$116 million owed by Guinea and US\$789 million owed by Liberia.⁹⁶⁴

Japan's Senior Vice Minister of Finance stressed the positive influence of effective debt relief programs, especially the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), at the 76th Meeting of the World Bank/IMF Joint Development Committee. "I welcome the recent trend of increase in total aid volume as well as the number of aid channels... We need to constantly monitor development impact of debt relief initiatives, including the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives. Debt relief provides fiscal space to recipient countries, having the same effect as providing a straightforward budget support. We should not underestimate its development impact."⁹⁶⁵

On 4 April 2008, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD released its annual report on Official Development Assistance (ODA). In its press release, the DAC noted that 2007 ODA levels for Japan had fallen by 30.1% since 2006, blaming the decline on an "especially high" decrease in debt relief during 2005 and 2006.⁹⁶⁶

Japan's failure on this issue stems from its continued use of interest-bearing loans instead of grants to fund development assistance. Loans were approved for countries that already qualified HIPC debt relief, including Kenya (JPY26.711 billion) and Tanzania (JPY2 billion).⁹⁶⁷ Furthermore, Japan lent JPY3.484 billion to Uganda, a state that qualifies for debt relief from both the HIPC Initiative and the MDRI.⁹⁶⁸

On 9 February 2008, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Tokyo and reaffirmed their support for debt relief and the IMF's initiatives to encourage sustainable lending, including through technical assistance programs. The Ministers also discussed the possibility of "establishing a legal support facility for HIPCs" and welcomed the agreement on debt relief for Liberia.⁹⁶⁹ The statement from the 9 February meeting was remarkable in that it mentioned an OECD agreement on guidelines for sustainable lending to low-income nations by export credit agencies, many of which are private or semi-private

⁹⁶¹ Debt-Relief Measure in the Form of Cancellation for Sierra Leone, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 August 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/8/1174693_832.html>

⁹⁶² Japan offers ¥3.2 debt relief for Sudan if peace goals met, Japan Today (Tokyo) 6 March 2008. Date of Access: 22 March 2008. <<http://archive.japantoday.com/jp/bbs/msg/TaiwaneseInTokyo/p2>>

⁹⁶³ Liberia – Debt Treatment April 17, 2008, Paris Club (Paris) April 17 2007. Date of Access: May 5, 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/liberia-20080417/viewLanguage/en>> Guinea – Debt Treatment January 23, 2008, Paris Club (Paris) January 23, 2008. Date of Access May 5, 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/guinee-20080123/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹⁶⁴ Liberia – Debt Treatment April 17, 2008, Paris Club (Paris) April 17 2007. Date of Access: May 5, 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/liberia-20080417/viewLanguage/en>> Guinea – Debt Treatment January 23, 2008, Paris Club (Paris) January 23, 2008. Date of Access May 5, 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/guinee-20080123/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹⁶⁵ Statement by the Hon. Otohiko Endo Senior Vice Minister of Finance of Japan At the 76th Meeting of the World Bank/IMF Joint Development Committee, Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 21 October 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/ifa/wb_imf_071021_st.htm>

⁹⁶⁶ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_201185_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁹⁶⁷ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2007 Loan Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 December 2007. Date Accessed: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/loan-7r.html>>

⁹⁶⁸ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2007 Loan Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 December 2007. Date Accessed: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/loan-7r.html>>

⁹⁶⁹ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

institutions.⁹⁷⁰ The Finance Ministers and Central Bankers met once more in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, but made no statement on G7 support for debt relief.⁹⁷¹

Thus, despite policy pronouncements in favour of the HIPC Initiative and the MDRI and numerous debt cancellations, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for its continued use of interest-bearing loans to HIPC and MDRI countries, contrary to the proclaimed goal of the Heiligendamm Summit.

Analysts: Nikola Cvetkovic and Gleb Zhigailo

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its debt relief commitment as reaffirmed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

Russia has made substantial progress in canceling debts owed by African states. At the October 2007 session of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the IMF, the President of the World Bank, Robert Zoellick, said that Russia would soon change its World Bank status from that of borrower to donor.⁹⁷²

As a permanent member of the Paris Club, Russia participated in the reorganization of Guinea's debt⁹⁷³ and acted as an observer when the Club agreed to cancel US\$11.64 million worth of debt owed by Gambia on 24 January 2008.⁹⁷⁴

In December 2006, Russia pledged to forgive US\$558.5 million owed by seven African states that successfully completed participation in the HIPC Initiative (Benin, Zambia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Ghana).⁹⁷⁵ The fiscal allocations for the debt relief package were included in a 24 July 2007 attachment to the 2007 Budget of the Russian Federation.⁹⁷⁶

According to the Federal Law on the Federal Budget of the Russian Federation for 2008, and for the planning period of 2009 and 2010,⁹⁷⁷ in 2008 the Government of the Russian Federation is entitled to cancel 100 percent of debt claims on the HIPC Initiative countries that have reached, or will eventually reach, their completion point under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

On 22 October 2007, Russian Minister of Finance Alexey Kudrin announced Russia's intention to contribute to the cancellation of Liberia's US\$700 million debt to the World Bank, although the exact sum of Russia's contribution has yet to be clarified.⁹⁷⁸

⁹⁷⁰ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹⁷¹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411.htm>>

⁹⁷² Russia has joined the ranks of the World Bank donors, according to the Head of the WB, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 18 October 2007, Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071018/84459878.html>>

⁹⁷³ The Paris Club and Guinea Agree to a Debt Restructuring under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, Club de Paris (Paris) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 May 2008, <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiqués/quinee7884/downloadFile/PDF/PRGuinea23Jan08.pdf?nocache=1201102895.21>>

⁹⁷⁴ The Paris Club Agrees on a Reduction of the Debt of the Gambia in the Framework of the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, Club de Paris (Paris) 24 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiqués/gambie/downloadFile/PDF/PRTheGambia24Jan08.pdf?nocache=1201181568.39>>

⁹⁷⁵ Russia to cancel \$500 million of African nations' debt, Russian News & Information Agency Nvosti (Moscow) 29 May 2007. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://en.rian.ru/world/20070529/66249714.html>>

⁹⁷⁶ Debts of foreign countries on credits granted by the Government of the former USSR and the Government of the Russian Federation, Attachment 50 to the Federal law "On the federal budget for 2007", Ministry of Finance (Moscow) 24 July 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<http://www1.minfin.ru/common/img/uploaded/library/2007/07/fz_132fz_ot_170707.pdf>

⁹⁷⁷ Federal Law on the Federal Budget of the Russian Federation for 2008 and for the planning period of 2009 and 2010, Ministry of Finance (Russia), 27 July 2007, Date of Access: 24 April 2008, <<http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/>>

⁹⁷⁸ Russia will join cancellation of Liberia's \$700 mln debt, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 December 2007. <<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20071022/84923514.html>>

In the first half of 2007, the Russian Federation provided substantial debt relief for Afghanistan, another member of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. On 18 July 2007, it was announced that Russian, German, and American governments cooperated to write off 90% of Afghanistan's non-concessional debt payments.⁹⁷⁹ The agreement between the three countries amounts to over US\$1 billion in debt relief.⁹⁸⁰

At the Heiligendamm Summit, Russia expressed its readiness to apply the debt-for-development principle in managing African debt.⁹⁸¹ Funds released from debt servicing will be used in priority development programs, first and foremost in the fight against infectious diseases.⁹⁸²

Russia's performance, however, was obscured by the arrest of Deputy Finance Minister Sergei Storchak on suspicion of attempted large-scale fraud on 16 November 2007.⁹⁸³ Storchak's arrest took place on the eve of a business trip to South Africa. Storchak was to accompany Russia's Minister of Finance to a meeting of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and to negotiate the relief of Libya's debts to Russia.⁹⁸⁴ As a creditor nation, Libya is not eligible for the MDRI, and the issue of its external debt was later successfully resolved; on 17 April 2008, Russia wrote off US\$4.5 billion of Libya's debt in exchange for multibillion contracts awarded to Russian companies.⁹⁸⁵ Storchak's arrest delayed Russia's efforts to provide debt relief by stalling negotiations with southern African nations.⁹⁸⁶

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress on debt relief.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments on debt relief as reaffirmed at the June 2007 G8 Summit in Heiligendamm.

Under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, the British government participated in Paris Club agreements that restructured the debts of Liberia⁹⁸⁷, the Republic of Gambia⁹⁸⁸, and Guinea⁹⁸⁹. On 7 February 2008, HM Treasury (HMT) announced that it was contributing GBP20 million towards "clearing Liberia's long-term arrears and paving the way for Liberia to access much-

⁹⁷⁹ United States and Other Paris Club Creditors Provide Further Debt Relief to Afghanistan, United States Treasury (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp495.htm>>

⁹⁸⁰ United States and Other Paris Club Creditors Provide Further Debt Relief to Afghanistan, United States Treasury (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp495.htm>>

⁹⁸¹ Russia is ready to release funds from the debt servicing for developing countries to plow them into fighting infectious diseases, AMI-TASS (Moscow) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <<http://www.ami-tass.ru/article/23862/1>>

⁹⁸² Russia is ready to release funds from the debt servicing for developing countries to plow them into fighting infectious diseases, AMI-TASS (Moscow) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <<http://www.ami-tass.ru/article/23862/1>>

⁹⁸³ Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergei Storchak detained in connection with a criminal case, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007.

<http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/investigations/20071116/88449348.html>

⁹⁸⁴ The Arrest of Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergei Storchak is threatening the budget and the image of Russia, Newsru (Moscow) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007.

<<http://www.newsru.com/russia/04dec2007/poteri.html>>

⁹⁸⁵ Russia has forgiven Libya's debt in exchange for contracts, RIA Novosti, 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2008. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20080417/105347192.html>>

⁹⁸⁶ The Arrest of Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergei Storchak is threatening the budget and the image of Russia, Newsru (Moscow) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007.

<<http://www.newsru.com/russia/04dec2007/poteri.html>>

⁹⁸⁷ Liberia: The Paris Club and Liberia agree to a debt restructuring under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, Club de Paris (Paris) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiqués/liberia5796/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹⁸⁸ The Gambia: The Paris Club agrees on a reduction of the debt of the Gambia in the framework of the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, Club de Paris (Paris) 24 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiqués/gambie/viewLanguage/en>>

⁹⁸⁹ Guinea: The Paris Club and Guinea agree to a debt restructuring under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, Club de Paris (Paris) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiqués/guinee7884/viewLanguage/en>>

needed debt relief, including permanent debt cancellation under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative agreed under the UK's Presidency of the G8.”⁹⁹⁰

On 12 April 2008, Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling addressed the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He urged the IMF to complement debt relief packages, offered under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and the MDRI, with support to ensure debt sustainability.⁹⁹¹ He also remarked that Liberia was the most recent example of the “indispensable role the IMF can play in delivering debt relief and supporting stability in support of countries’ own reform efforts.”⁹⁹²

On 4 April 2008, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD released its annual report on Official Development Assistance (ODA). In its press release, the DAC noted that 2007 ODA levels for the United Kingdom had fallen by 29.1% since 2006 and that the decrease was “due mainly to decreased debt relief.”⁹⁹³

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Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for providing permanent debt relief to several African nations and for its policy pronouncements supporting debt relief initiatives.

Analyst: Nicole Formosa

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on debt relief as reaffirmed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. The American government participated in numerous debt cancellations and repeatedly highlighted the importance of debt relief as an international imperative.

As part of his address to the International Monetary and Financial Committee on 20 October 2007, Secretary of the Treasury Henry M. Paulson Jr. stressed the importance of the International Monetary Fund in the application of the Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) to low-income countries.⁹⁹⁷ Secretary Paulson stated that “vigilant application of the Debt Sustainability Framework and renewed emphasis on the importance of responsible borrowing and lending decisions must be a cornerstone of the IMF’s work in

⁹⁹⁰ UK Helps Liberia take big step towards Debt Clearance, HM Treasury (London) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2008/press_13_08.cfm>

⁹⁹¹ Statement by Alistair Darling Chancellor of the Exchequer, United Kingdom, International Monetary Fund (London) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2008/imfc/statement/eng/gbr.pdf>>

⁹⁹² Statement by Alistair Darling Chancellor of the Exchequer, United Kingdom, International Monetary Fund (London) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2008/imfc/statement/eng/gbr.pdf>>

⁹⁹³ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_201185_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁹⁹⁴ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹⁹⁵ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

⁹⁹⁶ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411.htm>>

⁹⁹⁷ Statement by Henry M. Paulson Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, United States, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 20 October 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2007/imfc/statement/eng/usa.pdf>>

low-income countries.”⁹⁹⁸ In his address to the IMFC on 12 April 2008, however, Secretary Paulson did not repeat his statements on the importance of debt relief initiatives.⁹⁹⁹ On a separate occasion, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice noted that the United States also viewed debt relief for low-income countries in the Americas as a crucial component of its policy in the region.¹⁰⁰⁰

On 16 April 2008, the US Congress passed the Jubilee Act for Responsible Lending and Expanded Debt Cancellation.¹⁰⁰¹ The Jubilee Act clears the way for the United States to begin negotiations with multilateral development banks on debt cancellations under the MDRI. Marking the Act’s approval, Representative Spencer Bachus addressed Congress, stating that “[d]ebt relief is dollar for dollar the most effective program in assuring our national security.”¹⁰⁰² Representative Maxine Waters told Congress during the same session that “[t]ragically, many other countries are still starving their children in order to pay their debts.” These two statements exemplify the great importance of debt relief as a national priority to the United States, not merely an international one.¹⁰⁰³

On 13 November 2007, Secretary Paulson expressed his pleasure at the announcement that 80 nations had agreed to cancel Liberia’s debt.¹⁰⁰⁴ In addition to its leadership role at the IMF, vis-à-vis Liberia’s debt, the American government also pledged US\$2.5 million to aid the settlement of Liberia’s debts with the African Development Bank.¹⁰⁰⁵ According to Secretary Paulson, “[w]e would rather see the Liberians use their money for schools, health clinics and other urgent rebuilding needs.”¹⁰⁰⁶

Earlier in the year, the United States Treasury provided substantial debt relief for Afghanistan, another member of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. On 18 July 2007, it was announced that the American government collaborated with the German and Russian governments at the Paris Club to forgive 90% of Afghanistan’s non-concessional debt payments.¹⁰⁰⁷ The agreement between the three countries amounts to over US\$1 billion in debt relief. The US Treasury urged other creditors to follow suit.¹⁰⁰⁸

The United States also collaborated with the Paris Club on multilateral debt cancellations for the Central African Republic, Guinea, and Liberia, totaling US\$4 million, US\$182 million and US\$254 million respectively.¹⁰⁰⁹ While the US paved the way for the agreement between Liberia and the Paris Club, it also

⁹⁹⁸ Statement by Henry M. Paulson Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, United States, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 20 October 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2007/imfc/statement/eng/usa.pdf>>

⁹⁹⁹ Statement by Henry M. Paulson Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, United States, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2007/imfc/statement/eng/usa.pdf>>

¹⁰⁰⁰ Remarks at the Organization of American States, Hosted by the Council on Foreign Relations, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 09 January 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2007/10/93377.htm>>

¹⁰⁰¹ Desmond Tutu, “Debt Cancellation a Victory for the world,” Baltimore Sun (Baltimore) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/oped/bal-op.debt07may07,0,7762181.story>>

¹⁰⁰² Jim Abrams, “House votes to expand debt relief to more poor countries,” The Associated Press (Washington) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hJiiUvboNmXVeQeNwR9JUnZ7dmoQD9035H0G0>>

¹⁰⁰³ Jim Abrams, “House votes to expand debt relief to more poor countries,” The Associated Press (Washington) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://ap.google.com/article/ALeqM5hJiiUvboNmXVeQeNwR9JUnZ7dmoQD9035H0G0>>

¹⁰⁰⁴ Treasury Welcomes IMF Debt Relief for Liberia, U.S. Government to Provide Additional Funding to Help Liberia Close the Deal at the African Development Bank, United States Treasury (Washington D.C.) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp678.htm>>

¹⁰⁰⁵ Treasury Welcomes IMF Debt Relief for Liberia, U.S. Government to Provide Additional Funding to Help Liberia Close the Deal at the African Development Bank, United States Treasury (Washington D.C.) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp678.htm>>

¹⁰⁰⁶ Treasury Welcomes IMF Debt Relief for Liberia, U.S. Government to Provide Additional Funding to Help Liberia Close the Deal at the African Development Bank, United States Treasury (Washington D.C.) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp678.htm>>

¹⁰⁰⁷ United States and Other Paris Club Creditors Provide Further Debt Relief to Afghanistan, United States Treasury (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp495.htm>>

¹⁰⁰⁸ United States and Other Paris Club Creditors Provide Further Debt Relief to Afghanistan, United States Treasury (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp495.htm>>

¹⁰⁰⁹ Guinea – Debt Treatment January 23 2008, Paris Club (Paris) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/guinee-20080123/viewLanguage/en>> Central African Republic – Debt Treatment December 24 2007, Paris Club (Paris) 24 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/traitements/republique/viewLanguage/en>> Liberia – Debt Treatment April 17

proclaimed that “The United States intends to go beyond the terms of the Paris Club debt relief deal and cancel 100 percent of its claims on Liberia, which total approximately \$430 million.”¹⁰¹⁰

On 4 April 2008, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD released its annual report on Official Development Assistance (ODA). In its press release, the DAC noted that 2007 ODA levels for the United States had fallen by 9.9% since 2006, and that the decrease was “mostly due to debt relief, which was high in 2006.”¹⁰¹¹

On 9 February 2008, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Tokyo and reaffirmed their support for the debt relief and the IMF’s initiatives to encourage sustainable lending, including through technical assistance programs. The Ministers also discussed the possibility of “establishing a legal support facility for HIPC’s” and welcomed the agreement on debt relief for Liberia.¹⁰¹² The statement from the 9 February meeting was remarkable in that it mentioned an OECD agreement on guidelines for sustainable lending to low-income nations by export credit agencies, many of which are private or semi-private institutions.¹⁰¹³ The Finance Ministers and Central Bankers met once more in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, but made no statement on G7 support for debt relief.¹⁰¹⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its numerous debt cancellations, as well as its commitment to supporting the multilateral debt relief initiatives.

Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its Debt Relief commitment as agreed at the Heiligendamm Summit. The European Union is not a member of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and thus does not participate in the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).¹⁰¹⁵ It does, however, participate in the Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, although the European Investment Bank (EIB) is responsible for the administration of its HIPC loan portfolio until 2009.¹⁰¹⁶

On 18 April 2008, the European Commission released its policy response to the DAC 2007 Development Co-operation Report issued by the OECD on 7 April 2008. The DAC Report showed that Official Development Assistance levels for 2005 and 2006 were swollen by one-off debt cancellations for developing nations, and that subsequent ODA levels had shrunk due to a sharp decline in debt cancellations in 2007.¹⁰¹⁷ In response, the European Commission recommended that the EIB should “propose mechanisms to deal with the arrears owed to it.”¹⁰¹⁸ It also called on member states to apply to the World Bank and IMF’s Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) in their own lending transactions in order to ensure

2008, Paris Club (Paris) 17 April 2008. Dates of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiqués/liberia5796/viewLanguage/en>>

¹⁰¹⁰ “Grease Drops Down Liberia’s Elbow,” *The Analyst*, April 23 2008, Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.analystliberia.com/grease_drops_liberia_elbow_apr22_08.html>

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200804230944.html>

¹⁰¹¹ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_201185_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁰¹² Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

¹⁰¹³ Statement by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

¹⁰¹⁴ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411.htm>>

¹⁰¹⁵ Commission Participation in the HIPC Initiative: 2006 Status Report, EuropeAID (Brussels) December 2006. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/tmp_docs/2007/2006_HIPC.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁰¹⁶ Commission Participation in the HIPC Initiative: 2006 Status Report, EuropeAID (Brussels) December 2006. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/tmp_docs/2007/2006_HIPC.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁰¹⁷ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁰¹⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, European Commission (Brussels) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <[http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC\(2008\)%20432%20FFD-3.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC(2008)%20432%20FFD-3.pdf)>

that developing countries that have benefited from the debt relief initiatives do not fall back into debt traps.¹⁰¹⁹ The Commission noted that some EU member states are not yet members of either the OECD or the Paris Club and thus are not yet bound by those organizations' frameworks for ensuring sustainable lending to Low-Income Countries.¹⁰²⁰ The report did not reveal, however, the extent of debt relief offered by the EU, either directly or through the European Investment Bank, since June 2007.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and the MDRI, and its lack of debt cancellations.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

¹⁰¹⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, European Commission (Brussels) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <[http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC\(2008\)%20432%20FFD-3.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC(2008)%20432%20FFD-3.pdf)>

¹⁰²⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, European Commission (Brussels) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <[http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC\(2008\)%20432%20FFD-3.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC(2008)%20432%20FFD-3.pdf)>

10. Africa: Official Development Assistance [144]

Commitment

“They also include increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.”¹⁰²¹

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.44

Background

At the 2005 Summit in Gleneagles, then British Prime Minister Tony Blair brought Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Africa to the forefront of the Summit agenda.¹⁰²² A lack of consensus among G8 nations on commitments to Blair’s ambitious targets led to a watered-down version of the Prime Minister’s initial focus on infrastructural development.¹⁰²³ The resulting commitment instead promised to double 2004 levels of ODA to Africa by the year 2010.¹⁰²⁴ Reaffirming PM Blair’s focus on ODA for Africa, at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, German Chancellor Angela Merkel concentrated heavily on African development in the Summit’s theme of “Growth and Responsibility.”¹⁰²⁵ In the face of criticism from the media and NGOs, who pointed to a lack of allocation of new funds and a failure on behalf of many countries to follow through on the previous commitment,¹⁰²⁶ Merkel led G8 countries to pledge a US\$25 billion yearly increase in ODA to African countries by 2010 in order to fulfill the goal articulated in 2004.¹⁰²⁷

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

¹⁰²¹ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 24 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>

¹⁰²² Official Development Assistance, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf>

¹⁰²³ Official Development Assistance, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf>

¹⁰²⁴ Gleneagles G8 commitments on debt relief and aid- two years on, House of Commons Library, Research Paper 07/51, Economic Policy and Statistics Section (London) 4 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2007/rp07-051.pdf>>

¹⁰²⁵ Africa: Commitments will be honored, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm (Berlin) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 24 January 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/n92160/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/2007-06-08-meldung-bk-afrika-arbeitssitzung_en.html>

¹⁰²⁶ What is new from the G8 Summit? African Monitor Initial Response, African Monitor (Cape Town) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.africanmonitor.org/node/81>>

¹⁰²⁷ Africa: Commitments will be honored, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm (Berlin) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 24 January 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/n92160/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/2007-06-08-meldung-bk-afrika-arbeitssitzung_en.html>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its ODA commitment. In 2007, the Government of Canada committed to doubling Canadian aid to Africa from CAD1.05 billion in 2003 to CAD2.1 billion in 2008.¹⁰²⁸

On 14 December 2007, the Government of Canada pledged CAD1.3 billion to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) as a part of its commitment to double aid to the continent by 2010.¹⁰²⁹ Canadian Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty stressed this commitment on 14 December 2007, stating that "our government is committed to ensuring Canada's international assistance is effective, and that taxpayers' money is well spent."¹⁰³⁰ In addition, in its review of Canada's development assistance policy, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) issued a positive statement on Canada's contributions to ODA, stating that "the [Canadian] government is on track to meet its commitment of doubling assistance to the continent by 2010 and is working with G8 and African partners to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; to build African capacity to address peace and security challenges; and to support economic development and governance reforms."

Canada also continues to contribute to the Canada Fund for Africa (CFA), allocating over CAD100 million from the Federal budget to provide "risk capital for private investments in Africa that generate growth."¹⁰³¹ On 7 February 2008, the Minister of International Cooperation, Beverley J. Oda, announced that "[the Canadian] government stands behind the Prime Minister's commitment, at last year's G8 Summit, to double Canadian assistance to Africa from 2003-04 levels, to reach \$2.1 billion by 2008-09."¹⁰³² However, figures published on 4 April 2008 by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) showed that, while Canada's global ODA rose 4.3% in 2007, aid to Africa fell 9%.¹⁰³³

On 7 February 2008, Minister Oda also announced an allocation of nearly CAD400 million for development initiatives in Africa that will strengthen economic growth on the continent and ensure the provision of basic services.¹⁰³⁴ Minister Oda commented further that: "by providing this investment, Canada is on track to double its aid to Africa by 2008-09 – aid that will result in long-term poverty reduction and economic growth."¹⁰³⁵

On 30 April 2008, Minister Oda announced an additional CAD50 million in funds to combat the growing food crisis in the developing world.¹⁰³⁶ Of the monies allocated, CAD45 million will be directed through the United Nations' World Food Program, while an additional CAD5 million will go the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, which provides food and development aid through faith-based initiatives. Although CAD10 million of the money is to be earmarked for Haiti, the remaining CAD40 million will be directed to

¹⁰²⁸ Ottawa wants to pare down its 'bloated' list of foreign aid recipients, National Post (Toronto) 29 November 2007. Date of access: 26 December 2007 <http://www.nationalpost.com/most_popular/story.html?id=130518>

¹⁰²⁹ Government of Canada Pledges \$1.3 Billion to World Bank's International Development Association, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.fin.gc.ca/news07/07-099e.html>>

¹⁰³⁰ Government of Canada Pledges \$1.3 Billion to World Bank's International Development Association, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.fin.gc.ca/news07/07-099e.html>>

¹⁰³¹ Canada Fund for Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/ANN-76105016-KEG>>

¹⁰³² Talking Points for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation for the Funding Announcement to Support Development in Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-27164051-TF4>>

¹⁰³³ G7 Aid Levels Fell 1% in 2007, DATA 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <http://www.data.org/news/press_q7AidLevelsFell_040408.html>

¹⁰³⁴ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

¹⁰³⁵ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

¹⁰³⁶ Ottawa pledges extra \$50 million for global food crisis, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Ottawa) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2008/04/30/food-aid.html?ref=rss&loomia_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.0696298>

other countries in the Americas, Asia, and Africa. Most importantly, this allocation will be 100% untied, implying that the money may be used to buy food from local, rather than Canadian, producers in the regions most affected.¹⁰³⁷

On 9 May 2008, the Canadian House of Commons approved a private member's bill intended to require the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to direct the vast majority of its overseas funding to poverty reduction.¹⁰³⁸ This is the first time that CIDA will have a legal mandate to target poverty in its development efforts. Although the bill was introduced by a Member of Parliament from the opposition Liberal Party of Canada, it passed with the support of all parties.¹⁰³⁹

The OECD's DAC report showed that Canada's drop in aid to Africa was largely due to fluctuations in multilateral allocations.¹⁰⁴⁰ Nevertheless, Canada has made significant efforts to increase ODA in 2008 and has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Katie Batrie

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to double ODA to Africa. In 2007, French ODA allocations for Africa rose by only 1% from the previous year.¹⁰⁴¹ French President Nicolas Sarkozy has postponed the completion of former President Jacques Chirac's plan to attain a ratio of 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2012 to 2015.¹⁰⁴² In order to meet President Chirac's pledge, France would have had to allocate an additional US\$1.5 billion to its ODA budget each year from 2007 to 2010.¹⁰⁴³

The focus of French ODA has historically reflected a concentration in sub-Saharan Africa, and France expects 53% of its ODA in 2008 to be directed to countries in the region. This is a slight increase relative to the 49% of funds channeled to sub-Saharan Africa in 2007. France, however, has set a target ratio of 60% for 2010, which corresponds to France's goal of sending two-thirds of total bilateral aid to sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁰⁴⁴ France has also committed to double bilateral aid to the region, relative to 2004 levels, by 2009.¹⁰⁴⁵

Total French ODA increased from €109 million in 2006 to €157 million throughout 2007.¹⁰⁴⁶ However, once debt relief is excluded, French baseline ODA figures shrink significantly.¹⁰⁴⁷ Foreign Affairs Commission member Henriette Martinez states that one third of total French ODA is attributed to debt relief.¹⁰⁴⁸ According to Henri Emmanuelli, Special Reporter on ODA for the National Assembly, France

¹⁰³⁷ Ottawa pledges extra \$50 million for global food crisis, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Ottawa) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2008/04/30/food-aid.html?ref=rss&loomia_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.0696298>

¹⁰³⁸ MP's bill on foreign aid set to pass at long last, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 9 May 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.thestar.com/News/Canada/article/423196>>

¹⁰³⁹ MP's bill on foreign aid set to pass at long last, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 9 May 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.thestar.com/News/Canada/article/423196>>

¹⁰⁴⁰ G7 Aid Levels Fell 1% in 2007, DATA 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008.

<http://www.data.org/news/press_q7AidLevelsFell_040408.html>

¹⁰⁴¹ The Data Report, Debt AIDS Trade Africa 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<<http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/DATAREPORT2007.pdf>>

¹⁰⁴² Les fausses promesses du G8 à L'Afrique, Le Monde (Paris) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<<http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=7d22528ea866b77each79aa297baeec18f4b2ff6f2389eb4>>

¹⁰⁴³ The Data Report, Debt AIDS Trade Africa 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<<http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/DATAREPORT2007.pdf>>

¹⁰⁴⁴ Objectifs et indicateurs de performance, Ministère du Budget des Comptes Publiques et de la Fonction Publique (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.performance-publique.gouv.fr/farandole/2008/pap/html/DBGPGMOBJINDPGM209.htm>>

¹⁰⁴⁵ Projet de loi de finances pour 2007: Aide publique au développement, Le Sénat (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.senat.fr/rap/a06-081-3/a06-081-38.html>>

¹⁰⁴⁶ Projet de loi de finances pour 2007: Aide publique au développement, Le Sénat (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.senat.fr/rap/a06-081-3/a06-081-38.html>>

¹⁰⁴⁷ The Data Report, Debt AIDS Trade Africa 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<<http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/DATAREPORT2007.pdf>>

¹⁰⁴⁸ Pays en développement : La France réduit ses aides, Le journal du développement durable (Paris) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.developpementdurablejournal.com/spip.php?article1460>>

has not met its expected ODA/GNI target of 0.5% for 2007 as outlined in the 2007 National Budget Report, and has attained only 0.42% by year's end. The failure to reach the planned ration is due to overestimation of debt cancellation.¹⁰⁴⁹ Although the French government's 2008 budget anticipates a rise to 0.45% ODA/GNI, this presents level of 2008 ODA inferior to what was previously expected.¹⁰⁵⁰ As the opportunity to use debt relief to boost ODA figures will be soon exhausted, France will need to make budgetary provisions to achieve the 2010 target without relying on ODA inflated by debt cancellation figures.¹⁰⁵¹

Furthermore, according to data released 4 April 2008 by the Paris-based OECD, the French government disbursed ODA of US\$9.940 billion for 2007 (net of debt relief), a 15.9% decrease from the US\$10.601 billion dispersed in 2006.¹⁰⁵² On 3 April 2008, a communiqué from NGO Oxfam France-Agir indicated that, for the first time since the year 2000, OECD-published statistics revealed a decrease in French ODA¹⁰⁵³. In euro-denominated values, 2007 ODA levels dropped from €6.765 billion in 2006 to €6.343 billion in 2007, from 0.47% of GNI in 2006 to 0.39% of GNI for 2007¹⁰⁵⁴. Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa fell by 5% when debt relief is excluded.¹⁰⁵⁵ On a gross basis (i.e. without subtracting debt relief), French ODA rose to US\$11.6 billion,¹⁰⁵⁶ resulting in a net increase of 4.3% relative to 2006 levels.¹⁰⁵⁷

On 28 February 2008, President of the French Republic Nicolas Sarkozy delivered a speech in Cape Town to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa in which he stated that he wants France to contribute more actively to the fight against poverty in Africa. He also maintained France's commitment for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,¹⁰⁵⁸ thereby reaffirming France's European pledge to achieve ODA levels of 0.7% of GNI by 2015¹⁰⁵⁹.

In the same speech, President Nicolas Sarkozy announced a €2.5 billion (US\$3.8 billion) initiative to finance nearly 2000 companies and create 300 000 jobs in Africa over the next five years, calling for France to work in a more targeted way to foster accelerated economic growth and contribute directly to the African private sector.¹⁰⁶⁰ The initiative, to be managed by the French Development Agency (AFD), is to be comprised of three components: the creation of a €250 million investment fund to acquire holdings in other funds to develop African businesses; the creation of a guarantee fund, which will likewise have a €250 million endowment to facilitate access to bank credit and capital for African SMEs; and the doubling of the activity of the French Development Agency in support of the private sector, with a €2 billion

¹⁰⁴⁹ Pays en développement : La France réduit ses aides, Le journal du développement durable (Paris) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.developpementdurablelejournal.com/spip.php?article1460>>

¹⁰⁵⁰ Pays en développement : La France réduit ses aides, Le journal du développement durable (Paris) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.developpementdurablelejournal.com/spip.php?article1460>>

¹⁰⁵¹ The Data Report, Debt AIDS Trade Africa 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/DATAREPORT2007.pdf>>

¹⁰⁵² OECD Net Official Development Assistance in 2007, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/55/40381862.pdf>>

¹⁰⁵³ L'aide publique recule à nouveau, Le Monde (Paris) 5 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=a7f2431ba1f6400a9c74d352b72ad366583e1428a4ecf7e8>>

¹⁰⁵⁴ L'aide publique recule à nouveau, Le Monde (Paris) 5 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=a7f2431ba1f6400a9c74d352b72ad366583e1428a4ecf7e8>>

¹⁰⁵⁵ G7 Aid Levels Fell 1% in 2007 Press Release, DATA 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <http://www.data.org/news/press_g7AidLevelsFell_040408.html>

¹⁰⁵⁶ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁰⁵⁷ Aide publique au développement, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/aide-au-developpement_1060/politique-francaise_3024/montant-apd_14035/aide-publique-au-developpement-4-avril-2008_61378.html>

¹⁰⁵⁸ Speech by M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, Ambassade de la République Française (Cape Town) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-au.org/IMG/pdf/sarkozy_capetown.pdf>

¹⁰⁵⁹ Résultats de la France en matière de l'aide publique au développement, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/04/06/resultats-de-la-france-en-matiere-d%E2%80%99aide-publique-au-developpement-apd-en-2007-publies-par-l%E2%80%99ocde/>>

¹⁰⁶⁰ Speech by M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, Cape Town, 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-au.org/IMG/pdf/sarkozy_capetown.pdf>

commitment over five years.¹⁰⁶¹ When included, this initiative raises the total French bilateral financial commitment to Sub-Saharan Africa to €10 billion over the period 2008-2013.¹⁰⁶² According to French Minister of Finance, Industry and Employment Christine Lagarde, this endeavour will double France's bilateral financial engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa for the 2008-2012 period, relative to France's 2002-2007 financial engagement.¹⁰⁶³

2007 ODA statistics do not include the contributions gathered through the international solidarity program for airplane tickets. If these contributions were included, French ODA would reach the level of 0.40% of GNI for 2007.¹⁰⁶⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for the sharp decline in ODA allocations to Africa, despite the promise of an increase in future years.

Analyst: Adam Romanov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on ODA to Africa.

On 4 October 2007, German Chancellor Angela Merkel reassured the African Union (AU) that Germany will have increased its ODA to Africa by an additional €3 billion by 2011.¹⁰⁶⁵ German ODA policy towards Africa has focused exclusively on addressing political instability, countering economic stagnation in African countries, and combating HIV/AIDS.¹⁰⁶⁶ In 2007, Germany increased its ODA to the African continent by €324 million, or 7.61% of its 2006 budget.¹⁰⁶⁷ In order to meet the promises made at the 2007 G8 Summit at Heiligendamm, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has made provisions to allocate €5.1 billion to ODA in 2008, an increase of 14.3% over the 2007 allocation.¹⁰⁶⁸ On 28 November 2007, German Development Minister Heidemarie Wiecek-Zeul noted that the increase in aid allocation in the federal budget will enable Germany to meet the ODA goal agreed at the 2005 Gleneagles and 2007 Heiligendamm G8 Summits.¹⁰⁶⁹

According to Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Development (OECD), Germany realized one of the greatest increases in ODA out of all the G8 nations during the fiscal year 2007. In a report released on 4 April 2008, the DAC reported that gross German ODA (i.e. including debt relief) increased by 5.9% from 2006 to 2007, more than any other G7 nation.¹⁰⁷⁰ When debt relief is subtracted from the value of ODA, the year-on-year increased realized by the German government rises to

¹⁰⁶¹ Speech by M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, Cape Town, 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-au.org/IMG/pdf/sarkozy_capetown.pdf>

¹⁰⁶² Speech by M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, Cape Town, 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-au.org/IMG/pdf/sarkozy_capetown.pdf>

¹⁰⁶³ Résultats de la France en matière de l'aide publique au développement, Paris 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/04/06/resultats-de-la-france-en-matiere-d%E2%80%99aide-publique-au-developpement-apd-en-2007-publies-par-l%E2%80%99ocde/>>

¹⁰⁶⁴ Résultats de la France en matière de l'aide publique au développement, Paris 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/04/06/resultats-de-la-france-en-matiere-d%E2%80%99aide-publique-au-developpement-apd-en-2007-publies-par-l%E2%80%99ocde/>>

¹⁰⁶⁵ Merkel speaks to the African Union: "Things are on the move in Africa". Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 4 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/nn_94646/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/10/2007-10-04-afrika-bk-au_en.html>

¹⁰⁶⁶ Africa and German foreign policy. Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 31 October 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/Afrikapolitik.html>>

¹⁰⁶⁷ Facts and Figures: Germany's contribution. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.bmz.de/en/figures/GermanContribution/index.html>>

¹⁰⁶⁸ Facts and Figures: Germany's contribution. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <<http://www.bmz.de/en/figures/GermanContribution/index.html>>

¹⁰⁶⁹ Development policy more important than ever before, says Wiecek-Zeul, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 November 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/november/pm_20071128_136.html>

¹⁰⁷⁰ OECD Net Official Development Assistance in 2007, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/55/40381862.pdf>>

9.8%. The only other G7 nation to realize a greater increase was Italy.¹⁰⁷¹ It was not clear, however, what percentage of the increased ODA was destined for Africa.

Thus, German has been awarded a score of +1 for its gradual increases in ODA over the last year.

Analyst: Surkhab Peerzada

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to increase annual ODA levels. Despite a decrease in total assistance allocations, Italian bilateral ODA to sub-Saharan Africa increased by US\$200 million in 2007, with allocations to the region increasing from 38% to 52% of the total ODA budget.¹⁰⁷²

The Italian Government has issued statements expressing its desire to increase its ratio of ODA/GNI to 0.33% in 2008.¹⁰⁷³ Nevertheless, Italy previously experienced a two-year delay in disbursements of allocations to the African and Asian Development Funds.¹⁰⁷⁴ Indeed, critics have argued that the target for 2008 is unlikely to be met.¹⁰⁷⁵ The projected ODA budget for 2008 is uncertain, and the potential of the 2008 budget to allocate enough resources to meet the 0.33% ODA/GNI target is unclear, jeopardizing Italy's ability to reach its 0.51% ODA/GNI target by 2010.

On 23-24 October 2007, Ambassador Aldo Mantovani, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, delivered a statement outlining the latest breakdown of Italian ODA. Ambassador Mantovani noted that over US\$250 million from a total US\$1 billion in ODA is to be channeled through UN agencies.¹⁰⁷⁶ Italy is set to contribute US\$600 million over several years to the International Finance Facility for Immunization and its annual contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria will amount to US\$180 million over the next three years.¹⁰⁷⁷

According to data released 4 April 2008 by the Paris-based OECD, Italy disbursed gross ODA (i.e. including debt relief grants) of US\$3.929 billion in 2007.¹⁰⁷⁸ Italian aid for 2007 amounted to 0.19% GNI, a fall from 0.20% GNI in 2006¹⁰⁷⁹ and well below the promise of 0.51% by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015.¹⁰⁸⁰ Gross Italian aid levels fell by 3.6% from 2006, when US\$3.641 billion was disbursed.¹⁰⁸¹ However, when debt relief grants are excluded from ODA, Italy is show to have made huge strides in the provision of

¹⁰⁷¹ OECD Net Official Development Assistance in 2007, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/55/40381862.pdf>>

¹⁰⁷² Documento di Programmazione Economico-Finanziaria, Ministero dell'Economie e delle Finanze (Rome) 28 June 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008.

<http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/finanziaria_2008/documenti/dpef_2008_2011.pdf>

¹⁰⁷³ Documento di Programmazione Economico-Finanziaria, Ministero dell'Economie e delle Finanze (Rome) 28 June 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008.

<http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/finanziaria_2008/documenti/dpef_2008_2011.pdf>

¹⁰⁷⁴ Documento di Programmazione Economico-Finanziaria, Ministero dell'Economie e delle Finanze (Rome) 28 June 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008.

<http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/finanziaria_2008/documenti/dpef_2008_2011.pdf>

¹⁰⁷⁵ Documento di Programmazione Economico-Finanziaria, Ministero dell'Economie e delle Finanze (Rome) 28 June 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008.

<http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/finanziaria_2008/documenti/dpef_2008_2011.pdf>

¹⁰⁷⁶ Statement by H.E. Ambassador Aldo Mantovani Deputy Permanent Representative, High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations in New York (New York) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <http://www.italyun.esteri.it/italyun/docs/statemen/2007_10_24.html>

¹⁰⁷⁷ Statement by H.E. Ambassador Aldo Mantovani Deputy Permanent Representative, High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations in New York (New York) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <http://www.italyun.esteri.it/italyun/docs/statemen/2007_10_24.html>

¹⁰⁷⁸ OECD Net Official Development Assistance in 2007, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/55/40381862.pdf>>

¹⁰⁷⁹ OCSE: Pubblicati i Dati Sull'Aiuto allo Sviluppo del 2007, Osservatorio Interregionale Cooperazione Sviluppo (Rome) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.oics.it/news/news-list.asp?id=1191>>

¹⁰⁸⁰ Italy: New Government Asked to Deliver on Development, Europe External Policy Advisors (Brussels) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.eepa.be/wcm/content/view/644/137/>>

¹⁰⁸¹ OECD Net Official Development Assistance in 2007, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/55/40381862.pdf>>

development aid. Indeed, net ODA for 2007 was US\$3.359 billion, 46.7% greater than the same figure for 2006.¹⁰⁸²

On 15 April 2008, Coordinator of the Sdebitarsi campaign for debt cancellation Raffaella Chiodo stated that, when discounting debt cancellation, “the resources allocated by Italy to official development aid have risen in real terms by 46.7% since 2007.”¹⁰⁸³ This rise places Italy as the second largest donor increase from 2006 to 2007, with aid to Africa almost tripling from 2006¹⁰⁸⁴ and aid to Sub-Saharan Africa up by 61%¹⁰⁸⁵.

Prospects for 2008 are still positive due to late-2007 financial appropriations to be disbursed in 2008.¹⁰⁸⁶ 2008 Italian ODA could further increase thanks to extra-budgetary cycle allocations, as occurred in 2007, when allocations rose from €1.1 billion to €1.5 billion between January and June 2007 thanks to extraordinary allocations.¹⁰⁸⁷ If this positive trend continues, Italy could return to a trajectory leading to completion of the promise made at Gleneagles. Nevertheless, Italy’s failure to establish a clear and comprehensive plan for meeting its commitment on doubling ODA to Africa has resulted in a score of 0.

Analyst: Adam Romanov

Japan: 0

Japan has partially with its commitment on ODA to Africa. Although Japanese assistance to Africa continues to grow, severe fiscal constraints have exposed Japan’s ODA allocations to near-constant revision by the Diet.

On 28 May 2008, Prime Minister Fukuda delivered the opening address of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD IV). In his address, the Prime Minister stated that he “pledge[d] that by 2012 – five years from now – Japan will have doubled its ODA to Africa, increasing it gradually over these years to achieve this target.”¹⁰⁸⁸ The Prime Minister did not explain, however, how he and his government would achieve this goal, nor did he specify the benchmark for doubling.

On 31 August 2007, Japan’s Foreign Ministry announced a future request for JPY517.3 billion (US\$4.46 billion) for ODA to deal specifically with climate change for the 2008 fiscal year, a 13.9% increase in funding from the 2007 budget allocation.¹⁰⁸⁹ Despite the Foreign Ministry’s request, on 20 December 2007 the Ministry of Finance submitted a budget blueprint to the Japanese Cabinet for the 2008 fiscal year proposing a decrease in ODA to JPY700.2 billion, a reduction of 4.0% from the 2007 budget, when total ODA was JPY729.3 billion.¹⁰⁹⁰ On 24 December 2007, the budget proposal was approved, rendering the upcoming fiscal period the ninth straight year of ODA reductions due to the Japanese government’s swelling public deficit.¹⁰⁹¹

¹⁰⁸² OECD Net Official Development Assistance in 2007, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/55/40381862.pdf>>

¹⁰⁸³ Italy: New Government Asked to Deliver on Development, Europe External Policy Advisors (Brussels) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.eepa.be/wcm/content/view/644/137/>>

¹⁰⁸⁴ Italian ODA 2007, Action Aid (Rome) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/04/italian-oda-2007-slight-decrease-and.html>>.

¹⁰⁸⁵ G7 Aid Levels Fell 1% in 2007 Press Release, DATA 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<http://www.data.org/news/press_g7AidLevelsFell_040408.html>

¹⁰⁸⁶ Italian ODA 2007, Action Aid Italy (Rome) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/04/italian-oda-2007-slight-decrease-and.html>>

¹⁰⁸⁷ ODA 2008 Forecast, Action Aid (Rome) 6 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/02/oda-2008-forecast-still-at-029.html>>

¹⁰⁸⁸ Address by H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan at the Opening Session of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet (Tokyo) 28 May 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/05/28speech_e.html>

¹⁰⁸⁹ Japan Struggles to Keep up Overseas Aid, Reuters (London) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: November 25.

<<http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUST42530>>

¹⁰⁹⁰ Highlights-Japan FY08/09 Draft Budget Totals Y83.06 trln, Reuters (London) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/bondsNews/idUST1699620071220>>

¹⁰⁹¹ Japan to Cut ODA Budget 4.0%, Down for 9th Straight Year+, AOL LLC (New York) 23 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://news.aol.com/story/_a/japan-to-cut-oda-budget-40percent-down/n20071223203609990009>

The Japanese government further emphasized its willingness to “take the lead in helping developing nations fight global warming and facilitating international efforts to support African development” in a government report to the World Bank on 21 December 2007.¹⁰⁹² On 26 December 2007, Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura announced that Japan will stress “the importance of assistance not only for development but also for human security,” in the agenda for the upcoming G8 Summit.¹⁰⁹³ The Minister also stated that Japan is considering “a new financing mechanism geared towards developing countries... utilizing not only ODA but also a number of other tools it possesses,” with a particular focus on technology, to enhance the adaptability of developing countries to risks posed by global warming.¹⁰⁹⁴ On 4 January 2008, Minister Koumura announced a new Japanese assistance package for African countries, amounting to US\$264.5 million, for humanitarian aid and peace building assistance.¹⁰⁹⁵

On 16 April 2008, the Minister of Finance reported that Japanese ODA to Africa in 2007 reached US\$17.1 billion, more than twice the amount donated in 2003.¹⁰⁹⁶ Although Japan has decreased its ODA in recent years, its contribution to Africa increased to US\$2.5 billion in 2006, accounting for 34.2% of the total, according to a paper released by the Foreign Ministry.¹⁰⁹⁷

While Japan has achieved its goal made at the Asian-African summit in 2005, it is not on track to meet its stated commitment to increase aid by 2010 according to an OECD DAC Report on 2007 ODA figures, released on 4 April 2008.¹⁰⁹⁸ The OECD report further detailed that the overall increase in ODA needed to reach the Heiligendamm Summit goal now looks difficult to achieve, “given the drop of 24 percent in 2007, excluding debt relief, and its [Japan’s] 2007 ODA/GNI ratio (0.17%) is the lowest since 1964.”¹⁰⁹⁹ The fall in real terms, compared to last year, was 30.1% and it was partially due to “a decrease in debt relief operations, which were exceptionally high in 2005 and 2006, and to a decrease in contributions to international financial institutions.”¹¹⁰⁰ Japan was previously one of the top ODA donors in 2007 but has now fallen to fifth place,¹¹⁰¹ with the OECD pointing out that an “unprecedented increase” is now needed to meet Japan’s 2010 targets.¹¹⁰²

Japan may continue to face challenges for increasing its ODA budget in the future.¹¹⁰³ Its projected ODA disbursements are currently in decline as the government attempts to lead the country towards fiscal

¹⁰⁹² Japan To Focus Foreign Aid On African Development, Climate Change, The World Bank Group (Washington, D.C.) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December. <<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,date:2007-12-21~menuPK:34461~pagePK:34392~piPK:64256810~theSitePK:4607,00.html>>

¹⁰⁹³ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 61st Meeting of the Nippon Keidanren Board of Councilors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/koumura/address0712.html>>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 61st Meeting of the Nippon Keidanren Board of Councilors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/koumura/address0712.html>>

¹⁰⁹⁵ Speech by H.E. Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan "Japan and Tanzania: Partners towards a Vibrant Africa," Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 4 January 2008. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/tanzania/speech0801.html>>

¹⁰⁹⁶ “ODA to Africa: the goal has been achieved- The Finance Ministry reports”, Jiji Press Ltd (Tokyo) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 17 April 2008. <http://www.jiji.com/jc/c?q=pol_30&k=2008041600884>

¹⁰⁹⁷ “TICAD a chance to show Japanese care about Africa”, Yomiuri Shinbun (Osaka) 29 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/national/20080429TDY03101.htm>>

¹⁰⁹⁸ “OECD Development Assistance Committee Figures on 2007 ODA.” Address by Eckhard Deutscher at OECD Development Assistance Committee Press Conference, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/37/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40385189_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁰⁹⁹ “OECD Development Assistance Committee Figures on 2007 ODA.” Address by Eckhard Deutscher at OECD Development Assistance Committee Press Conference, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/37/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40385189_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹⁰⁰ “Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly”, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹⁰¹ “Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly”, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹⁰² “Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly”, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹⁰³ “Japan eyes doubling aid to Africa in five years”, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 April 2008. <<http://search.japantimes.co.jp/rss/nn20080407a2.html>>

reconstruction.¹¹⁰⁴ The budget for the 2008 fiscal year - which begins April 2008 – is approximately US\$6.86 billion, 4% lower than in the previous fiscal year, “marking the ninth consecutive yearly decline”.¹¹⁰⁵ Despite declines in funding provisions however, on 25 April 2008 Japan announced that it would provide roughly US\$100 million worth of food aid through the UN World Food Programme and immediately disburse US\$50 million of the food aid to Africa in May 2008 and in following months.¹¹⁰⁶

The 2008 G8 Summit is expected to stress the importance of development in Africa. As Japan is the host country, the Prime Minister has assured the international community that one of major agenda items for the G8 Summit is that of development and Africa.¹¹⁰⁷

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its commitment to increase ODA to Africa, despite the decreases in its overall assistance budget.

Analysts: Ayami Hayashi and Gleb Zhigailo

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on ODA to Africa.

The Russian government announced that it plans to scale up its ODA allocations from US\$215 million in 2006 (US\$50 million in 2003) to US\$400-500 million per year,¹¹⁰⁸ with infectious disease control as one of the top priorities of the ODA expansion program.

In April 2008, Russia increased its investment provisions for Africa. Russia’s Ambassador to Ethiopia announced that the Russian government had released US\$500 million in assistance for that country. Speaking at the first session of the joint annual meeting of the African Union (AU) and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)(UNECA), the Ambassador added that Russia was firmly attached to the goals and principles of a new partnership with Africa, stressing that “[w]e are sure that the achievement of targets indicated in ECA Strategies Frameworks for 2010-2011 will contribute significantly to the economic growth and prosperity of the entire African region, and will create necessary conditions for valuable integration of this region into international economic activity.”¹¹⁰⁹

In October 2007, the Government of the Russian Federation signed an agreement with the World Bank Group and the World Health Organization (WHO), according to which it will assign US\$20 million for fighting malaria and training personnel in Mozambique and Zambia.¹¹¹⁰

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its increase in annual ODA levels.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

¹¹⁰⁴ Japan's Official Development Assistance White Paper 2007: Japan's International Cooperation (from Part 1: Chapter1_section2), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2007/ODA2007/html/honpen/index.htm>>

¹¹⁰⁵ “Japan eyes doubling aid to Africa in five years”, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 April 2008. <<http://search.japantimes.co.jp/rss/nn20080407a2.html>>

¹¹⁰⁶ Address by Mr. Koji Tsuruoka, Ambassador of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/others_press/2008/4/0425.html>

¹¹⁰⁷ Speech by H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan at the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 January 2008. Date of Access: 29 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/address-s.html>>

¹¹⁰⁸ IMF and World Bank are calling on donor countries to increase the amount of aid, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 24 January 2008. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071022/84904829.html>>

¹¹⁰⁹ Africa: Russia steps into China’s shoes 7 April 2008, AfricaNews (Haarlem) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 15 April 2008 <http://www.africanews.com/site/list_messages/17278>

¹¹¹⁰ Russia Contributes US\$20 Million to Malaria Control in Africa, MedNovosti (Moscow) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 December 2007. <<http://www.medportal.ru/mednovosti/news/2007/10/22/tuberculosis/>>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to double ODA to Africa by 2010. The UK has made significant progress towards its goal to reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.7% by 2013¹¹¹¹, and has made aid to sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia among the top priorities of its international development policy.¹¹¹²

On 9 October 2007, the Department for International Development (DFID) released a 2007 Spending Review confirming its commitment to doubling aid to Africa by 2010.¹¹¹³ In the report, the Department noted that “total UK ODA will rise to over GBP9.1 billion by 2010/11, representing 0.56% of Gross National Income (GNI), in line with the European Union’s collective commitment, keeping us on track to reach our commitment of 0.7% GNI by 2013.”¹¹¹⁴ The report also stipulates a goal to “more than double total multilateral and bilateral aid to Africa between 2004 and 2010 as pledged at Gleneagles.”¹¹¹⁵

The Organization for Economic Development (OECD)’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC)’s report, released on 4 April 2008, outlined the United Kingdom’s progression towards doubling aid to Africa. The report revealed that “ODA levels for 2007 fell 2% excluding debt relief, with aid to sub-Saharan Africa up only 1%. This is a disappointing but expected result for 2007 and has to be balanced against Britain’s clear three year budget commitment which will see aid levels rise in line with promises to increase aid to 0.7% of GNI by 2013.”¹¹¹⁶

On 4 April 2008, The United Kingdom Department for International Development released a statement that “The UK’s Official Development Assistance spending is set to exceed GBP9 billion by 2010, representing 0.56% of Gross National Income (GNI), a rise of more than GBP4 billion over the next three years.”¹¹¹⁷ International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander commented on the DAC Report figures, saying that “[t]he UK is keeping its promises to the world’s poor, helping millions of people to escape poverty, children to go to school and preventing avoidable disease. Thanks to the CSR settlement, DFID now has the largest development budget in the UK’s history.”¹¹¹⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its progress towards the goal of doubling ODA to Africa.

Analyst: Katie Batrie

¹¹¹¹ Global Poverty and the G8 Summit, 10 Downing Street (London) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008.

< <http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12104.asp>>

¹¹¹² Global Poverty and the G8 Summit, 10 Downing Street (London) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008.

< <http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12104.asp>>

¹¹¹³ 2007 Pre-Budget Report and Comprehensive Spending Review, Department for International Development (London) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

< <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/csr07.asp>>

¹¹¹⁴ 2007 Pre-Budget Report and Comprehensive Spending Review, Department for International Development (London) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

< <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/csr07.asp>>

¹¹¹⁵ 2007 Pre-Budget Report and Comprehensive Spending Review, Department for International Development (London) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

< <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/csr07.asp>>

¹¹¹⁶ G7 Aid Levels Fell 1% in 2007, DATA 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008.

< http://www.data.org/news/press_g7AidLevelsFell_040408.html>

¹¹¹⁷ UK keeps aid promises to the world’s poor, British Embassy in Berlin (Berlin) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

< <http://www.britischebotschaft.de/en/news/items/080404a.htm>>

¹¹¹⁸ UK keeps aid promises to the world’s poor, British Embassy in Berlin (Berlin) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

< <http://www.britischebotschaft.de/en/news/items/080404a.htm>>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment. The US remains the largest single-country provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in absolute monetary value.¹¹¹⁹

In the *2009 President's International Affairs Budget*, US\$2.1 billion is to be allocated to address issues within the African continent as part of the President's commitment of doubling aid to Africa by 2010.¹¹²⁰ State Department and USAID programs in Africa will use these funds to address non-HIV/AIDS health, economic growth and democratic governance needs in Sudan, Liberia, Zimbabwe and Somalia.¹¹²¹

US ODA for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) will be doubled to US\$8.7 billion between 2004 and 2010, according to the *2009 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations*.¹¹²² The 2009 Presidential Budget also seeks a 29% increase to economic growth assistance for Africa, equivalent to an additional allocation of US\$628 million. During his visit to Africa in February 2008, US President George W. Bush signed the *Millennium Challenge Compact* with Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete,¹¹²³ the *Bilateral Investment Treaty* with Rwandan President Paul Kagame,¹¹²⁴ and strengthened USAID-West Africa relations by visiting recipients of US ODA,¹¹²⁵ all of which bolstered the FY2009 ODA State Department as well as USAID programs. For the year 2007, the overall ODA for USA fell to 0.16% of GNI.¹¹²⁶

The *2009 Regional Overview for Africa* notes that the absolute monetary volume of requested ODA to Africa has increased from US\$5 194 780 for FY2008 to US\$5 297 732 for FY2009.¹¹²⁷ Foreign military as well as food aid has seen an increase, whereas economic development assistance decreased from US\$684 656 in FY2008 to US\$651 020 in FY2009.¹¹²⁸ Additionally, there was a drastic reduction in funds allotted to 'child survival and health'.¹¹²⁹ This shift is in accordance with the United States' official approach outlined in the first paragraph one of the *2009 Report*, which calls for an increase in ODA for security and governance programs.¹¹³⁰

On 1 May 2008, US President George W. Bush requested that Congress approve an emergency US\$770 million allocation for food aid in response to rapidly rising food prices. The emergency allocation will add to the US\$200 million the US has already pledged in emergency food aid for 2008.¹¹³¹ President Bush also called on Congress to allow the Department of Agriculture to purchase at least 25% of the food aid from

¹¹¹⁹ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹²⁰ Fact Sheet: International Affairs FY 2009 Budget, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/f/releases/factsheets/2008/99981.htm>>

¹¹²¹ Fact Sheet: International Affairs FY 2009 Budget, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/f/releases/factsheets/2008/99981.htm>>

¹¹²² Joint Highlights of Performance, Budget, and Financial Information Fiscal Year 2007, United States Department of State and United States Agency of International Development (Washington D.C.) 1 February 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/100020.pdf>>

¹¹²³ Slide 16 of the Africa Slideshow, The White House (Washington D.C.) February 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/slideshow/africaslides.html>>

¹¹²⁴ Slide 49 of the Africa Slideshow, The White House (Washington D.C.) February 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/slideshow/africaslides.html>>

¹¹²⁵ Slide 67 of the Africa Slideshow, The White House (Washington D.C.) February 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/slideshow/africaslides.html>>

¹¹²⁶ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹²⁷ Table "Request by Account by Fiscal Year" of the Africa Regional Overview, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101438.pdf>>

¹¹²⁸ Table "Request by Account by Fiscal Year" of the Africa Regional Overview, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101438.pdf>>

¹¹²⁹ Table "Request by Account by Fiscal Year" of the Africa Regional Overview, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101438.pdf>>

¹¹³⁰ Table "Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009" of the Africa Regional Overview, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101438.pdf>>

¹¹³¹ President Bush Discusses Food Aid, the White House (Washington D.C.) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/05/20080501-5.html>>

farmers in regions most affected by the food crisis. In the same press release, the President noted that, in April 2008, the Department of Agriculture made US\$150 million worth of food aid available to those individuals in the developing world who depend on the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). This additional funding is an 18.6% increase on the funding made available through WIC in 2007.¹¹³²

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to increase ODA to Africa.

Analyst: Surkhab Peerzada

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has partially complied with its commitment on doubling ODA to Africa.

According to data gathered by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), EU ODA fell from 0.41% of GNI in 2006 to 0.38% in 2007.¹¹³³ In real terms, aid fell by 5.8% year-on-year to US\$62.1 billion, representing 0.40% of the combined GNI of all 27 members of the EU.¹¹³⁴ This is far from the target figure of 0.7% of GNI, which 15 of the European Union's 27 governments pledged to reach by 2015.¹¹³⁵ The decrease is due principally to high levels of debt relief in 2005 and 2006.¹¹³⁶ Louis Michel, Commissioner responsible for Development and Humanitarian Aid, said that 2007 was a "serious failure," and European Commission President José Manuel Barroso has described the decline as "dangerous."¹¹³⁷ When debt relief figures are excluded, however, EU ODA actually rose by 3% (in real terms) in 2007.¹¹³⁸ It was not clear, however, what percentage of this increase was directed to Africa.

Despite its declining gross value of aid, the EU is still the largest overall donor in the world and provides significant support for Africa. Approximately 90% of the increase in aid to Africa comes from the EU.¹¹³⁹ The budget of the 9th European Development Fund (EDF) was €228 million over five years and that of the 10th EDF has been increased to €311 million over the period 2008-2013.¹¹⁴⁰

During the second EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon on 7-9 December 2007, the EU adopted a new partnership agenda for development in Africa. Entitled the *Joint Strategy and Action Plan*, it is based upon a "consensus on values, common interests and common strategic objectives."¹¹⁴¹ At the Summit, the

¹¹³² President Bush Discusses Food Aid, the White House (Washington D.C.) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/05/20080501-5.html>>

¹¹³³ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹³⁴ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹³⁵ Development in danger, Guardian News and Media Limited (Manchester) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 April 2008.

<http://commentisfree.guardian.co.uk/louis_michel/2008/04/development_in_danger.html>

¹¹³⁶ Commission urges Member States to raise development aid, European Commission (Brussels) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 April 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/535&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&quiLangua ge=en>>

¹¹³⁷ Development in danger, Guardian News and Media Limited (Manchester) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 April 2008.

<http://commentisfree.guardian.co.uk/louis_michel/2008/04/development_in_danger.html>

¹¹³⁸ Debt Relief is down: Other ODA rises slightly, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_33721_40381960_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹¹³⁹ Commission urges Member States to raise development aid, European Commission (Brussels) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 April 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/535&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&quiLangua ge=en>>

¹¹⁴⁰ €10 million for stabilisation announced by Commissioner Louis Michel on a visit to Chad, European Commission (Brussels) 22 January 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/74&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&quiLangua ge=en>>

¹¹⁴¹ €8 billion: a Great Step Forward for Development and Ambitious Partnerships for 31 States in sub-Saharan Africa and the Commission, European Commission (Brussels) 9 December 2007. Date of Access 23 December 2007.

Commission further agreed to country strategy papers of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) with 31 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, pledging €8 billion to cover the period 2008-2013.¹¹⁴²

The greater part of European aid takes the form of humanitarian and food security aid. The European Commission has earmarked €369.6 million for humanitarian aid for 2008, with a special on Africa.¹¹⁴³ In response to rising food prices, on 4 March 2008 the European Commission announced that it would allocate €160 million (US\$243 million) in aid to help the most vulnerable people living in Africa, Asia, the Caucasus, and the Middle East. The aid package was the largest ever launched by the Commission.¹¹⁴⁴ Commissioner Michel expressed concern over the rising cost of food, as it has the potential to cause humanitarian disaster. He also called for the immediate disbursement of food aid.¹¹⁴⁵ On 22 April 2008, the Commission announced plans to release further €117.25 million in food assistance. In 2007, the Commission contributed more than €150 million to the World Food Programme (WFP), equivalent to almost 70% of the Commission's overall food aid budget.¹¹⁴⁶ On 7 May 2008, at a donors' conference in Oslo, a series of donor the EU pledged US\$435 million (€300 million) in aid to Sudan over the next four years.¹¹⁴⁷

After the release of the OECD DAC Report on 4 April 2008, European Commission President Barroso noted with strong concern the trends of development aid and encouraged all EU Member States to increase the volume and the effectiveness of their aid.¹¹⁴⁸ Olivier Buston, from the organization Debt AIDS Trade Africa (DATA), pointed out that such pledges often lack clear timetables or plans for implementation.¹¹⁴⁹ The EU recognizes the importance of new aid plans and also suggested each Member State to have a multi-annual plan, indicating the exact increases planned for each year.¹¹⁵⁰

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its sustained levels of ODA, excluding measures of debt-relief, and its efforts to increase ODA to Africa by 2010.

Analyst: Ayami Hayashi

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1880&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹¹⁴² €8 billion: a Great Step Forward for Development and Ambitious Partnerships for 31 States in sub-Saharan Africa and the Commission, European Commission (Brussels) 9 December 2007. Date of Access 23 December 2007.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1880&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹¹⁴³ From Afghanistan to Uganda: Commission earmarks nearly €370 million in aid to humanitarian hotspots around the globe for 2008, European Commission (Brussels) 29 December 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/7&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹¹⁴⁴ Food aid: Commission allocates €160 million to help alleviate world hunger, European Commission (Brussels) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 5 March 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/369&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹¹⁴⁵ Commissioner Louis Michel and incoming Chairperson of the African Union Commission Jean Ping express their concern at rising food prices, European Commission (Brussels) 8 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 March 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/546&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹¹⁴⁶ Commissioner Louis Michel announces €117.25 million food aid boost, European Commission (Brussels) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/627&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹¹⁴⁷ World Bank official: Donors pledge US\$4.8B in aid to Sudan at Oslo conference, International Herald Tribune (Paris) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2008/05/07/europe/EU-GEN-Norway-Sudan.php>>

¹¹⁴⁸ Commission: EU must stand by its promises and deliver on development aid if we are to meet the Millennium Development Goals, European Commission (Brussels) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/548&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹¹⁴⁹ Development in danger, Guardian News and Media Limited (Manchester) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 April 2008.

<http://commentisfree.guardian.co.uk/louis_michel/2008/04/development_in_danger.html>

¹¹⁵⁰ Commission: EU must stand by its promises and deliver on development aid if we are to meet the Millennium Development Goals, European Commission (Brussels) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/548&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

11. Africa: Financial Markets [183]

Commitment

“[This partnership should help us work together more effectively with a variety of new and existing initiatives such as:] developing a regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund (REGMIFA) as an instrument to mobilize resources to refinance medium- and long-term investment credits for smaller enterprises and to microfinance institutions.”¹¹⁵¹

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

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

Background

The G8 states have occasionally addressed the issue microfinance and private market development in the developing world at previous summits. At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, member states agreed to various measures designed to encourage private sector development, including an increase in support for microfinance and microenterprises.¹¹⁵² Their initiatives were inspired by the Martin-Zedillo report on Private Sector Development, presented by then Mexican President Ernest Zedillo and Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin to the United Nations in 2004.

Microfinance, in the context of African development, was again discussed at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005.¹¹⁵³ The UN General Assembly designated 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit and invited governments, members of the United Nations system, concerned non-governmental organizations, the civil society, private sector, and media to participate in building a better public profile and greater capacity for the microcredit and microfinance sectors.¹¹⁵⁴ On 13 October 2006, the founder of the first microfinance bank, Muhammed Yunus, and his organization, the Grameen Bank, were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.¹¹⁵⁵ At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the issue of microfinance was advanced aggressively through various German initiatives and member-states agreed to channel funds into microfinance institutions.

¹¹⁵¹ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>>

¹¹⁵² G8 Action Plan: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/poverty.html>>

¹¹⁵³ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>>

¹¹⁵⁴ Financing Development: Private Entrepreneurship, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2004. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/13_2004_seaisland_final.pdf>

¹¹⁵⁵ The Nobel Peace Prize for 2006, Nobel Foundation (Oslo) 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 January 2008. <http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2006/press.html>

The Heiligendamm commitment on microfinance was agreed to in the context of a renewed emphasis on microcredit by the “Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa” (MFW4A) Initiative, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank. The World Bank has long stressed the importance of microfinance in Sub-Saharan Africa, noting that donors can help to alleviate poverty in that region by acting as independent “agents of restraint” in order to prevent abuse in the absence of effective national regulators.¹¹⁵⁶ Microfinance is believed to be better insulated from corruption than other finance mechanisms and is thus seen as a more effective means of funding poverty alleviation.¹¹⁵⁷

In addition, the commitment to create a Regional SME Investment Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa has been endorsed by representatives from the German development organizations, the African Development Bank, the British Department for International Development, the European Investment Bank, Agence française de Développement, the International Monetary Fund, the Canadian International Development Agency, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, USAID, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor and the World Bank Group. These and other development organizations confirmed their commitment to financial sector development in Africa and their support for the MFW4A at a Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa retreat in Berlin 12-14 October 2007.¹¹⁵⁸

Team Leader: Mila Khodskaya

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its Africa: Financial Markets commitment. Although Canada supports efforts aimed at developing Africa’s private sector, it has yet to actively participate in the development of a regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund (REGMIFA).

On 14 December 2007, Canada pledged CAD1.3 billion over three years to the World Bank’s International Development Association, which provides interest-free loans and grants to the world’s poorest countries.¹¹⁵⁹ The contribution comes as a “part of the Government’s intention, reaffirmed by Prime Minister Stephen Harper at this year’s Group of Eight (G8) Summit, to double international assistance to Africa by 2008–09 from 2003–04 levels, as more than 50 per cent of IDA’s resources are expected to go towards Africa.”¹¹⁶⁰

On 7 February 2008 Beverley J. Oda, Canadian Minister of International Cooperation, announced that Canada would contribute CAD302 million over three years to the African Development Bank.¹¹⁶¹ According to the Canadian International Development Agency the Bank’s efforts will “foster greater collaboration among African countries to strengthen their economies and infrastructure services.”¹¹⁶²

¹¹⁵⁶ Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa, African Development Bank Group (Tunis) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=293,158705&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&focus_item=24764336&focus_lang=us>

¹¹⁵⁷ Financing Hope, Harvard International Review (Cambridge, Massachusetts) 2006. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.harvardir.org/articles/1496/2/>>

¹¹⁵⁸ Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa, African Development Bank Group (Tunis) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=293,158705&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&focus_item=24764336&focus_lang=us>

¹¹⁵⁹ Government of Canada Pledges \$1.3 Billion to World Bank’s International Development Association, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.fin.gc.ca/news07/07-099e.html>>

¹¹⁶⁰ Government of Canada Pledges \$1.3 Billion to World Bank’s International Development Association, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.fin.gc.ca/news07/07-099e.html>>

¹¹⁶¹ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

¹¹⁶² The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

Maxime Bernier, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Canada's Governor of the Bank welcomed the Bank's focus "on strengthening infrastructure and governance on the continent."¹¹⁶³

Similarly, on 15 April 2008 the government of Canada and the African Development Bank Group announced a new Technical Cooperation Arrangement "under which Canada is providing CAD5 million to a bilateral fund for development projects financing in Africa."¹¹⁶⁴ Among its objectives, the fund seeks to promote private sector development.¹¹⁶⁵

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹¹⁶⁶

Canadian officials have otherwise remained silent on the issue of Canadian support for microfinance initiatives in Africa and have made no announcements on contributions to the start-up capital of REGMIFA. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its private market development, but for its lack of active contribution to REGMIFA.

Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on REGFIMA as agreed to at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

On 28 February 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced that France would allocate €2.5 billion over five years to support the private sector in Africa. Included in his February announcement was a €250 million investment fund designed to support small and medium enterprises (SME) in Africa, which will be available only to those agencies and investors that engage in microfinance lending practices.¹¹⁶⁷ This fund is to be matched by a separate financing stream of €250 million, which was designed to provide security for banks lending to SMEs via traditional financial programs. As such, it is intended to be a sort of collateral fund for banks wary of lending to new entrants in the credit market. The French government believes that these two funds will help sustain more than one hundred thousand jobs across the continent.¹¹⁶⁸

In addition to the two specific allocations for microfinance and collateral for African SMEs, President Sarkozy also announced on 28 February 2008 that the French government would triple its financial support for private sector development in Africa over the next five years. The new money destined for this aspect of African development is approximately €2 billion. The French government believes that the multiplier effect of such an allocation could encourage the mobilization of a further €5 billion in private funds destined for the African economy.¹¹⁶⁹

¹¹⁶³ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

¹¹⁶⁴ Canada and AfDB Group Launch New Technical Cooperation Fund to Finance Development Projects in Africa, The African Development Bank Group (Tunis) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=293,174339&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&press_item=30712610&press_lang=us>

¹¹⁶⁵ Canada and AfDB Group Launch New Technical Cooperation Fund to Finance Development Projects in Africa, The African Development Bank Group (Tunis) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=293,174339&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&press_item=30712610&press_lang=us>

¹¹⁶⁶ Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

¹¹⁶⁷ Initiative pour le soutien de la croissance en Afrique, Agence française de développement (Paris) March 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/4539>>

¹¹⁶⁸ Initiative pour le soutien de la croissance en Afrique, Agence française de développement (Paris) March 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/4539>>

¹¹⁶⁹ Initiative pour le soutien de la croissance en Afrique, Agence française de développement (Paris) March 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/4539>>

On 31 March 2008, President Sarkozy met with Muhammad Yunus, founder of Grameen Bank and the winner of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize. They spoke about the importance of microfinance institutions in reducing poverty and promoting development.¹¹⁷⁰ President Sarkozy assured Dr. Yunus that France would increase its efforts, particularly in Africa, where it already contributes to funds supporting microfinance initiatives.¹¹⁷¹ *Le Figaro* reported that, during the meeting, Dr. Yunus discussed the work of the G8 in the establishment of a fund for developing microfinance institutions in Africa with President Sarkozy.¹¹⁷² While France has yet to actively contribute to the fund (REGMIFA), the President of the Republic pledged to Dr. Yunus that he would encourage work on the project before the G8 summit in Japan.¹¹⁷³

In the Framework Partnership Document for cooperation between France and the Democratic Republic of Congo of 10 July 2007, France stated that it supports “the acquisition of shareholdings in microfinance institutions” as an initial step towards “the reactivation of [the Congolese] economy.”¹¹⁷⁴ French officials, however, have made no statements on the importance of microfinance to the African economy as a whole.

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹¹⁷⁵

Still, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive support of microfinance and private market development.

Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support microfinance institutions and the establishment of a Regional Microfinance Bank in Africa (REGMIFA).

On 4 October 2007, German Chancellor Angela Merkel addressed the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to developing a microfinance bank in Africa.¹¹⁷⁶ Chancellor Merkel’s statement was reinforced on 22 November 2007 by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) pledge of €50 million for the startup of a regional microfinance bank in Africa (REGMIFA).¹¹⁷⁷ The BMZ plans to make REGMIFA operational in 2008.¹¹⁷⁸

¹¹⁷⁰ Entretien entre le Président de la République et M. Muhammad YUNUS, ancien Prix Nobel de la Paix et fondateur de la Grameen Bank, Présidence de la République (Paris) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?mode=view&lang=fr&cat_id=5&press_id=1218>

¹¹⁷¹ Compte-rendu de l'entretien avec M. Muhammad YUNUS, Prix Nobel de la Paix 2006, Présidence de la République (Paris) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?mode=view&lang=fr&cat_id=5&press_id=1225>

¹¹⁷² Yunus, le Nobel qui repense le capitalisme, *Le Figaro* (Paris) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<<http://www.lefigaro.fr/economie/2008/04/07/04001-20080407ARTFIG00306-yunus-le-nobelqui-repense-le-capitalisme.php>>

¹¹⁷³ Yunus, le Nobel qui repense le capitalisme, *Le Figaro* (Paris) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<<http://www.lefigaro.fr/economie/2008/04/07/04001-20080407ARTFIG00306-yunus-le-nobelqui-repense-le-capitalisme.php>>

¹¹⁷⁴ Framework partnership document France - Democratic Republic of Congo (2007-2011), Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 10 July 2007. Date of Access: January 10, 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development_2108/french-policy_2589/aid-instruments_2674/framework-partnership-documents_2675/framework-partnership-document-france-democratic-republic-of-congo-2007-2011_9498.html?var_recherche=microfinance#so_13>

¹¹⁷⁵ Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

¹¹⁷⁶ Speech by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel to the African Union in Addis Ababa on 4 October 2007, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/nr_6516/Content/EN/Reden/2007/10/2007-10-04-rede-merkel-addis-ababa.html>

¹¹⁷⁷ G8 – Progress on implementation: General Overview, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/zentrales_downloadarchiv/Presse/AFP_und_WBF/englisch/heiligendamm_implementation_en.pdf>

¹¹⁷⁸ G8 – Progress on implementation: General Overview, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

The BMZ has promoted investment in private sector development through the KfW Entwicklungsbank, the German Development Bank. The KfW Entwicklungsbank held its 2007 Financial Sector Development Symposium in Berlin 15 - 16 November 2007.¹¹⁷⁹ The symposium promoted knowledge exchange and discussions on such topics as microfinance securitization and the strengthening of financial markets.¹¹⁸⁰

Germany has actively encouraged microfinance in Africa from private investors. On 11 December 2007, the BMZ held the "Africa Investment Day" which brought together more than one hundred-fifty participants from the African and German private sectors.¹¹⁸¹ The meeting was designed to "promote a stronger involvement of the private sector on the African continent."¹¹⁸²

Germany continued to support microfinance initiatives as part of its development policy through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), a federally owned international cooperation enterprise. The GTZ has worked and continues to work explicitly towards Germany's G8 Financial Markets commitment through the Financial System Development (FSD) Program, which cooperates with the Bank of Uganda to develop a micro-credit system.¹¹⁸³

In collaboration with the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management (FSFM), the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau Bankengruppen (KfW) held the Frankfurt Forum on Development Finance 2008 21-22 February 2008.¹¹⁸⁴ This forum encouraged microfinance through workshops on "Developing Local Financial Markets" and "Creating Responsible Financial systems".¹¹⁸⁵

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹¹⁸⁶

Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued and comprehensive support of REGMIFA and other microcredit initiatives.

Analyst: Tatjana Zalar

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to participate in the creation of a regional microfinance bank or to refinance microcredit institutions.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/zentrales_downloadarchiv/Presse/AFP_und_WBF/englisch/heiligendamm_implementation_en.pdf>

¹¹⁷⁹ 2007 Financial Sector Development Symposium, KfW Entwicklungsbank (Berlin) 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home/Topics/Financial_Sector/Events/Pdf_documents_Symposium_2007/2007Agenda.pdf>

¹¹⁸⁰ Mobilising Structured Finance for New Fields –Ready for New Applications? KfW Entwicklungsbank (Berlin) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home/Topics/FinancialS15/Events29/Pdf_documents_events/2007Session5_Presentation_Jobst.pdf>

¹¹⁸¹ "Africa Investment Day" of the German government to promote investments in Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/december/pm_20071211_146.html>

¹¹⁸² "Africa Investment Day" of the German government to promote investments in Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/december/pm_20071211_146.html>

¹¹⁸³ Financial System Development (FSD) Programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (Berlin). Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.gtz.de/en/top-themen/16458.htm>>

¹¹⁸⁴ Frankfurt Forum on Development Finance 2008 (Frankfurt) 21 – 22 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.frankfurt-forum.org/htdocs/sessions_pillars.html>

¹¹⁸⁵ Frankfurt Forum on Development Finance 2008 (Frankfurt) 21 – 22 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.frankfurt-forum.org/agenda/index.html>>

¹¹⁸⁶ Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

In September 2007, then Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi issued a statement that noted that it was “useful and realistic to prioritize what Africa is requesting: peace, security, support for alleviating poverty and fostering growth, and continent-wide cooperation.”¹¹⁸⁷ No mention was made of microfinance or microcredit priorities. However, former Prime Minister Prodi did suggest that “we must strengthen and in some cases create institutional, cultural, and political cooperation”¹¹⁸⁸ with Africa. As well, the Prime Minister acknowledged that the G8 “can play an important role” in realizing the Millennium Development Goals.¹¹⁸⁹

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹¹⁹⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for its failure to participate in the creation of a regional microfinance institution for Africa and its failure to support African microfinancial institutions and initiatives.

Analyst: Karen Chang

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on microfinance. Although it has actively supported the concept of microfinance in Africa, Japan has failed to provide financial contributions for the creation of a regional microfinance bank.

On 12-14 February 2007, Japan held the fourth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF-IV) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.¹¹⁹¹ The AABF brought together businesspeople from three hundred companies to help initiate development investment collaborations between Africa and Asia.¹¹⁹² The AABF was in conjunction with a symposium on financing small and medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Africa.¹¹⁹³

The Japanese Government has also continued to support the Africa-Asia Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Network (Technonet Africa), which focuses on linking Asia’s experience in small and medium size enterprises with the African continent.¹¹⁹⁴ This program also encouraged the development of SMEs in industrial areas, agriculture, food processing, and metalworking.

Japan held the fourth annual Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) 28-30 May 2008. TICAD IV focused on encouraging economic growth in Africa.¹¹⁹⁵ However, John Henry Stein,

¹¹⁸⁷ Address by Prime Minister Romano Prodi at the United Nations, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://www.italyun.esteri.it/italyun/docs/statemen/2007_09_24_cds_en.html>

¹¹⁸⁸ Address by Prime Minister Romano Prodi at the United Nations, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://www.italyun.esteri.it/italyun/docs/statemen/2007_09_24_cds_en.html>

¹¹⁸⁹ Address by Prime Minister Romano Prodi at the United Nations, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://www.italyun.esteri.it/italyun/docs/statemen/2007_09_24_cds_en.html>

¹¹⁹⁰ Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

¹¹⁹¹ Africa - Asia Business Forum, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Tokyo), 12 January 2008.

Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.ticad.net/news-20061212.shtml>>

¹¹⁹² Africa - Asia Business Forum, International Conference on African Development (Tokyo), 12 January 2008. Date of

Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.ticad.net/news-20061212.shtml>>

¹¹⁹³ Africa - Asia Business Forum, International Conference on African Development (Tokyo), 12 January 2008. Date of

Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.ticad.net/news-20061212.shtml>>

¹¹⁹⁴ Africa-Asia SME Network International Conference on African Development (Tokyo) March 2008. Date of Access: 9

May 2008. <<http://www.ticad.net/practice.shtml>>

¹¹⁹⁵ TICAD IV (28-30 May, 2008), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/outline.pdf>>

World Bank Senior Manager and Acting Sector Director in charge of sustainable development in Africa, has encouraged Japan to exercise more leadership in African development.¹¹⁹⁶

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹¹⁹⁷

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 because of its active support of microfinance initiatives in Africa but lack of support in the creation of a regional microfinance bank.

Analysts: Tatjana Zalar and Katya Prokhorova

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to contribute to developing a regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund (REGMIFA). Three distinct issues affected Russia's noncompliance with the commitment.

First, Russia has long been a destination of credits for microfinance from developed countries and international organization.¹¹⁹⁸ The Russian Federation has attracted credits from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and still has an acute need for microfinance. According to market estimates, six million small enterprises in Russia need microcredit.¹¹⁹⁹

Second, in contrast to other G8 countries, Russia has had limited experience with microfinance. Microfinance in Russia is not yet fully regulated and the concept of a microfinance institution (MFI) is absent from Russian legislation. Nevertheless, some progress has been made. As of November 2007, reports indicated that negotiations between the World Bank and the Government of Russia over the Russian Federal Law on Microfinance may be concluded prior to 2008.¹²⁰⁰

Third, Russia is the only G8 country that is not a non-regional member (i.e. shareholder) of the African Development Bank (ADB).¹²⁰¹ Russia's absence from the ADB restricts its ability to contribute to microfinance initiatives on the continent.

Furthermore, at the Heiligendamm Summit, Vice Minister of Finance Sergei Storchak stated that Russia should focus its attention on the former Soviet Republics, which are in need of development assistance as well, before embarking on embarking on aid projects for Africa.¹²⁰²

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹²⁰³

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

¹¹⁹⁶ World Bank Urges Japan to show Leadership on African Development, G8 News and Analysis (Toronto) 12 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://g8live.org/2008/03/12/world-bank-urges-japan-to-show-leadership-on-african-development/>>

¹¹⁹⁷ Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

¹¹⁹⁸ Rapid growth in microfinance, Business and Society, Banking Practice Abroad (Kiev) August 2007. Date of Access: 4 December 2007. <<http://www.web-standart.net/magaz.php?aid=9027>>

¹¹⁹⁹ Russia Misses Microfinance, Inter Press News Service Agency (Rome) 28 August 2007. Date of Access: 3 December 2007. <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=39045>>

¹²⁰⁰ Ministry of finance is developing legislation for microfinance, Allbusiness (Moscow) 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 4 December 2007. <<http://www.allbusiness.ru/NewsAM/NewsAMShow.asp?id=809434>>

¹²⁰¹ Non-regional member countries, African Development Bank (Abidjan). Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473,969002&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL>

¹²⁰² The Means of Doubling Aid to Africa do not exist in the Russian budget – Head of Minfin, Ministry of Finance (Moscow) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2008. <http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/press/speech/index.php?&show_all4=1&id4=58>

¹²⁰³ Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on financial markets. Since June 2007, the UK has continued to support microfinance initiatives as part of its development policy and contributed financially to replenish *the ADB in order to support its work with private sector-based microfinance vehicles*.

On 24 April 2008, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that the Department for International Development planned to work with the Grameen Group and various private sector partners to assist Africa's poorest citizens' access and unlock the power of financial services.¹²⁰⁴ DFID will help ensure that more people in the South have the necessary skills to make microfinance schemes work successfully. Following a meeting with Muhammad Yunus, PM Brown stated, "As a first step we will provide GBP500 000 towards bridging the skills gap in the microfinance industry in Africa, which will be more than matched by the private sector."¹²⁰⁵ DFID has committed to bringing together civil society organizations and the private sector to contribute the knowledge, skills and funding required to bring microfinance to those on the continent who need it the most.¹²⁰⁶

On 19 October 2007, the United Kingdom announced that the CDC Group plc, a government-backed private equity emerging markets fund-of-funds investor, would be investing US\$30 million in a new microfinance hedge fund.¹²⁰⁷ Minlam Asset Management LLC (MAM), a New York-based investment firm, established the fund called Minlam's Microfinance Offshore Hedge Fund.¹²⁰⁸ Minlam provides local currency credit to microfinance institutions (MFIs), which operate in emerging markets across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Central and South America.¹²⁰⁹ The CDC's commitment to Minlam's Hedge fund is the biggest investment in microfinance funds made by the group to date. According to Hywel Rees-Jones, CDC's investments director, Minlam is the Group's first investment in a provider of debt capital for MFIs.¹²¹⁰

On 27 November 2007, the United Kingdom announced that it would double its contribution to the eleventh replenishment of the African Development Fund, raising its total sum to GBP417 million.¹²¹¹ British International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander remarked, "It demonstrates our commitment to help build African institutions, our confidence in the reform process being undertaken by

¹²⁰⁴ Press Release: Gordon Brown announces plan to unlock the power of financial services for Africa's poor, Department for International Development (London) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/gbrown-unlocks-finances-africa.asp>>

¹²⁰⁵ Press Release: Gordon Brown announces plan to unlock the power of financial services for Africa's poor, Department for International Development (London) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/gbrown-unlocks-finances-africa.asp>>

¹²⁰⁶ Press Release: Gordon Brown announces plan to unlock the power of financial services for Africa's poor, Department for International Development (London) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/gbrown-unlocks-finances-africa.asp>>

¹²⁰⁷ UK's CDC Group Invests USD 30 Million in Minlam's Microfinance Offshore Hedge Fund, Microcapital Org (Massachusetts) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.microcapital.org/?p=1425#more-1425>>

¹²⁰⁸ UK's CDC Group Invests USD 30 Million in Minlam's Microfinance Offshore Hedge Fund, Microcapital Org (Massachusetts) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.microcapital.org/?p=1425#more-1425>>

¹²⁰⁹ UK's CDC Group Invests USD 30 Million in Minlam's Microfinance Offshore Hedge Fund, Microcapital Org (Massachusetts) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.microcapital.org/?p=1425#more-1425>>

¹²¹⁰ UK Government Investment Group Puts US\$30Mln in New Microfinance Hedge Fund, The Microfinance Gateway (Washington D.C.) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.microfinancegateway.org/content/article/detail/44213>>

¹²¹¹ UK Doubles Contribution to African Development Fund, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008.

<http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=293,174339&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&he_item=26150415&press_lang=us>

the African Development Bank, and our belief that the Fund can effectively support development in Africa's poorest countries.”¹²¹²

The United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) is one of five development partners of the Financial Sector Deepening Trust Fund (FSDT) consortium.¹²¹³ Officially launched on 11 October 2005 the FSDT is an investments fund with the overall aim of achieving greater access to the financial sector for more people in Tanzania. DFID is a major contributor to the FSDT, which, in 2008, is contributing GBP7 million to a US\$45 million fund between 2005-2010 that aims to help banks in Tanzania develop new financial products that address the needs of poor households and offers grants so banks can hire and train staff sensitive to the needs of low income groups.¹²¹⁴

On 25 January 2008, the United Kingdom's International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander launched a new fund designed to increase the financial understanding amongst the world's poorest people.¹²¹⁵ The GBP4-million Financial Education Fund, which is the first of its kind, will back those initiatives that help raise the financial literacy of poor consumers and businesses in Africa, where almost three in four individuals still do not have a bank account.

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹²¹⁶

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued contributions to enhancing microfinance projects across Africa.

Analyst: Hannah Moosa

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on microfinance. The United States has been successful in refinancing microfinance institutions as well as establishing new investment funds.

On 8 June 2007, the United States launched initiatives to strengthen African financial markets, mobilize domestic and foreign investment and help spur job creation and economic growth in Africa.¹²¹⁷ The Africa Financial Sector Initiative (AFSI) was designed to mobilize up to US\$1 billion in privately managed investment funds for Africa in addition to providing expert assistance to address structural impediments in Africa's financial sector.¹²¹⁸ Furthermore the United States pledged that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) would support the creation of new private equity funds that may mobilize up to US\$800 million of additional investment to Africa.¹²¹⁹

¹²¹² UK Doubles Contribution to African Development Fund, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=293,174339&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&press_item=26150415&press_lang=us>

¹²¹³ Financial Sector Deepening Trust Fund, Bank of Tanzania (Dar Es Salaam) June 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.bot-tz.org/MFI/Library/FSDT.htm>>

¹²¹⁴ Press Release: Billion benefit from bank accounts, Department for International Development (London) 18 June 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/bank-billion-benefit.asp>> European Investment Bank Facility Supports Microfinance in Tunisia, The Microfinance Gateway (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.microfinancegateway.org/content/article/detail/46206>>

¹²¹⁵ Press Release: UK backs lessons in banking to help Africa's poor, Department for International Development (London), 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 27 March 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/alexander-lessons-in-banking.asp>>

¹²¹⁶ Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

¹²¹⁷ Fact Sheet: A Record of Commitment to Africa, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/06/20070608-14.html>>

¹²¹⁸ Fact Sheet: A Record of Commitment to Africa, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/06/20070608-14.html>>

¹²¹⁹ Fact Sheet: A Record of Commitment to Africa, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/06/20070608-14.html>>

On 25 April 2008, President George W. Bush announced the addition of five more investment funds supported by OPIC that would mobilize an additional US\$875 million in investment capital for the continent.¹²²⁰ This brings the total investment to more than US\$1.6 billion.¹²²¹ Furthermore, a US\$698 million project, part of the Millennium Challenge Corporation with Tanzania, was created in an effort to reduce global poverty through the promotion of sustainable economic growth.¹²²²

The United States has pledged funds in the amount of US\$250 million to jump start three new African investment funds.¹²²³ The OPIC announced that it will provide the initial start-up financing for these funds. The OPIC will grant US\$100 million each to the Africa Catalyst Fund and the Millennium Global Africa Opportunities Fund. In addition, US\$50 million will be given to the Atlantic Coast Regional Fund.¹²²⁴ The Africa Catalyst Fund and Millennium Global Africa Opportunities Fund will invest in private and exchange-traded debt and equity securities with a focus on different countries.¹²²⁵ Atlantic Coast Regional Fund is to make private equity investments in west and central Africa, including Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal.¹²²⁶ The investments are aimed at critical sectors such as transportation, financial services, telecommunications and mining.¹²²⁷

The President's FY 2009 budget request, combined with previous budgets and program implementations is cohesive with this commitment.¹²²⁸ President Bush also acknowledges that one of the keys to helping Africa succeed is to empower entrepreneurs.¹²²⁹

On 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from developing nations in Tokyo. Although the Ministers discussed various aspects of African development, they made no comments on REGFIMA or micro-finance initiatives in Africa.¹²³⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its active involvement in strengthening Africa's financial sector.

Analyst: Karen Chang

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its financial market commitments.

On 11 November 2007, The European Investment Bank (EIB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) announced that they would invest up to €10 million in the equity of Capital Financial Holdings SA,

¹²²⁰ U.S. Africa Policy: An Unparalleled Partnership Strengthening Democracy, Overcoming Poverty, and Saving Lives, The White House (Washington) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/africa/>>

¹²²¹ U.S. Africa Policy: An Unparalleled Partnership Strengthening Democracy, Overcoming Poverty, and Saving Lives, The White House (Washington) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/africa/>>

¹²²² President Bush Discusses Trip to Africa at Leon H. Sullivan Foundation, The White House (Washington) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/02/20080226.html>>

¹²²³ U.S. plans \$250 mln for African investment funds, Reuters (Accra) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSL1927704720071119?pageNumber=3&virtualBrandChannel=0>>

¹²²⁴ U.S. plans \$250 mln for African investment funds, Reuters (Accra) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSL1927704720071119?pageNumber=3&virtualBrandChannel=0>>

¹²²⁵ U.S. plans \$250 mln for African investment funds, Reuters (Accra) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSL1927704720071119?pageNumber=3&virtualBrandChannel=0>>

¹²²⁶ U.S. plans \$250 mln for African investment funds, Reuters (Accra) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSL1927704720071119?pageNumber=3&virtualBrandChannel=0>>

¹²²⁷ U.S. plans \$250 mln for African investment funds, Reuters (Accra) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSL1927704720071119?pageNumber=3&virtualBrandChannel=0>>

¹²²⁸ U.S. Africa Policy: An Unparalleled Partnership Strengthening Democracy, Overcoming Poverty, and Saving Lives, The White House (Washington) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/africa/>>

¹²²⁹ President Bush Discusses Trip to Africa at Leon H. Sullivan Foundation, The White House (Washington) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/02/20080226.html>>

¹²³⁰ Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

the first financial holding company in the Central Africa region.¹²³¹ CFH brings the Commercial Bank Cameroon, Commercial Bank Chad and Commercial Bank Centrafrique together in an effort to develop the banks' small and medium-sized enterprise lending capacity, to the benefit of local entrepreneurs and investors, while contributing to the development of the region's banking system.¹²³²

On 25 October 2007, AfriCap Microfinance Fund closed its second round of investments at US\$50 million, and announced its transformation into a permanent capital investment company called AfriCap Microfinance Investment Company.¹²³³ The EIB committed up to €5 Million in investments in the regional company, which is dedicated to the creation and acquisition of commercial microfinance companies and banks.¹²³⁴

On 19 December 2007, the EIB's Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) granted a long-term loan of nearly TND3.6 million (€2 million) to the Tunisian micro-finance association ENDA Inter-Arabe to finance its expansion.¹²³⁵ This loan will enable ENDA to provide over fifty thousand microcredits.¹²³⁶ In addition to having a catalytic effect on local investors, this loan will, in turn, foster the creation of small businesses and jobs. Aside from being the leading provider of development finance in the region, FEMIP has also established itself as a forum for dialogue and cooperation between Europe and the Mediterranean. In May 2008, FEMIP held a conference dedicated to microfinance issues in Tunis.¹²³⁷

On 5 May 2008, the European Investment Bank's (EIB) Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP), announced its provision of a new loan to assist the private and public sector in Tunisia.¹²³⁸ The first loan of €200 million will be made available to small and medium-sized enterprises through five Tunisian banks which have a strong local foothold: Arab Tunisian Bank, Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie, Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Amen Bank and Banque de l'Habitat.¹²³⁹ This operation will benefit from a guarantee from the Tunisian government. This fifth FEMIP loan to Tunisian SMEs since 1998 brings the total amount advanced to €705 million. FEMIP's aim is to stimulate the private sector in the Mediterranean partner countries, and more generally to help

¹²³¹ IFC and EIB invest in Central Africa's first financial holding company to boost lending to SMEs and strengthen banking in the region, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2007. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2007/2007-134--ifc-and-eib-invest-in-central-africas-first-financial-holding-company-in-the-region.htm?searchType=press&indice=3>>

¹²³² IFC and EIB invest in Central Africa's first financial holding company to boost lending to SMEs and strengthen banking in the region, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 19 January 2007. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2007/2007-134--ifc-and-eib-invest-in-central-africas-first-financial-holding-company-in-the-region.htm?searchType=press&indice=3>>

¹²³³ AfriCap Transforms into Largest African Microfinance Private Equity Company: Second Round of Investments Closes at US\$50Mn, The Microfinance Gateway (Washington D.C.) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.microfinancegateway.org/content/article/detail/44426>>

¹²³⁴ AFRICAP II, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2006/20060099.htm>> & AfriCap Transforms into Largest African Microfinance Private Equity Company: Second Round of Investments Closes at US\$50Mn, The Microfinance Gateway (Washington D.C.) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 November 2007. <<http://www.microfinancegateway.org/content/article/detail/44426>>

¹²³⁵ FEMIP supports microfinance in Tunisia - EUR 2 million loan to ENDA Inter-Arabe microfinance association, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2007. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2007/2007-148--La-FEMIP-soutient-la-microfinance-en-Tunisie.htm?searchType=press&indice=2>>

¹²³⁶ FEMIP supports microfinance in Tunisia - EUR 2 million loan to ENDA Inter-Arabe microfinance association, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2007. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2007/2007-148--La-FEMIP-soutient-la-microfinance-en-Tunisie.htm?searchType=press&indice=2>>

¹²³⁷ FEMIP supports microfinance in Tunisia - EUR 2 million loan to ENDA Inter-Arabe microfinance association, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2007. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2007/2007-148--La-FEMIP-soutient-la-microfinance-en-Tunisie.htm?searchType=press&indice=2>>

¹²³⁸ FEMIP grants two loans in Tunisia to support SMEs and develop the natural gas network, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2008/2008-031-la-femip-accorde-deux-pr%C3%AAs-en-tunisie-pour-soutenir-les-pme-et-d%C3%A9velopper-le-r%C3%A9seau-de-gaz-naturel-.htm>>

¹²³⁹ FEMIP grants two loans in Tunisia to support SMEs and develop the natural gas network, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2008/2008-031-la-femip-accorde-deux-pr%C3%AAs-en-tunisie-pour-soutenir-les-pme-et-d%C3%A9velopper-le-r%C3%A9seau-de-gaz-naturel-.htm>>

Tunisian companies adjust to increased competition resulting from economic liberalization and the progressive implementation of the free trade area with the European Union.¹²⁴⁰

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for the comprehensive funding packages offered by the EIB to private and public sector microfinance institutions.

Analyst: Hannah Moosa

¹²⁴⁰ FEMIP grants two loans in Tunisia to support SMEs and develop the natural gas network, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.
<<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2008/2008-031-la-femip-accorde-deux-pr%C3%AAs-en-tunisie-pour-soutenir-les-pme-et-d%C3%A9velopper-le-r%C3%A9seau-de-gaz-naturel-.htm>>

12. Africa: Education

Commitment

“[The G8 reiterate their commitment to “Education for All” for sustainable development in Africa. As part of this commitment, in 2002 the major donors launched the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) to guide and accelerate the delivery of universal primary education in the world’s poorest countries. This approach focuses on sustainable multi-year education plans, measurable results, fiduciary controls, and coordinated donor funding, and as such enjoys the G8’s full support.] The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all FTI endorsed countries, estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around US\$ 500 million for 2007. [We will work together with other donors and recipient governments towards helping to fund long-term plans provided by countries to ensure every child gets to school, with attention to low income countries and fragile states furthest away from the 2015 target of universal primary completion. We will especially focus on high quality education and capacity development. This initiative helps bring rigor to programming as it is based upon a strong commitment by host governments and a sound combination of bilaterally and multilaterally funded programmes.]”¹²⁴¹

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.44

Background

At the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand (5-9 March 1990), delegates from 155 countries, as well as representatives from approximately 150 organizations, agreed to universalize primary education and massively reduce illiteracy before the year 2000.¹²⁴² Article III of the World Declaration on Education for All addresses universalizing access to, and promoting equity in, education, stating that “basic education should be provided to all children, youth and adults.”¹²⁴³ The Article also recognizes the most urgent objective to be ensuring access to, and improving the quality of, education for girls and women and removing every obstacle that hampers their active participation.¹²⁴⁴ Senegal hosted the World Education Forum in April 2000.¹²⁴⁵ Through the adoption of the Dakar Framework for Action, the 1100 participants of the Forum reaffirmed their commitment to achieving Education for All by the year 2015, and entrusted UNESCO with the overall responsibility of coordinating all international players and sustaining global

¹²⁴¹ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 20 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>>

¹²⁴² The World Conference on Education for All 1990, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml>

¹²⁴³ World Declaration on Education for All, UNESCO (Geneva) 1990. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/jomtien_declaration.shtml>

¹²⁴⁴ World Declaration on Education for All, UNESCO (Geneva) 1990. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/jomtien_declaration.shtml>

¹²⁴⁵ EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html>

momentum.¹²⁴⁶ The G8 countries reaffirmed their support for the Education for All agenda at the July 2001 Genoa Summit,¹²⁴⁷ and all nations endorsed the results of the G8 Education Task Force, which reported at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.¹²⁴⁸ Three years later, at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders renewed their commitment to the Education for All Initiative, with an emphasis placed on its implementation in Africa.¹²⁴⁹ All participants expressed support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), a partnership between donor and developing countries guaranteeing progress toward universal primary education, an objective of the Millennium Development Goals. Candidate countries must display a strong commitment to implementing strategies geared to improving the education sector.¹²⁵⁰

Education was a topic of particular emphasis for the Russian Presidency of the G8. At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, leaders reaffirmed their support for the Millennium Development Goals, focused on education and stressed their commitment to the Education for All initiative.¹²⁵¹ Seven separate commitments on Education for All were included in the document *Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century*. These commitments reaffirmed support for promises made at previous G8 Summits, highlighted the importance of education in furthering African development, and stressed the necessity of including programs for HIV/AIDS awareness in education systems.¹²⁵² The leaders also agreed to assist FTI-identified nations in developing the capacity to sustain and procure the necessary resources to complete their goals on education.¹²⁵³

A summary of Official Development Assistance trends produced by the Fast Track Initiative in April 2008 shows a slowdown in commitments to education. Aid commitments dropped in 2004 from 2005 levels. Although they increased by US\$11.3 billion in 2006, they have not reached 2004 levels to date. Most aid has been disbursed at the post-secondary level, while basic education is a growing share.¹²⁵⁴

Team Leader: Christina Jabbour

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the Fast Track Initiative.

On 7 February 2008, Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, announced that Canada will be giving CAD302 million over three years to the African Development Bank, CAD72.5 million to the World Food Programme for emergency food aid initiatives, and CAD17 million to key governance initiatives. Part of this funding will go towards enrolling children in school, although the exact amount is not yet clear. This announcement renews Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper's commitment to double Canadian assistance to Africa from 2003-04 levels.¹²⁵⁵ Until 2008 Canada has been contributing 40% less than its "fair share" of the amount necessary to meet the FTI target goals. Thus, although

¹²⁴⁶ EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html>

¹²⁴⁷ Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqué.html>>

¹²⁴⁸ A New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2002. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html>>

¹²⁴⁹ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>>

¹²⁵⁰ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>>

¹²⁵¹ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access:

20 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>>

¹²⁵² Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access:

20 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>>

¹²⁵³ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access:

20 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>>

¹²⁵⁴ Update on ODA Trends. April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.education-fast-track.org/>>

¹²⁵⁵ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

necessary, these funding commitments fall short of US\$125 million that Canada must allocate annually to meet FTI target goals by 2015.¹²⁵⁶

Canada, along with other members of the G8, reiterated its commitment to Education For All at the 2008 G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, which took place on 5 and 6 April 2008 in Tokyo. The need for well-balanced education systems, including vocational training, secondary and post-secondary education, was emphasized.¹²⁵⁷

These contributions are welcome in light of the fact that in its December 2007 report, the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) did not list Canada as one of the Fund's major contributors.¹²⁵⁸ The only pledge made by Canada to the Fund, as of December 2007, was a contribution of US\$3.4 million in 2006.¹²⁵⁹ The Catalytic Fund, the FTI's other funding program, has not received any new pledges from Canada since 2006.¹²⁶⁰ It should be noted that no standard replenishment process exists for the Catalytic Fund.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) lists support of the Education For All Initiative as one of the components of its *Sustainable Development Strategy 2007-2009*.¹²⁶¹ Indeed, the Strategy states that "Canada's commitment to basic education is reflected in its support of a number of international agreements, which include the EFA Framework."¹²⁶² Nevertheless, CIDA has announced no new contributions specific to the EFA or the two Funds of the FTI since the release of its *Sustainable Development Strategy*. The last contribution listed on the CIDA website is Canada's pledge of US\$25 million for the EFA-FTI, which was made at the St. Petersburg G8 Summit in 2006.¹²⁶³

On 15 October 2007, Canadian Minister for International Cooperation Beverley Oda announced that the Canadian government would invest CAD8 million in the Aga Khan Foundation's Girls' Education Support Program (GESP). The GESP aims to support the Afghan government's efforts to expand primary education, train female teachers and integrate distance learning into the national educational system.¹²⁶⁴

A Senior Education Advisor from CIDA represented Canada at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹²⁶⁵ The meeting provides donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time this report was published, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

While Canada has committed new funds for primary education in Africa, there is no evidence to suggest that it has actively pursued funding from other donors. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Christina Jabbour

¹²⁵⁶ School Report 2007, Global Campaign for Education (Saxonwold, South Africa) 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/documents/news/2007/April/EngsNarrativelowres.pdf>>

¹²⁵⁷ Chair's Summary of the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, G8 Hokkaido Summit (Tokyo) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/other/g8_develop_s.html>

¹²⁵⁸ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Summary Progress Report, Education for All (Dakar) December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/EPDF_reportdec07.pdf>

¹²⁵⁹ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Summary Progress Report, Education for All (Dakar) December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/EPDF_reportdec07.pdf>

¹²⁶⁰ FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, Education for All (Dakar) December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_dec07.pdf>

¹²⁶¹ Sustainable Development Strategy: 2007-2009, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/RAC-1129144152-R4Q#act2b>>

¹²⁶² Sustainable Development Strategy: 2007-2009, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/RAC-1129144152-R4Q#act2b>>

¹²⁶³ Sustainable Development Strategy: 2007-2009, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/RAC-1129144152-R4Q#act2b>>

¹²⁶⁴ Canada's New Government Increases its Commitment to Enhancing Girls' Education, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 15 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-1015142436-PLG>>

¹²⁶⁵ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/tmpparticipants.pdf>>

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to meet shortfalls in the Fast Track Initiative countries.

On 4 October 2007, the Agence française de développement (AFD) announced that its Committee of Foreign States had approved the disbursement of two contributions, totaling €9.05 million, to the Catalytic Fund and the EDPF, the two funds that finance Fast Track Initiative (FTI) programs.¹²⁶⁶ It is not clear, however, how the money will be divided between the two funds.

On 27 March 2008, the official Education For All Fast Track Initiative website reported that French President Nicolas Sarkozy and British Prime Minister Gordon Brown would collaborate to contribute to the development of primary education in Africa.¹²⁶⁷ According to a communiqué released by the British government, the two governments had recognized the lack of schooling for 33 million children as being one of the greatest challenges in Africa. As such, France and the United Kingdom would combine their resources to each provide eight million school places by increasing funding for new schools and teachers by 2010.¹²⁶⁸

The French government co-funded the 2008 Education For All Global Monitoring Report, which encouraged increased aid for the Education Development Fund Program and the Catalytic Fund, two funds that provide financing for the FTI. However, information on France's 2008 financial contributions has yet to be announced.¹²⁶⁹

According to the Global Campaign for Education School Report 2007, the French contribution falls short of its "fair share" of the amount needed to meet the FTI target goals by 2015 by 39%. In order to meet these goals, France will need to give an additional US\$230 million annually.¹²⁷⁰

The Manager of the Education Division for Agence Française de Développement represented France at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹²⁷¹ The meeting provided donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time this report was published, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

In addition to the new funding for the two Funds of the FTI, the AFD has been very active in providing funding for country specific programs targeted at primary education. On 20 December 2007, the Board of Directors of the AFD announced that it would allocate €10 million for the Togolese government's "Education for all" plan, and a further €12 million to support Burkina Faso's primary education strategy, which includes complimentary programs for teaching illiterate adults to read and write.¹²⁷² On 19 November 2007, the Board also approved a €6.7 million allocation for the Chadian Ministry of Education, in order to assist that country in its pilot projects aimed at increasing its rate of access to primary education.¹²⁷³ Finally, on 4 October 2007, the Board of Directors of the AFD announced that it would the government of Burundi with €10 million in support of its education and training sectoral plan. The

¹²⁶⁶ Conseil d'Administration de l'AFD du 4 octobre 2007, Agence française de développement (Paris) 4 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Communique/pid/3478>>

¹²⁶⁷ What's New Archives, Education For All Fast Track Initiative (Dakar) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 15 April 2008. <<http://www.education-fast-track.org/default.asp>>

¹²⁶⁸ France and Britain Pledge School Places, 10 Downing Street (London) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 15 April 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page15146.asp>>

¹²⁶⁹ Chair's Summary of the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, G8 Hokkaido Tokyo Summit 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/other/g8_develop_s.html>

¹²⁷⁰ School Report 2007, Global Campaign for Education (Saxonwold, South Africa) 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/documents/news/2007/April/EngsNarrativelowres.pdf>>

¹²⁷¹ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/tmparticipants.pdf>>

¹²⁷² Conseil d'administration de l'AFD du 20 décembre 2007, Agence française de développement (Paris) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/3853>>

¹²⁷³ Conseil d'Administration de l'AFD du 19 novembre 2007, Agence française de développement (Paris) 17 November 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/3639>>

allocation will assist the Burundian government in keeping its promise of recruiting more teachers and providing free primary education to all of the country's citizens.¹²⁷⁴

France, along with other members of the G8, reiterated its commitment to Education For All at the 2008 G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, which took place on 5 and 6 April 2008 in Tokyo. The need for well-balanced education systems, including vocational training, secondary and post-secondary education, was emphasized.¹²⁷⁵

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its work with other donor nations and for its funding of the FTI and primary education programs in FTI-approved countries.

Analyst: Marianne Madeline Lau

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to meet shortfalls in the Fast Track Initiative.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development website reported in December 2007 that Germany was planning to contribute €8 million between 2007 and 2009 to the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund.¹²⁷⁶ However, no contributions were announced in the first half of 2008 and the timing of the allocations announced in 2007 remains unclear.

German Development Minister Heidemarie Wiecezorek-Zeul attended the G8 Development Ministers Meeting held in Tokyo, Japan on 5 and 6 April 2008. Before leaving for Japan, Minister Wiecezorek-Zeul stated that she was going to "support the confirmation and implementation of existing commitments."¹²⁷⁷ Although an increase in funding for Africa was mentioned, the Development Minister did not address the EFA-FTI fund specifically. Germany co-funded the 2008 Education For All Global Monitoring Report, which encouraged increased aid for the Education Development Fund Program and the Catalytic Fund, the two funds that provide financing for the FTI.

According to the Global Campaign for Education School Report 2007, the German contribution falls short of its "fair share" of the amount needed to meet the FTI target goals by 2015 by 61%. In order to meet these goals, Germany will need to give an additional US\$472 million annually.¹²⁷⁸

Three officials from various official development agencies represented Germany at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹²⁷⁹ The meeting provided donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time of publication of this report, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

In the Chair's Summary for the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, Germany, along with other donor countries, re-affirmed its commitment to African education.¹²⁸⁰ However, the German government has not

¹²⁷⁴ Conseil d'Administration de l'AFD du 4 octobre 2007, Agence française de développement (Paris) 4 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Communiquer/pid/3478>>

¹²⁷⁵ Chair's Summary of the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, G8 Hokkaido Summit (Tokyo) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/other/g8_develop_s.html>

¹²⁷⁶ Education for All – Quenching the Thirst for Education:

International forum "Capacity Development for Education for All – Putting policy into practice", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) December 2007. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/EU_G8/Blickpunkte/blickpunkt_efa_bonn/index.html>

¹²⁷⁷ Wiecezorek-Zeul: Africa remains an important topic for the G8, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/april/pm_20080404_33.html>

¹²⁷⁸ School Report 2007, Global Campaign for Education (Saxonwold, South Africa) 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/documents/news/2007/April/EngsNarrativelowres.pdf>>

¹²⁷⁹ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/tmpparticipants.pdf>>

¹²⁸⁰ Chair's Summary of the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/other/g8_develop_s.html>

announced any transfer of funds to the Fast Track Initiative, nor to the Catalytic Fund or the Education Program Development Fund.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marianne Madeline Lau

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on the FTI. It has pledged new funds to the Fast Track Initiative, but has done relatively little to obtain shortfall funding from other donors.

On the Italian Development Cooperation website, Education for All is listed as one of Italy's "most important initiatives."¹²⁸¹ Indeed, Italy has followed through on the modest funds it pledged to the Fast Track Initiative's Catalytic Fund between 2003 and 2006.¹²⁸² More recently, it has committed to increase funding from US\$1.3 million in 2006 to US\$4.2 million in 2007 and 2008 respectively.¹²⁸³ Italy has not yet committed to funding the Catalytic Fund in 2009.

According to the Global Campaign for Education School Report 2007, the Italian contribution falls short of its "fair share" of the amount needed to meet the FTI target goals by 2015 by 83%. In order to meet these goals, Italy will need to give an additional US\$404 million annually.¹²⁸⁴

Three officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs represented Italy at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹²⁸⁵ The meeting provided donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time this report was published, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

Over the last year, officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have spoken several times on the importance of African development and the Millennium Development Goals. For example, in an address to African ambassadors on 23 November 2007, Minister of Foreign Affairs Massimo D'Alema said: "We are guided by the objectives indicated by the Millennium Development Goals [...] This is one of the reasons which convinced us to increase our efforts in the field of cooperation to development."¹²⁸⁶ Yet, Italian representatives have spoken very little about education, choosing to focus primarily on issues of agriculture and health.

Italy has not helped to secure shortfall funding from other donors. As a result, it has been awarded a score 0.

Analyst: Allison Martell

¹²⁸¹ Italian Development Cooperation, Ministero degli Affari Esteri. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://sedi.esteri.it/portaledgcs/portaledgcs/inglese/intro.html>>

¹²⁸² FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_dec07.pdf>

¹²⁸³ FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_dec07.pdf>

¹²⁸⁴ School Report 2007, Global Campaign for Education (Saxonwold, South Africa) 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007.

<<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/documents/news/2007/April/EngsNarrativelowres.pdf>>

¹²⁸⁵ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.efasttrack.org/library/tmpparticipants.pdf>>

¹²⁸⁶ Minister of Foreign Affairs Massimo D'Alema addresses Ambassadors of the African Group (Rome) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/11/20071123_intervento_riuione.htm>

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to meet shortfalls in all Fast Track Initiative countries.

From 21-25 April 2008 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) Technical Meeting and related meetings in Tokyo. Representatives from donor countries, international organizations and recipient countries met to share their views on their experience and efforts towards improving primary education in the FTI countries.¹²⁸⁷

On 23 April 2008 Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Masahiko Koumura emphasized the importance of education as a driver for personal fulfillment, success and a life of dignity in a speech entitled “Education for All: Human Resource Development for Self-Reliance and Growth”. Minister Koumura also put forth concrete proposals for the international community in order to attain the goals of Education for All. The first proposal called for basic education to be expanded in quantity and quality. The second proposal called for enhanced support for a variety of aspects of education beyond the basic level. The third proposal encouraged greater interaction between education and other development sectors. Finally, Minister Koumura proposed that partnerships be created to include all members of society, domestically and internationally.

Furthermore, Minister Koumura announced that over the next five years Japan will construct approximately 1 000 schools in Africa, providing enough classrooms for 400 000 children. During this time, Japan also aims to improve the management of 10 000 schools through a model known as “School for All” that started in Niger. The Minister proposed the creation of multilayered partnerships to expand participation to include local communities, the private sector, academia, and non-government organizations.¹²⁸⁸ In addition, Japan will assist in improving the teaching methods of 100 000 teachers in Africa, focusing mainly on math and science.¹²⁸⁹

According to the Global Campaign for Education School Report 2007, the Japanese contribution falls short of its “fair share” of the amount needed to meet the FTI target goals by 2015 by 70%. In order to meet these goals, Japan will need to give an additional US\$914 million annually.¹²⁹⁰

Seventeen officials from various government ministries and development agencies represented Japan at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹²⁹¹ The meeting provides donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time this report was published, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

Despite these efforts, Japan has not actively pursued further funding from other donors. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Julia Kulik and Katya Prokhorova

¹²⁸⁷ MOFA: The Education for All-Fast Track Initiative Technical Meetings and Related Meetings, and a Policy Speech by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2008/4/1179263_932.html>

¹²⁸⁸ MOFA: Policy Speech by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/koumura/speech0804.html>>

¹²⁸⁹ TICAD IV Informal Cluster Group on Education Policy Recommendations, Education For All – Fast Track Initiative (Washington D.C.) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/ticad.pdf>>

¹²⁹⁰ School Report 2007, Global Campaign for Education (Saxonwold, South Africa) 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/documents/news/2007/April/EngsNarrativelowres.pdf>>

¹²⁹¹ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/tmparticipants.pdf>>

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to fund shortfalls in FTI countries.

The Russian Federation committed to contribute US\$4 million to the Catalytic Fund of the FTI in 2006-2008, US\$1 million in 2006, US\$2 million in 2007 and US\$1 million in 2008.¹²⁹² According to the FTI Secretariat, as of 31 October 2007, Russia has paid out US\$ 3 million.¹²⁹³

Russia has committed to pay out to the Education Program Development Fund US\$1.2 million in 2007 and US\$2 million in 2008. According to the Annual Report 2007, issued by the FTI on 10 December 2007, Russia's contributions had not yet been received by the EPDF.¹²⁹⁴

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Yakovenko emphasized that participation in the FTI of the Education for All is one of Russia's priorities. He confirmed that Russia would help Africa both with policy advice and financing.¹²⁹⁵

Three officials from various organs of the state represented the Russian Federation at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹²⁹⁶ The meeting provided donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time this report was published, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its contributions and pledges to the Catalytic and Education Program Development Funds of the FTI and its failure to engage other donors on the issue of long-term funding.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on the Fast Track Initiative. It has continually committed new funds to primary education and shown leadership in mobilizing further support.

On 27 March 2008, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and French President Nicolas Sarkozy pledged to create sixteen million new schools in Africa by 2010. The Prime Minister noted that the lack of education for 33 million children is one of Africa's "greatest challenges."¹²⁹⁷ On 4 March 2008, PM Brown was present for the start of the Global Campaign for Education's "Send My Friend" initiative, which encourages children to ask their MP to state what action they will take to help attain universal education by 2015. The pledges are to be sent prior to PM Brown's departure for the 2008 G8 Leaders' Summit in Japan. The Prime Minister stressed that efforts need to be doubled to reach the 2015 mark, pledging an additional GBP150 million in support of India's national program for elementary education.¹²⁹⁸

According to the Department for International Development (DFID), the UK has committed GBP8.5 billion towards education to 2015, with disbursements of GBP1 billion a year from 2010 onwards, including

¹²⁹² Annual report 2007, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/AR2007_Eng_Full.pdf>

¹²⁹³ Annual report 2007, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/AR2007_Eng_Full.pdf>

¹²⁹⁴ Annual report 2007, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/AR2007_Eng_Full.pdf>

¹²⁹⁵ Alexander Yakovenko: Russia Hill take part in the World Electronic Library creation, PolitRussia (Moscow) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <<http://www.politrussia.ru/life/8111.html>>

¹²⁹⁶ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.efasttrack.org/library/tmparticipants.pdf>>

¹²⁹⁷ 'France and Britain Pledge School Places,' 10 Downing Street (London) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page15146.asp>>

¹²⁹⁸ 'PM Signs Child Education Pledge,' 10 Downing Street (London) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page14887.asp>>

GBP150 million to the Fast Track Initiative.¹²⁹⁹ Nevertheless, according to the Global Campaign for Education School Report 2007, the UK contribution falls short of its “fair share” of the amount needed to meet the FTI target goals by 2015 by 8%. In order to meet these goals, the United Kingdom will need to give an additional US\$48 million annually.¹³⁰⁰

In its December 2007 report, the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF), one of the two Funds associated with the FTI, noted that pledges from the UK, the Netherlands and Norway accounted for 75% of the EPDF’s funding in 2007.¹³⁰¹ The United Kingdom pledged US\$5.4 million in 2007 and an additional US\$1 million in 2008 for the EPDF.¹³⁰² Payments have only been received for 2005 and 2006 totaling US\$5.9 million.

Next to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom is the second biggest contributor to the Fast Track Initiative’s Catalytic Fund, committing US\$124.4 million in 2007 and US\$16.8 million in 2008. The 2006 pledge of US129.1 million has been received to date.¹³⁰³

Three officials from the Department for International Development represented the United Kingdom at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹³⁰⁴ The meeting provided donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time this report was published, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

The UK has been involved in mobilizing political will for the education initiative. On 31 July 2007, speaking at the United Nations headquarters in New York, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown called for a renewed international effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, of which Goal 3 is universal primary education. The Prime Minister called for an emergency meeting to be held in 2008 to report on progress toward this goal.¹³⁰⁵

As a result of its comprehensive funding pledges and its many initiatives to encourage other donors to commit more money towards education, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Christina Jabbour

United States: 0

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to meet shortfalls in all Fast Track Initiative countries.

In support of US President George W. Bush’s Africa Education Initiative, the American people have donated over 500 000 English language textbooks to primary schools in Ethiopia. Announced on 17 April 2008, this donation will increase access to basic educational opportunities in Africa.¹³⁰⁶ An aspect of USAID’s Africa Education initiative is a partnership with U.S. minority-serving colleges and universities with the aim of providing fifteen million textbooks to children throughout Africa. The regional focus is on six Sub-Saharan African nations, including Ethiopia. The textbooks donated on 17 April 2008 were developed through a close partnership with Alabama A&M University and the Ethiopian Ministry of

¹²⁹⁹ Millennium Development Goals, Department for International Development (London) 1 August 2007, Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/progress-07.asp>>

¹³⁰⁰ School Report 2007, Global Campaign for Education (Saxonwold, South Africa) 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/documents/news/2007/April/EngsNarrativelowres.pdf>>

¹³⁰¹ Education Program Development Fund (EDPF) Summary Progress Report, Education for All (Dakar) December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/EPDF_reportdec07.pdf>

¹³⁰² Education Program Development Fund (EDPF) Summary Progress Report, Education for All (Dakar) December 2007. Date of Access: 25 January 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/EPDF_reportdec07.pdf>

¹³⁰³ FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, Education for All (Dakar.) December 2007. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_dec07.pdf>

¹³⁰⁴ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/tmpparticipants.pdf>>

¹³⁰⁵ Millennium Development Goals, Department for International Development (London) 1 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/progress-07.asp>>

¹³⁰⁶ U.S. Support Improves Primary-School Education in Ethiopia, USAID (Washington D.C.) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr080417.html>>

Education. These partnerships allow for the improvement of material content, teacher training on the use of textbooks, and the sharing of knowledge and innovation in educational development.¹³⁰⁷ Previously, on 26 June 2007 the First Lady announced that the Africa Education Initiative would provide 800 000 textbooks to school children in Senegal.¹³⁰⁸

Two officials from USAID represented the United States at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹³⁰⁹ The meeting provided donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. At the time this report was published, resolutions from this meeting were not yet available.

On 15 February 2008 President George W. Bush embarked on a trip to Africa, which included six countries: Liberia, Benin, Ghana, Rwanda, and Tanzania. The purpose of the trip was to showcase the part of the continent that is experiencing sustained growth. These six countries have all worked to promote democratic institutions, free and fair elections, and solid economic policies. President Bush reiterated that the best way to enhance development is to invest in people, drawing attention to the fact that the United States Africa Education Initiative has committed US\$600 million over eight years to increase access to basic schooling. Its aim is to distribute more than fifteen million textbooks, train one million teachers, and provide 550 000 scholarships for women by 2010.¹³¹⁰

On 24 September 2007, First Lady Laura Bush announced that, beginning in 2008, the US government would aim to provide an additional four million children with access to basic education. In order to fund this goal, USAID requested an additional US\$535 million from Congress.¹³¹¹ Mrs. Bush also reiterated President Bush's commitment to provide basic education in Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Liberia, Mali, and Yemen, announced on 31 May 2007. The President's Africa Education Initiative promised US\$525 million over the next five years to the FTI countries to expand basic education for African children.¹³¹²

According to the Global Campaign for Education School Report 2007, the US contribution falls short of its "fair share" of the amount needed to meet the FTI target goals by 2015 by 78%. In order to meet these goals, the United States will need to give an additional US\$2.7 billion annually.¹³¹³

American representatives have also encouraged other nations to support the EFA-FTI and other UNESCO-driven educational campaigns. On 18 October 2007, Education Secretary Spelling urged participants at the UNESCO General Conference to support programs to measure the results of literacy campaigns and provide accountability for educational programs throughout the world.¹³¹⁴ She also reminded participants that, in order to make the EFA-FTI programs effective, they had to "leverage every available resource to maximize efficiency and results."¹³¹⁵

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued funding of primary education in Africa and its encouragement of other donors to follow suit.

¹³⁰⁷ U.S. Support Improves Primary-School Education in Ethiopia, USAID (Washington D.C.) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr080417.html>>

¹³⁰⁸ Address by First Lady Laura Bush at Grand Medine Primary School, State Department (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 31 December 2007. <<http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/87664.htm>>

¹³⁰⁹ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/tmpparticipants.pdf>>

¹³¹⁰ Partnership with Africa through Public Diplomacy and Development Assistance, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2008/101439.htm>>

¹³¹¹ Fact Sheet: Today's Education Announcement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 31 December 2007. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/09/20070924-3.html>>

¹³¹² Fact Sheet: A Record of Commitment to Africa, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 June 2007. 31 December 2007. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/06/20070608-14.html>>

¹³¹³ School Report 2007, Global Campaign for Education (Saxonwold, South Africa) 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/documents/news/2007/April/EngsNarrativelowres.pdf>>

¹³¹⁴ Secretary Spellings's Remarks to the UNESCO General Conference Plenary Debate in Paris, France, U.S. Department of Education (Washington D.C.) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <<http://www.ed.gov/news/speeches/2007/10/10182007.html>>

¹³¹⁵ Secretary Spellings's Remarks to the UNESCO General Conference Plenary Debate in Paris, France, U.S. Department of Education (Washington D.C.) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <<http://www.ed.gov/news/speeches/2007/10/10182007.html>>

Analyst: Julia Kulik

European Union +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on funding shortfalls in FTI countries. The European Commission's Directorate-General for Development has increased its funding commitments to the Fast Track Initiative's Catalytic Fund, and has also encouraged its member states to accelerate progress towards Education for All.

Since the Heiligendamm Summit, the European Commission pledged to provide more funding for the Catalytic Fund. It provided a single pledge of US\$40.3 million in 2006, which has already been contributed to the Fund, and has pledged to provide US\$21.4 million in 2007 and an additional US\$21.4 million in 2008 for Asian, Caribbean and Pacific nations.¹³¹⁶ In the April 2008 report of the Catalytic Fund, it was revealed that the EC had made a further pledge of funding for the Catalytic Fund, the distribution of which will be the sole prerogative of the Fund. The pledge consists of three annual disbursements: US\$15.4 million in 2007, US\$12.3 million in 2008 and US\$3.1 million in 2009.¹³¹⁷

The European Commission has also lobbied member states to increase funding for the Fast Track Initiative. The Africa-EU Lisbon Summit of 8-10 December 2007 produced a statement of principles that included specific support for the FTI. The objective states the goal to: "accelerate the achievement of the Education Targets of the MDGs." The statement lists EU member states as "actors."¹³¹⁸ A recent communiqué, issued 9 April 2008 by the European Commission, stressed the importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The Fast Track Initiative was not mentioned specifically, but member states were forcefully reminded that "achieving the MDGs requires specific action in education."¹³¹⁹

Four officials represented the European Commission at the Fast Track Initiative Technical Meeting, held on 24-25 April 2008 in Tokyo.¹³²⁰ The meeting provided donors with a forum to discuss challenges and opportunities for development. Resolutions from this meeting were not yet available at the time this report was published.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased funding of the Catalytic Fund and its efforts to obtain shortfall funding from its member states.

Analyst: Allison Martell

¹³¹⁶ FTI Expanded Catalytic Fund Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) May 2007. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_may07.pdf>

¹³¹⁷ FTI Catalytic Fund: Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2008.

<http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf>

¹³¹⁸ The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership: A Joint Africa-EU Strategy, European Union (Lisbon) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EAS2007_joint_strategy_en.pdf>

¹³¹⁹ The EU - a global partner for development - Speeding up progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, European Commission (Brussels) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2008_0177_F_EN_ACTE.pdf>

¹³²⁰ FTI Technical Meeting, Tokyo, Participants, FTI Secretariat (Dakar) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.efasttrack.org/library/tmparticipants.pdf>>

13. Africa: Peace and Security [213]

Commitment

“At the same time we remain firmly committed to providing the necessary support to the ASF for its core military capabilities, which require increased investment by troop contributors and donors alike.”¹³²¹

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.44

Background

African peace support operations have been a staple of G8 Summit commitments since the creation of the *African Action Plan* at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.¹³²² At the 2003 Evian Summit, the *Action Plan* was expanded to become the *Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations*.¹³²³ At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, *The G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations* committed the G8 countries to aid in the creation of an African-owned peacekeeping and stabilization force.¹³²⁴ The *Africa* document from the Gleneagles Summit in 2005 – which included G8 commitments to support peace and security in Africa – was created in recognition of the financial and logistical difficulties faced by many African nations when deploying troops and equipment internationally. In the document, G8 nations made five separate promises to help build the capacity for conflict resolution in African nations and a further seven commitments to assist the African Union in ensuring that past conflicts would not re-emerge.¹³²⁵ At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 reported on their progress in complying with these commitments and reaffirmed their support for the African Standby Force.¹³²⁶

The primary focus of the G8 commitments on peace and security is to developing local and regional capacities to undertake peace support operations in accordance with the UN Charter, to prevent outbursts of violence and to ensure that the threat of conflict is quickly diffused. Although the member states have

¹³²¹ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>>

¹³²² G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/africaplan.html>>

¹³²³ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representative to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003.

Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>>

¹³²⁴ G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 22

January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html>>

¹³²⁵ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>>

¹³²⁶ Update of Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html>>

focused on transportation and logistical support as the primary means of assistance to their African counterparts, they have also called for greater participation from non-governmental actors, such as academic and research institutions.¹³²⁷

Team Leader: Egor Ouzikov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to bolster African peace and security.

Canada continued to support a variety of peace and security initiatives through the Canada Fund for Africa. The activities financed by the Fund include the CAD15 million West Africa Peace and Security Initiative,¹³²⁸ which began in 2003 and has provided grants for the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to engage in West African peace-operations training and capacity-building activities.¹³²⁹ The Canada Fund for Africa also supports “Strengthening the Peace and Security Capacity of the African Union”.¹³³⁰ An eighteen-month extension was granted by the Honourable Josée Verner, Minister of International Cooperation, to complete work supported by the current budget, with all projects to have been completed by 31 March 2008.¹³³¹

On 16 April 2008, then Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Maxime Bernier, announced the Government of Canada’s plan to contribute CAD10.3 million to projects aimed at the development of peacekeeping capacity in Africa.¹³³² A CAD7.9 million contribution will go towards projects to strengthen the civilian police component of peace operations as part of the Pan-African Police Project.¹³³³ The second objective of this new contribution is to expand institutional capacity to train African peacekeepers as part of the African Centres of Excellence Project, to which CAD2.4 million has been targeted.¹³³⁴ “Peace and security is at the heart of good governance, poverty reduction and economic development. That is why contributing to peace and security in Africa is an important priority for Canada,” said former Minister Bernier. “Canada will continue to work with the African Union and other regional organizations to help build institutional and peace-support capacity.”¹³³⁵ All projects are to be implemented by the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PCC).¹³³⁶ From 3 November 2007 to 8 December 2007, the PPC conducted a series

¹³²⁷ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>>

¹³²⁸ Strengthening West Africa’s Peace Operations Capacity, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008.

<<http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/cip-pic/library/peaceoperationsinwestafrica-en.aspx>>.

¹³²⁹ Disclosure of Grant and Contribution Awards over \$25 000 – Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/grantdisclosurepublic/main_fa.aspx?l=e&p=4&r=14&c=894>.

¹³³⁰ Peace and security initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa, Canada Fund for Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 12 July 2006. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/ANN-76105016-KEG#32>>.

¹³³¹ Eighteen-month Extension Helps the Fund’s Projects to Finish the Job, Canada Fund for Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 14 May 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/ANN-61684513-GYC>>.

¹³³² Canada announces important contributions to strengthen peacekeeping in Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386082&Language=E&docnumber=90>.

¹³³³ Increased support to United Nations and African Union peace support operations, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/1EAA76ED3BB34606A78C8066AAE90C23/it/F1715C05465E46F5BEB299EA99C2123F/item.asp>>.

¹³³⁴ Increased support to United Nations and African Union peace support operations, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/1EAA76ED3BB34606A78C8066AAE90C23/it/F1715C05465E46F5BEB299EA99C2123F/item.asp>>.

¹³³⁵ Canada announces important contributions to strengthen peacekeeping in Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386082&Language=E&docnumber=90>.

¹³³⁶ Canada announces important contributions to strengthen peacekeeping in Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

of structural visits to assess civilian police capacity and identify constraints and technical needs for ten countries in West and Southern Africa and in the Maghreb region.¹³³⁷ The PPC continues to offer regular peace operations training courses at various locations throughout Africa, including a course from 14 to 18 December 2007 in Dakar, Senegal on Design, Development & Facilitation course for Police and Gendarmerie trainers.¹³³⁸

The Canadian Armed Forces, in partnership with the International Peace Support Training Centre-Kenya, conducted a Peace Support Officers Logistics course in Kenya on 14-25 January 2008.¹³³⁹ Thirty-eight military officers from ten African countries were trained in logistics planning and other elements of peace support operations.¹³⁴⁰ This course was conducted as part of the Canadian Military Training Assistance program, which seeks to contribute to international peace and security and promote Canadian values abroad.¹³⁴¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its financial and logistical contributions to the development of the ASF.

Analyst: Julie Wilson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment on support for the ASF.

At the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon on 7-9 December 2007, France identified peace and security as vital “preconditions for political, economic, and social development”¹³⁴² in a Strategic Partnership paper released on behalf of fellow G8, EU and AU actors. Since the release of the Strategic Partnership paper, France has continued to treat peace and security as vital “preconditions for political, economic, and social development.”¹³⁴³ In an address on 28 February 2008 in South Africa, French President Nicolas Sarkozy stated that France firmly supported Africa’s objectives to have a standby force by 2012. Significantly, President Sarkozy reaffirmed that without the entrenchment of “democracy and justice”¹³⁴⁴ in Africa, global peace and security would not be guaranteed. Thus, France is committed to the continued coordination of African efforts and “valuable [European] guidance” in order to enhance the “operationalization”¹³⁴⁵ of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). France’s commitment is demonstrated through initiatives such as Euro-RECAMP and previously successful methods of “sustainable, predictable, and flexible funding for African-led peace support operations.”¹³⁴⁶

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386082&Language=E&docnumber=90>.

¹³³⁷ Calendar, 3 November-8 December 2007, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa). Date of Access: 5 January 2008.

<<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/7A68EE376BCC4569B9E34C3EBC82CE2E/template.asp>>.

¹³³⁸ Calendar, 14-18 December 2007, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa). Date of Access: 5 January, 2008.

<<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/FDD99EE3A841406B951224FC07438DB0/template.asp>>

¹³³⁹ Military Officers from 10 African countries attend Peace Support Logistical Course, Canadian High Commission in Kenya (Nairobi) 30 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/nairobi/news-2008-02-14-en.asp>>.

¹³⁴⁰ Military Officers from 10 African countries attend Peace Support Logistical Course, Canadian High Commission in Kenya (Nairobi) 30 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/nairobi/news-2008-02-14-en.asp>>.

¹³⁴¹ Military Officers from 10 African countries attend Peace Support Logistical Course, Canadian High Commission in Kenya (Nairobi) 30 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/nairobi/news-2008-02-14-en.asp>>

¹³⁴² The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/AFRICA_EU_strategic_partnership.pdf>

¹³⁴³ The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/AFRICA_EU_strategic_partnership.pdf>

¹³⁴⁴ Speech by the President of the French Republic Nicolas Sarkozy to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2008/08030311451001.htm>>

¹³⁴⁵ First Action Plan (2008-2010) Africa-EU, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010.pdf>

¹³⁴⁶ The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/AFRICA_EU_strategic_partnership.pdf>

France has a leading role in the EU Security and Defense Framework military operation along the border of eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic (CAR). Recently, the French government agreed to contribute additional troops and helicopters after a shortfall of logistical support among other EU members. Whereas French Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Pascale Andreani stated that France's troop contribution constituted the "bulk" of the approximately 4 300 EUFOR/TCHAD/RCA combined force,¹³⁴⁷ owing to its current additions, the French contingent will now exceed fifty percent of the entire EUFOR effort.¹³⁴⁸ On 8 December 2007, French President Nicolas Sarkozy stated in an official address that France remained "determined to take all the necessary measures" to deliver a new joint European and African peace and security contract to the continent.¹³⁴⁹

In an official UN Security Council address on 16 April 2008, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Rama Yade pledged to seize every opportunity of France's upcoming term as EU President to bolster the capacity of the APSA to sustain more sophisticated peacekeeping and stabilization obligations in conflict-ridden areas, such as CAR, Chad, and Sudan, as well as furthering efforts of reconciliation in the post-conflict nations of Rwanda, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).¹³⁵⁰

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive leadership on the issue of African peace and security.

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman-Shaw

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its Africa peace and security commitment. Germany has increased funding for the ASF and has engaged in partnerships designed to increase the number of police available for ASF missions.

On 4 October 2007, German Chancellor Angela Merkel announced to the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia that the German government "will provide significant finance for projects in this field from 2008."¹³⁵¹

On 26 November 2007, German Ambassador to Ghana Dr. Marius Haas presented 12 troop-carrying vehicles and other equipment to the Ghanaian Ministry of Defence. The total value of these contributions was €480 000. They represent an addition to Ghana's ECOWAS contribution to the ASF.¹³⁵²

On 21 February 2008, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center (KAIPTC) in Accra, Ghana announced the launch of another German-funded "Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) course," which is based on a course previously tested at the KAIPTC from 3 December 2007 to 14 December 2007.¹³⁵³ On 20 February 2008, the German Foreign Ministry also announced that it would cooperate with the Canadian Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) to fund the new *Pan African Police Capacity Building Program*, which seeks to train fifteen different police units in peacekeeping methods.

¹³⁴⁷ France: EU has Assembled 'Bulk' of its Force for Darfur Spillover, International Herald Tribune (Paris) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <<http://www.ihf.com/articles/ap/2007/12/21/europe/EU-GEN-France-EU-Africa-Force.php>>

¹³⁴⁸ Brian Smith, French lead European Union force to Chad/Sudan border, World Socialist Website 5 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.wsws.org/articles/2008/mar2008/chad-m05.shtml>>.

¹³⁴⁹ Address by President Nicolas Sarkozy at the EU-Africa Summit, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 8 December 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007.

<<http://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20071217.gb.html&submit.x=10&submit.y=6&submit=consulter>>

¹³⁵⁰ Work-in-progress: Security Council high-level meeting on peace and security in Africa, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/04/16/africa-security-council-high-level-meeting-on-peace-and-security-in-africa/>>.

¹³⁵¹ Address by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel to the African Union at Addis Ababa, German Embassy of Tanzania (Dar es Salaam) 4 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008.

<http://www.daressalam.diplo.de/Vertretung/daressalam/en/Seite__merkel__rede.html>.

¹³⁵² Germany Donates to GAF, Ghana Official Portal (Accra) 27 November 2007. Date of Access: 14 January 2008.

<http://www.ghana.gov.gh/ghana/germany_donates_gaf.jsp>.

¹³⁵³ DDR Course at Accra-Ghana. The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center (Accra) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 2 March 2008. <http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=89>.

¹³⁵⁴ The new initiative also expands the PPC's area of engagement into Eastern and Southern Africa, and will allow for partnerships with the Eastern African Standby Brigade and the Southern African Development Community. According to the press release issued by the PPC, the new initiative will "also assist the sub-regional security structures in meeting their African Stand-by Force civilian police requirements."¹³⁵⁵

On 28 April 2008, the German Federal Foreign Minister Dr. Frank Walter-Steinmeier announced that, "Germany intends to provide financial assistance for the construction of a new building for the African Union's Peace and Security Department" and pledged €20 million for a headquarters in Addis Ababa for coordinating peace missions. This new building is to house an operations centre for coordinating and monitoring the African Union's international peace missions, as well as a situation centre to support the continent's early warning system, which is currently under development.¹³⁵⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding contributions to the ASF and its partnerships to help train more peacekeepers.

Analyst: Mark Donald

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on African peace and security.

On 25 September 2007, at a UN Security Council (UNSC) meeting, then Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi announced Italy's full support of a hybrid security mission in Darfur. During the meeting the Prime Minister also advocated the creation of a more "comprehensive strategy" in Somalia under the auspices of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). In particular, he emphasized the importance of both financial and "logistical air support for troop transportation."¹³⁵⁷ Moreover, Prime Minister Prodi pledged Italy's commitment to the creation of "a bilateral African peace facility" in order to assist the continent in supporting the efforts of the AU.¹³⁵⁸

Italy is also committed to the maintenance of peace and security in Chad. In January 2008, its commitment to the facilitation of African peace and security was reaffirmed with the initial deployment of EUFOR Chad/CAR troops. Currently, Italy's 109-person force constitutes the mission's fifth largest contribution.¹³⁵⁹

On 9 December 2007, Italy and the AU signed an agreement to create the Italian African Peace Facility (IAPF), thereby providing the AU with €40 million for peace facilitation. Additionally, the IAPF pledged to contribute to the "capacity building" of "the institutional, operational, and logistics capabilities of the AU" in the event of the prevention, mediation, and resolution of conflicts.¹³⁶⁰ At the IAPF's official unveiling on 28 March 2008, personal representative to the Prime Minister Armando Sanguini stated that the initiative would bolster AU efforts to address political and institutional challenges, with particular

¹³⁵⁴ The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre Secures German Funding for New Capacity- Building Program in Africa, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 20 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/_CMS/Files/German%20Poject_Feb_08_ENG.pdf>

¹³⁵⁵ The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre Secures German Funding for New Capacity- Building Program in Africa, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 20 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/_CMS/Files/German%20Poject_Feb_08_ENG.pdf>

¹³⁵⁶ Strengthening African Ownership: Federal Foreign Office to Support African Union in the Peace and Security Sphere, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/080428-Afrika.html>>.

¹³⁵⁷ Address by Prime Minister of the Republic of Italy Professor Romano Prodi to the Security Council Summit "Peace and Security in Africa", Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations in New York (New York) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <http://www.italyun.esteri.it/italyun/docs/statemen/2007_09_24%20cde_en.html>

¹³⁵⁸ Darfur, Somalia High on Security Council Agenda as Members Hold Historic Summit on Peace, Security in Africa, United Nations Security Council (New York) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc9128.doc.htm>>.

¹³⁵⁹ Raymond Frenken, EU's Chad Force Battles Sun, Heat and Rains at Darfur Border, The Europe Channel (Brussels) 14 May 2008. Date of Access: 28 May 2008. <<http://www.eux.tv/article.aspx?articleId=20194>>

¹³⁶⁰ Italy Contributes to Italian African Peace Facility, Il Giornale di Copenhagen Italy News (Copenhagen) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.italiensk.info/news/article.php?itemID=140>>.

emphasis on the establishment of effective law enforcement for the purposes of conflict management and prevention.¹³⁶¹ At a UNSC meeting on 16 April 2008, then Prime Minister Prodi supported efforts to enhance the African institutional peacekeeping framework and to facilitate effective mobilization of regional endeavours. Former Prime Minister Prodi was particularly passionate about the provision of assistance to the political maelstrom of Kenya and to “the profound crisis of Zimbabwe.”¹³⁶²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its funding of peacekeeping initiatives but lack of deep and comprehensive action on the issue of African peace and security.

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman-Shaw

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to help support and promote the ASF. Despite its increased funding of peacekeeping missions, Japan has failed to address troop levels.

At a January meeting of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission on Guinea-Bissau, Japanese Representative Yukio Takasu elaborated a plan for better organizing the UN presence in Guinea-Bissau and searching for partners in peacebuilding efforts. He highlighted the need to seek out all those countries and organizations that are non-traditional donors and partners with very large potential to support and contribute to the mission.¹³⁶³

At a March 2008 meeting of the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, Japanese Representative Takahiro Shinyo said his country was seeking additional ways to enhance its personnel contribution to UN peacekeeping operations, such as the use of Japan’s Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the recently created Department of Field Support. Shinyo emphasized the importance of meaningful interaction between troop contributing countries, stakeholders and the Security Council. He also stressed the importance of host nations in acquiring the capability to sustain peace.¹³⁶⁴

On 10 March 2008, Representative Shinyo stated at a meeting of the UN Security Council that Japan’s Prime Minister would like to see Japan play a greater role in the international community in order to contribute to peace and prosperity in the world. He reiterated Japan’s commitment to providing civilian staff to UN peacekeeping missions. Representative Shinyo added: “[f]or the successful completion of UN peacekeeping missions, host nations need to acquire the capability to sustain peace and avoid a reversion to the chaos of the post-conflict period. In this context, the importance of security sector reform (SSR) to rebuild reliable security institutions and capacities, while a peacekeeping mission temporarily maintains public security, should be recognized adequately.”¹³⁶⁵

On 5 January 2008, Japanese Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura signed a document with Tanzanian Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Bernard Kamillius Membe, pledging grant aid of US\$5.6 million for peace building and humanitarian activities in Africa.¹³⁶⁶ In a speech on 4 January 2008,

¹³⁶¹ Italy-Africa Peace Fund Supports Somali reconciliation moves, Hiiraan (Somaliland) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.hiiraan.com/comments2-news-2008-Mar-italian_africa_peace_fund_supports_somali_reconciliation_moves.aspx>.

¹³⁶² Statement by the Prime Minister Romano Prodi to the Security Council Public Debate on “Peace and Security in Africa: Report of the Secretary General on the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of peace and security”, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations in New York (New York) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 28 May 2008. <http://www.italyun.esteri.it/italyun/docs/statemen/2008_04_16.html>

¹³⁶³ Statement by Ambassador Yukio Takasu Permanent Representative of Japan. Formal Meeting of the Country Specific Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission on Guinea Bissau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 21 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0801.html>>

¹³⁶⁴ Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations Press Release, ReliefWeb (New York) 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 0 May 2008. <<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/KKAA-7CM444?OpenDocument>>

¹³⁶⁵ Statement by H.E Mr.Takahiro Shinyo Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan at the United Nations Special Committee On Peacekeeping Operations 62nd Meeting of the General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0803-3.html>>

¹³⁶⁶ Komura: Japan not seeking 'rewards', Asahi Shimbun (Osaka) 7 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.asahi.com/english/Herald-asahi/TKY200801070056.html>>.

Foreign Minister Koumura pledged JPY30 billion in aid of peace building and humanitarian measures.¹³⁶⁷

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score 0 for its financial contributions to peace and security in Africa and its lack of progress on securing troop levels.

Analysts: Aziza Mohammed and Gleb Zhigailo

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to support the development of the ASF. In 2007 Russia continued to provide the necessary support to the African continent in its move towards peace and security. This also included active cooperation with the UN, chiefly in the Security Council, on elaborating a strategy for the settlement of armed conflicts and deciding on the number of mandates for peacekeeping operations in the region.

At the Plenary Session of the 62nd Session of the UN General Assembly, Nikolay Chulkov, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation in the United Nations, welcomed the purpose-oriented activities of the African Union to form the African Standby Forces. He further expressed Russia's intention to continue to assist Africa in promoting peace and security on the continent.¹³⁶⁸

Since 2002, the training center of the Combined Academy of the Armed Forces of Russia has been training African peacekeepers. 78 representatives of law enforcement bodies from 17 countries of Africa were trained at the Peacekeeping Force Training Center of the All-Russian Personnel Training Institute in 2007; in 2006 there were only 38 representatives from 10 countries.¹³⁶⁹ Russia has almost fulfilled its promise to teach at this centre up to 80 African peacekeepers per annum until 2010 inclusively.¹³⁷⁰ More than 150 African professionals were trained at the Universities and Academies of the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Volgograd in 2007. About 500 students from 16 African countries studied at military schools of the Russian Defense Ministry¹³⁷¹. Additionally, Russian experts provide training for African peacekeeping personnel at the International peacekeeping training centers in Accra, Ghana, and Vicenza, Italy.¹³⁷²

In a speech on 18 October 2007, Deputy Permanent Representative Chulkov also noted that as a "Permanent Member of the UN Security Council, Russia contributes to coordinating the strategy of resolving African conflicts through political and diplomatic means. Russian peacekeepers, currently 320 strong, are involved in practically every UN peacekeeping operation in Africa."¹³⁷³ Russia has pledged to

¹³⁶⁷ Komura: Japan not seeking 'rewards', Asahi Shimbun (Osaka) 7 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.asahi.com/english/Herald-asahi/TKY200801070056.html>>.

¹³⁶⁸ Statement By Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations at the Plenary Session of the 62nd Session of the UN General Assembly on Agenda Item 64 a) "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support"; b) "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa"; and 47 "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa", United Nations (New York) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2007. <http://www.un.int/russia/new/MainRoot/Statements/ga/GA62/ga_docs/Statement181007en.htm>

¹³⁶⁹ Russia will train up to peacekeepers at the Peacekeeping Force Training Center of the All-Russian Personnel Training Institute, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 1 March 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/army_navy/20070301/61401978.html>

¹³⁷⁰ Russia will train up to peacekeepers at the Peacekeeping Force Training Center of the All-Russian Personnel Training Institute, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 1 March 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/army_navy/20070301/61401978.html>

¹³⁷¹ Foreign Policy and Diplomatic Activities of the Russian Federation in 2007, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Review (Russia) March 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008. <http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/9B6D03B7DC298E37C325741000339BEC>

¹³⁷² Statement By Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations at the Plenary Session of the 62nd Session of the UN General Assembly on Agenda Item 64 a) "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support"; b) "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa"; and 47 "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa", United Nations (New York) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2007. <http://www.un.int/russia/new/MainRoot/Statements/ga/GA62/ga_docs/Statement181007en.htm>

¹³⁷³ Statement By Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations at the Plenary Session of the 62nd Session of the UN General Assembly on Agenda Item 64 a) "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support"; b) "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa"; and 47 "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing

make annual contributions to the UN Peacebuilding Fund in the amount of US\$4 million¹³⁷⁴; this fund is also supporting peacebuilding activities, though it is not linked to the ASF.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0. Although the Russian Federation continues to support its previously established peace-support activities, it has failed to announce new initiatives or partnerships with the ASF.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support the development of the ASF. The UK provides logistical contributions and diplomatic attention to the issue of African peacekeeping capacity.

Over a three-week period in February 2008, soldiers and policemen from the Royal Gibraltar Regiment trained 500 Gambian troops in preparation of their insertion into the United Nations-African Union peacekeeping force in Darfur.¹³⁷⁵ The United Kingdom has also provided military training support to Sierra Leone, where it led the International Military and Advisory Training Team (IMATT) that assisted in the transformation of the country's armed forces.¹³⁷⁶ The British Minister of Defense, Bob Ainsworth, visited Sierra Leone in February 2008, meeting with Sierra Leonean President Koroma and Defence Minister Paloh Conteh. Minister Ainsworth also visited a training session-in-progress.¹³⁷⁷

In a House of Lords Debate, Minister of State Lord Malloch Brown stated that "[w]e warmly welcomed the launch of the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) regional standby brigade at the SADC Summit in Lusaka on 17 August.... The ASF is a key element of the AU's approach to developing African capacity to prevent and manage African conflicts. The UK strongly supports the development of the ASF both politically and practically."¹³⁷⁸ Following a visit by Rwandan President Paul Kagame to the United Kingdom, Foreign Office Minister Lord Malloch Brown reiterated the need to develop the ASF: "The problems they are facing [in Darfur] highlight the need for a long term, sustainable African peacekeeping capacity, like that embodied in the African Union Standby Force."¹³⁷⁹

On 18 September 2007, British High Commissioner to Kenya Adam Wood spoke of the progress made and the challenges ahead in the Eastern Africa Stand-By Brigade's (EASBRIG) attempts to prepare for the African Union's deadline for the ASF of June 2010.¹³⁸⁰ After holding talks with the Brigade's Coordination Mechanism (EASBRIGCOM), High Commissioner Wood stated that the United Kingdom would be

Countries, Particularly in Africa", United Nations (New York) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2007.

<http://www.un.int/russia/new/MainRoot/Statements/ga/GA62/ga_docs/Statement181007en.htm>

¹³⁷⁴ As of 30 April 2008, Peacebuilding Fund Pledges, Commitments & Deposits, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, 30 April 2008, Date of Access: 01 May 2008, <<http://www.unpb.org/pledges.shtml>>

¹³⁷⁵ British forces prepare Gambian troops for Darfur deployment, Defence News, Ministry of Defence (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/BritishForcesPrepareGambianTroopsForDaruDeployment.htm>>.

¹³⁷⁶ Ainsworth sees progress in Sierra Leone, Defence News, Ministry of Defence (London) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/AinsworthSeesProgressInSierraLeone.htm>>.

¹³⁷⁷ Ainsworth sees progress in Sierra Leone, Defence News, Ministry of Defence (London) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/AinsworthSeesProgressInSierraLeone.htm>>.

¹³⁷⁸ Hansard (House of Lord Debates), 1 October 2007, United Kingdom Parliament (London) 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200607/ldhansrd/text/71001w0022.htm>>

¹³⁷⁹ Rwanda: Do More in the Great Lakes, UK Tells Kagame, The East African (Nairobi) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://allafrica.com/stories/200710090619.html>>.

¹³⁸⁰ Eastern Africa Standby Brigade Co-ordination Mechanism Briefing, British High Commission in Kenya (Nairobi) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.britishhighcommission.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1059736905650&a=KArticle&aid=1188492712284>>.

willing to initiate an informal forum of partners designed to improve coordination among existing and prospective supporters of EASBRIG.¹³⁸¹¹³⁸²

In November 2007, International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander announced that the United Kingdom would more than double its support to the African Development Fund, contributing GBP417 million over the next three years.¹³⁸³ The Fund supports projects that aid long term development and growth in Africa, including projects that promote peace and stability and will complement the development of the ASF.¹³⁸⁴

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued diplomatic and logistical support for African peacekeeping capacity and its lack of new initiatives.

Analyst: Julie Wilson

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the Heiligendamm commitment on African peace and security.

At the Security Council on 6 November 2007, US Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad stated, “[t]he United States supports voluntary contributions to fund the work of regional organizations. We look forward to close cooperation with the AU and view its role in UNAMID and in garnering political support for its deployment and operations... the Security Council must work with regional and sub-regional organizations to enhance their capacity and ability to deal with the various challenges they face.”¹³⁸⁵ At the UN Security Council meeting of 16 April 2008, Ambassador Khalilzad called for African Union member states to make force contributions and for the international community to donate generously. The Ambassador provided details about the United States’ commitment to training African peacekeepers and addressing the financial challenges faced by regional peacekeeping operations.¹³⁸⁶

At a Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations debate in March 2008, the American representative expressed support for an integrated approach to countries emerging from conflict and a strategy for transition to longer-term solutions, including work by bilateral and multilateral development agencies. At the meeting, the United States took note of the Peacebuilding Commission’s work concerning Sierra Leone and Burundi, and anticipated a similar need for engagement elsewhere in the future.¹³⁸⁷

The United States’ most concrete contribution to their Africa Peace and Security commitment is in the form of the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM), a new US military headquarters devoted solely to Africa and focusing on war prevention. AFRICOM is designed to work with African nations and organizations to build regional security and crisis-response capacity in support of US government efforts in

¹³⁸¹ UK backs speedy deployment of AU standby force, Panapress (Nairobi) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 28 May 2008. <<http://www.panapress.com/news/atf.asp?code=enq025590&dte=18/09/2007>>

¹³⁸² Eastern Africa Standby Brigade Co-ordination Mechanism Briefing, British High Commission in Kenya (Nairobi) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.britishhighcommission.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1059736905650&a=KArticle&aid=1188492712284>>

¹³⁸³ Douglas Alexander announces doubling of UK support for African Development Fund, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/Pressreleases/alexander-adf.asp>>

¹³⁸⁴ African Development Fund Appraisal Report: Support to ECOWAS for Peace and Development. African Development Bank (Abidjan) March 2004. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB_ADMIN_PG/DOCUMENTS/OPERATIONSINFORMATION/ADF_BD_WP_2004_105_E.PDF>.

¹³⁸⁵ Address by Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad at the United Nations Security Council, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<http://www.un.int/usa/press_releases/20071106_290.html>

¹³⁸⁶ United Nations Security Council Press Release, ReliefWeb (New York) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KKAA-7DS5HA?OpenDocument&query=Africa%20Standby%20Force>>

¹³⁸⁷ Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations Press Release, Media-Newswire (Seattle) 12 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://media-newswire.com/release_1062051.html>

Africa. The United States has set aside US\$75.5 million for AFRICOM in 2008; the Defense Department has asked Congress for US\$392 million to continue establishing AFRICOM in 2009.¹³⁸⁸

The United States has also pursued new initiatives such as the Africa Partnership Station (APS) in order to increase regional partnerships. The Africa Partnership Station began conducting joint training exercises with African forces in spring 2008. “APS has had an important impact on building the capacities and capabilities of the Gulf of Guinea Navies, which helps them in regards to maritime safety and security,” said Lt. Cmdr. Clement Fru Fon of the Cameroonian Navy, an APS Staff Officer and Ship Rider Coordinator.¹³⁸⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive efforts to help build the capacity of the ASF.

Analyst: Aziza Mohammed

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen the capacities of the African Standby Force. The EU has been vocal in its pledges to support elements of African peace and security initiatives, but it has not increased its financial or operational support since the Heiligendamm Summit.

On 9 December 2007, following the completion of the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, Portugal, the European Union released the Joint EU-Africa Strategy and Action Plan. The plan highlighted the EU’s intent “to cooperate in enhancing the capacity of Africa and the EU to respond timely and adequately to security threats, and also to join efforts in addressing global challenges.”¹³⁹⁰ The EU has pledged to enhance dialogue on challenges to peace and security; operationalize the African Peace and Security Architecture and ensure predictable funding for Africa-led peace support operations.¹³⁹¹ As part of this initiative, the European Commission “signed the country strategy papers of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) with 31 countries of sub-Saharan Africa.”¹³⁹² This action represents the fulfillment of a pledge made on 3 May 2006.

On 29 February 2008, EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) Javier Solana announced the appointment of General Pierre-Michel Joana to the post of Special Advisor for African Peace Keeping Capabilities. Representative Solana stated that, “the EU attaches great importance to strengthening the partnership between Africa and the EU in the field of African capabilities for the prevention management and resolution of conflicts. This is in line with the EU-Africa joint strategy adopted last December in Lisbon, of which peace and security is a key dimension.”¹³⁹³

On 28 April 2008, representatives of the Council of the European Union released a statement commending the “progress and efforts made by ECOWAS in its conflict prevention, mediation and peace keeping

¹³⁸⁸ United States Africa Command FAQ. United States Africa Command (Stuttgart). Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.africom.mil/africomFAQs.asp>>

¹³⁸⁹ Africa Partnership Station Public Affairs Press Release, African Press Organisation (Lausanne) 12 April 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/04/13/africa-partnership-station-completes-concludes-first-deployment-with-maritime-safety-and-security-symposium/>>

¹³⁹⁰ The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership: A Joint Africa-EU Strategy, Portuguese Presidency of the European Union (Lisbon) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010_en.pdf>

¹³⁹¹ The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership: A Joint Africa-EU Strategy, Portuguese Presidency of the European Union (Lisbon) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010_en.pdf>

¹³⁹² €8 billion: a great step forward for development and ambitious partnerships for 31 States in sub-Saharan Africa and the Commission, Commission of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1880&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹³⁹³ Javier SOLANA, EU High Representative for the CFSP, appoints General Pierre-Michel JOANA as Special Advisor for African peacekeeping capabilities, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 3 March 2008. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/declarations/99145.pdf>

policies. This will enable ECOWAS inter alia to react to regional crisis, consolidate democracies in the region and provide support for post conflict recovery.”¹³⁹⁴

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for the partial progress it has made towards supporting the ASF.

Analyst: Mark Donald

¹³⁹⁴ 13th ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting Luxembourg, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.
<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/08/116&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&quiLanguage=en>>

14. Africa: Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria [227]

Commitment

“We recognize that the level of demand to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) will increase substantially in the future as has been projected by the GFATM Board. In this regard, noting the conclusions of the April meeting of the GFATM Board, which estimated an additional demand of approximately US\$6 billion by 2010 which might possibly reach US\$8 billion, G8 members pledge to work with other donors to replenish the GFATM and to provide long-term predictable funding based on ambitious, but realistic demand-driven targets.”¹³⁹⁵

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

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

Background

The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was formed at the 2000 Okinawa Summit and formally launched at the 2002 International AIDS Conference in Barcelona.¹³⁹⁶ The Global Fund is a private-public partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and communities around the world. It aims to finance projects that support the eradication, treatment, or prevention of those diseases that cumulatively kill approximately six million people a year.¹³⁹⁷ At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 countries renewed their commitment to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria through the financing of the Global Fund's 2006-2007 funding period as well as by encouraging the global community to actively work towards the development of the four-year Strategic Framework. Commitments to replenish the Global Fund have been made at the 2003 Evian Summit¹³⁹⁸ and at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.¹³⁹⁹ At the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, host Germany chose to advance further the issue of Africa with a renewed emphasis on African health. HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria threaten the stability and economic development of entire countries and intensify the poverty, marginalization and vulnerability of entire countries.¹⁴⁰⁰ Successfully addressing these diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, which Germany

¹³⁹⁵ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2007. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>>

¹³⁹⁶ Report Card Shows Many Donors Still Failing on AIDS, TB, and Malaria, RESULTS Education Fund (Toronto) 14 August 2006. Date of Access 13 January 2007. <<http://www.results.org/website/article.asp?id=2341>>

¹³⁹⁷ The Framework Document for the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva). Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/publicdoc/Framework_uk.pdf>

¹³⁹⁸ Health: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 21 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/health_en.html>

¹³⁹⁹ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 21 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005qleneagles/africa.html>>

¹⁴⁰⁰ A Review of the Work of the G8 in Tackling the Three Pandemics HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Heiligendamm) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/2007-11-05-health-review_property=publicationFile.pdf>

identified as “a prominent problem for the globalised world,”¹⁴⁰¹ is a crucial step to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.¹⁴⁰²

In Heiligendamm, G8 members identified the need for substantial resources to realize the Millennium Development Goal to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria on a sustainable basis.¹⁴⁰³ In order to achieve successful compliance, G8 countries are expected to contribute their “fair share” in pledges towards the replenishment of the Global Fund.¹⁴⁰⁴ During the Fund-the-Fund campaign, one hundred international organizations came together to support the Equitable Contributions Framework.¹⁴⁰⁵ The Equitable Contributions Framework is a formula developed to show the world’s forty-seven wealthiest states that their “fair share” contribution to the Global Fund should be based on the Global Fund’s total budget relative to a country’s economic capability and GDP.¹⁴⁰⁶ In order to provide transparency on specific actions the G8 has taken and continues to take in order to deliver on the health related promises of recent years, the German Presidency has published the first *Review of the Work of the G8 in Tackling the Three Pandemics HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*.¹⁴⁰⁷

In addition, G8 member states have committed to actively support and participate in the development of a four-year Strategic Framework. This Strategic Framework will ultimately solidify the activities and initiatives of the Global Fund for the coming years. The first elements of the Framework were adopted at the Global Fund’s Fourteenth Board Meeting from 31 October to 3 November 2006 in Guatemala City, Guatemala.¹⁴⁰⁸ This was followed by the Fifteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund, which took place on 25-27 April 2007 in Geneva, Switzerland and the Sixteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund, which took place on 12-13 November 2007 in Kunming, China.¹⁴⁰⁹ During the Seventeenth Meeting of the Global Fund, held again in Geneva, Switzerland on 28-29 April 2008, the Global Fund Secretariat outlined plans for a new structure and management team to position the GFATM for future growth; a simplified grant architecture and processes in response to concerns expressed by the donor countries; and consolidated partnerships at the global level through more sustained engagement of the civil society and private sector.¹⁴¹⁰

To promote periodic replenishment and to ensure sustainable and predictable support for of the Global Fund, the Board of the Global Fund established its replenishment mechanism in October 2003.¹⁴¹¹ The process was based on the financing model of a number of international funds to enable donors to better plan their financial commitments and provide a forum for vital exchange on donor expectations.¹⁴¹² The replenishment cycle has now been extended to three years and will cover the period 2008-2010. The First Meeting of the Global Fund’s Second Voluntary Replenishment was held on 6-7 March 2007 in Oslo,

¹⁴⁰¹ Summit theme AIDS, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Heiligendamm) Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <<http://www.g-8.de/Webs/G8/EN/Background/SummitFocalPoints/AIDS/aids.html>>

¹⁴⁰² A Review of the Work of the G8 in Tackling the Three Pandemics HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Heiligendamm) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008.

<http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_q8-summit/anlagen/2007-11-05-health-review_property=publicationFile.pdf>

¹⁴⁰³ A Review of the Work of the G8 in Tackling the Three Pandemics HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Heiligendamm) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008.

<http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_q8-summit/anlagen/2007-11-05-health-review_property=publicationFile.pdf>

¹⁴⁰⁴ Transcript: Richard Burzynski, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (Geneva) 16 July 2003. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/burzynski/>

¹⁴⁰⁵ Transcript: Richard Burzynski, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (Geneva) 16 July 2003. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/burzynski/>

¹⁴⁰⁶ Transcript: Richard Burzynski, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (Geneva) 16 July 2003. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/burzynski/>

¹⁴⁰⁷ First Review of the Work of the G8 in Tackling the Three Pandemics HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Heiligendamm) 31 September 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/nn_92160/Content/EN/Artikel/_q8-summit/2007-10-31-q8-gesundheitsbericht.html>

¹⁴⁰⁸ Fourteenth Board Meeting, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/>>

¹⁴⁰⁹ Sixteenth Board Meeting, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_071112.asp>

¹⁴¹⁰ Report of the Executive Director, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/board/17/GF-B17-03_ReportOfExecutiveDirector.pdf>

¹⁴¹¹ Voluntary Replenishment Mechanism, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/replenishment/oslo/>>

¹⁴¹² Voluntary Replenishment Mechanism, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/replenishment/oslo/>>

Norway. The Second Meeting of Global Fund's Second Voluntary Replenishment met 26-28 September 2007 in Berlin, Germany.¹⁴¹³

Team Leader: Christopher VanBerkum

¹⁴¹³ Special 2007 Germany and the Global Family, Germany to host a Replenishment Conference, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva). Date of Access: 16 January 2008.
<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/germany/introduction/default.asp#replenishment>

Funding to Date of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by the G8¹⁴¹⁴

DONOR††	TOTAL PLEDGED TO DATE		TOTAL PAID TO DATE (USD)	PLEDGE BY YEAR DUE (USD)				PLEDGE PERIOD TO BE CONFIRMED	2007 PLEDGE AS PERCENT OF 2007 GDP†
	AMOUNT PLEDGED (USD)	PLEDGE PERIOD		2007	2008	2009	2010		
CANADA	775 663 675	2005-2010	373 886 775	110 599 894*	148 051 572	148 075 025	148 075 025	-	0.0087%
FRANCE	2 604 047 492	2002-2010	1 396 862 383	424 940 657	466 03 9483	467 289 720	467 289 720	-	0.0206%
GERMANY	1 337 403 702	2002-2010	546 126 443	116 680 260	311 233 699	311 526 480	311 526 480	-	0.0041%
ITALY	1 198 085 024	2004-2010	793 100 600	180 375 000	186 890 600	202 492 212	202 492 210	-	0.0100%
JAPAN	1 406 119 676	2002-2008, 2009-	1 406 119 676	186 006 798	183 844 974	-	-	560 000 000	0.0042%
RUSSIA	254 500 000	2002-2010	118 239 936	85 739 936	2 500 000	-	-	136 260 064	0.0041%
UNITED KINGDOM	2 641 875 588	2001-2015	669 665 678	202 518 000	216 962 525	216 962 525	276 134 122	1 262 327 416	0.0094%
UNITED STATES	4 072 910 634	2001-2008	2 539 614 487	724 000 000	840 304 000	500 000 000	-	-	0.0052%
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	1 256 141 682	2001-2010	729 661 931	150 304 301	155 763 240	155 763 240	155 763 240	-	-

† The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria identifies the European Union contribution as that of the European Commission.

†† The percentage of GDP, is measured using the 2007 GDP for the member states; source: CIA World Factbook.

* Canada's 2007 pledge was contributed to the GFATM in 2006.

¹⁴¹⁴ Pledges, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 26 May 2008. Date of Access 29 May 2008.
<<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to replenish the GFATM.

In addition to participating in the second replenishment exercise of the Global Fund in September 2007, Canada announced that it has allocated CAD450 million in support of the Global Fund for the 2008-2010 funding period¹⁴¹⁵ in the Federal Budget of 26 February 2008.¹⁴¹⁶ This renewed commitment to funding, which will be administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), raises Canada's total contribution to the Global Fund to US\$873 million.¹⁴¹⁷ According to the latest report by AIDSPAN on donor country contributions to the GFATM, which was released on 30 September 2007, a pledge of US\$375 million by the Canadian government for 2008-2010 would increase Canada's contributions to the Global Fund to 0.036% of GNI.¹⁴¹⁸ Thus, the actual pledge announced by the Canadian government in February 2008 increases Canada's proposed contribution for the period 2008-2010 to 0.043% of GNI.

On 24 March 2008, World TB Day, Canadian Minister of Industry James Prentice announced that Canada will continue to work with the G8 and African partners to make progress in the fight against tuberculosis. The Canadian approach to fighting tuberculosis globally relies heavily on the GFATM, the Stop Tuberculosis Partnership, the Global Drug Facility, and the World Health Organization.¹⁴¹⁹ On 25 April 2008, World Malaria Day, Minister for International Cooperation Beverley Oda reaffirmed Canada's close partnership with the Global Fund and announced that "[Canada] must continue to work toward the eradication of malaria in all countries so severely affected."¹⁴²⁰ Work with the Global Fund comes in addition to an international initiative coordinated by CIDA and the Canadian Red Cross to support mosquito-net distribution programs throughout Africa.¹⁴²¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive funding of the GFATM and its international initiatives and partnerships.

Analyst: Soomee Kim

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

On 27 September 2007, France pledged €900 million towards the Global Fund's Second Replenishment for 2008-2010.¹⁴²² The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs identified the contribution as a real budgetary priority and a real priority for development, in line with commitments made by the President of the French Republic.¹⁴²³ The *Global Fund Observer* indicates that this amount corresponds to 0.058% of the country's

¹⁴¹⁵ The Global Fund Newsletter (Issue 19 – April 2008), The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva) April 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/newsletter/>

¹⁴¹⁶ Shane Dingman, Budget: Highlights, National Post (Toronto) 26 February 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008.

<<http://network.nationalpost.com/np/blogs/posted/archive/2008/02/26/budget-highlights.aspx>>

¹⁴¹⁷ The Global Fund Newsletter (Issue 19 – April 2008), The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva) April 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/newsletter/>

¹⁴¹⁸ Donor Governments Pledge Record Amounts to the Fund, AIDSPAN (Nairobi) 30 September 2007. Date of Access: 26 May 2008. <<http://www.aidspace.org/index.php?issue=77&article=1>>

¹⁴¹⁹ Canada Remains Committed to the Global Fight Against Tuberculosis (TB) Real Progress, Sustained Commitment, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 19 March 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-32394626-J6K>>

¹⁴²⁰ Message from the Minister on World Malaria Day, Canadian International Development Agency (Canada) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-42510842-JLH>>

¹⁴²¹ Message from the Minister on World Malaria Day, Canadian International Development Agency (Canada) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-42510842-JLH>>

¹⁴²² The Global Fund's Second Replenishment 2008-2010, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/berlin/Replenishment_2008_2010_Pledge_Table.pdf>

¹⁴²³ Second Global Fund Replenishment Conference 2008-2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2008

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health-and-food_1102/aids_4007/2nd-global-fund-replenishment-conference-2008-2010-27-28.09.07_10039.html#sommaire_4>

GNI, which meets the French share under the Equitable Contribution Framework.¹⁴²⁴ The French contribution for the 2008-2010 funding period represents an increase of 33% over its €675 million contribution for 2005-2007. This reaffirms France as the leading European contributor to the Global Fund and the second largest contributor worldwide, after the United States.¹⁴²⁵ Overall, France currently provides over 10% of the budget of the Global Fund.

Moreover, France has shown concern for better co-ordination between multilateral aid and its various stakeholders, including the Global Fund, UNITAID, and GAVI, and has been actively cooperating with other states and organizations.¹⁴²⁶ In terms of addressing long term funding solutions, France remains attentive to the effectiveness of aid implementation and the strict application of the rules for good management of the fund.¹⁴²⁷

Thus, France was awarded the score of +1 because of its strong financial contribution to the GFATM and its active cooperation with other states and organizations.

Analyst: Netila Demneri

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and remains one of the largest donors to the Global Fund.

In order to reach the G8 funding target of US\$6-8 billion by 2010, the German government invited international public and private donors to Berlin to participate in the Second Meeting of the Global Fund's Second Voluntary Replenishment, held between 26 and 28 September 2007.¹⁴²⁸ In an effort to address long-term funding solutions, Chancellor Angela Merkel commenced the meeting with the launch of the Debt2Health initiative. The aim of this pilot project is to demonstrate that debt relief can help fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The debt conversion mechanism allows a creditor or group of creditors to cancel a portion of a country's debt on the condition that the beneficiary invests a previously-agreed amount towards a Global Fund-approved program.¹⁴²⁹

Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Heidemarie Wiecezorek-Zeul signed a debt relief agreement with Indonesia on 26 September 2007. Under the terms of this agreement, Germany promised to write off more than €50 million of debt owed by Indonesia, provided that Indonesia contributed €25 million to run domestic Global Fund health programs.¹⁴³⁰

Furthermore, Germany pledged €600 million in funding, provided in annual installments of US\$291 545 190 (approximately €200 million)¹⁴³¹, to be donated to the Global Fund between 2008 and 2010.¹⁴³²

¹⁴²⁴ Donor Governments Pledge Record Amounts to the Fund, AIDSPAN (Nairobi) 30 September 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.aidspace.org/index.php?issue=77&article=1>>

¹⁴²⁵ Second Global Fund Replenishment Conference 2008-2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health-and-food_1102/aids_4007/2nd-global-fund-replenishment-conference-2008-2010-27-28.09.07_10039.html#sommaire_4>

¹⁴²⁶ Second Global Fund Replenishment Conference 2008-2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health-and-food_1102/aids_4007/2nd-global-fund-replenishment-conference-2008-2010-27-28.09.07_10039.html#sommaire_4>

¹⁴²⁷ Second Global Fund Replenishment Conference 2008-2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health-and-food_1102/aids_4007/2nd-global-fund-replenishment-conference-2008-2010-27-28.09.07_10039.html#sommaire_4>

¹⁴²⁸ Special 2007: Germany and the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/germany/>

¹⁴²⁹ Special 2007: Germany and the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/germany/>

¹⁴³⁰ AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Kill Millions, The Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/09/2007-09-27-bk-geber-konferenz_en.html>

¹⁴³¹ Pledges, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 28 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

According to AIDSPAN, this is equivalent to a pledge of 0.03% of German GNI.¹⁴³³ By 2015, €4 billion of the €60 billion pledged at the Heiligendamm Conference by the G8 will be provided by Germany. German Chancellor Angela Merkel has actively encouraged the business community to participate in the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.¹⁴³⁴ On 27 September 2007, Chancellor Merkel lauded the success of the Global Fund thus far and called for “a significant boost in the efficiency of cooperation in the health sector.”¹⁴³⁵ She has noted that the efforts of the Global Fund must be closely coordinated with bilateral and multilateral programs and has promised that she will work to enlist the support of German industry.¹⁴³⁶

Germany participated in the Global Fund’s Sixteenth Board Meeting, which took place in Kunming, China on 12-13 November 2007,¹⁴³⁷ and the Seventeenth Board Meeting, held in Geneva, Switzerland on 28-29 April 2008. At the Seventeenth Board Meeting, the Board recognized some of the early successes in securing resources through the Debt2Health initiative and, while the Board awaits specific data on aspects of the program, it supports exploration of additional opportunities.¹⁴³⁸

Thus, Germany was awarded a score of +1 for its contributions to the Global Fund and its active promotion of widespread participation in GFATM programs through encouragement of other states and non-state actors.

Analyst: Delia Maria Ionescu

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

On 20 December 2007, the Global Fund Trustee announced that Italy had made an early payment of €130 million for 2008.¹⁴³⁹ The Global Fund Trustee announced that this followed the approval by the Italian Parliament of a decree of urgent financial measures attached to the country’s 2008 budget.¹⁴⁴⁰ Since the publication of the Interim Report, the Global Fund has released figures demonstrating that Italy has contributed, in full, its 2007 pledge of €180 375 000 and its 2008 pledge of €186 890 600.¹⁴⁴¹ This brings Italy’s total contribution to date to €793 100 600 of a pledged €850 million for the 2004-2010 funding period.¹⁴⁴² Additionally, the Global Fund reports that Italy has pledged €202 492 212 for 2009 and €202 492 212 for 2010.¹⁴⁴³ According to AIDSPAN, the partial contributions and pledges for 2008-2010 constitute 0.032% of Italian GNI.¹⁴⁴⁴

¹⁴³² DSW provides input to Global Fund Replenishment Conference, German Foundation for World Population (Berlin) 28 September. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.weltbevölkerung.de/en/advocacy/replenishment_conference.shtml>

¹⁴³³ Donor Governments Pledge Record Amounts to the Fund, AIDSPAN (Nairobi) 30 September 2007. Date of Access: 26 May 2008. <<http://www.aidspace.org/index.php?issue=77&article=1>>

¹⁴³⁴ AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Kill Millions, The Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/09/2007-09-27-bk-geber-konferenz_en.html>

¹⁴³⁵ AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Kill Millions, The Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/09/2007-09-27-bk-geber-konferenz_en.html>

¹⁴³⁶ AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Kill Millions, The Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/09/2007-09-27-bk-geber-konferenz_en.html>

¹⁴³⁷ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Kunming) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/boardmeeting16/GF-BM16_18_List_Participants.pdf>

¹⁴³⁸ Seventeenth Board Meeting, Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 29 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/board/17/GF-B17-DecisionPoints.pdf>>

¹⁴³⁹ Italy is First in Paying 2008 Contributions to the Global Fund, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva) 20 December 2007. Date of Access 4 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_071220a.asp>

¹⁴⁴⁰ Italy is First in Paying 2008 Contributions to the Global Fund, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva) 20 December 2007. Date of Access 4 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_071220a.asp>

¹⁴⁴¹ Contributions to Date, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁴² Contributions to Date, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁴³ Pledges, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁴⁴ Donor Governments Pledge Record Amounts to the Fund, AIDSPAN (Nairobi) 30 September 2007. Date of Access: 26 May 2008. <<http://www.aidspace.org/index.php?issue=77&article=1>>

Although Italy has fulfilled its financial commitment towards the replenishment of the Global Fund, it has failed to establish the requisite relationships with multilateral organizations and non-state actors. Namely, Italy did not join the Debt2Health initiative following the Second Voluntary Replenishment meeting, nor has it actively worked with other donors to find long-term funding solutions.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Netila Demneri

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund.

On 29 February 2008, Japan contributed US\$184 million to the Global Fund.¹⁴⁴⁵ A press release by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted that “the contribution to the Global Fund...represents Japan’s firm commitment to the fight against the killer diseases. It also reflects the importance attached by Japan to the Global Fund which plays a pivotal role on the fight against infectious diseases.”¹⁴⁴⁶ With this contribution, Japan has accomplished its disbursement of US\$500 million to the Global Fund, pledged by former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in June 2005.¹⁴⁴⁷

On 23 May 2008, Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced a new contribution of US\$560 million for period 2009 onwards.¹⁴⁴⁸ This contribution brings Japan’s total contribution to the Global Fund to nearly US\$1.5 billion.¹⁴⁴⁹ Japan is now the third largest donor to the Global Fund.¹⁴⁵⁰ The announcement was made in Tokyo at an International Symposium jointly organized by the Global Fund, Friends of the Global Fund Japan and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the theme “From Okinawa to Tokyo: Dealing with Communicable Diseases as Global Human Security Threats.”¹⁴⁵¹ It is not yet clear how this contribution will

Dr. Michel Kazatchkine, Executive Director of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, visited Japan on 25-27 July 2007 and engaged in discussions with high-level officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare.¹⁴⁵² He also exchanged views with persons from concerned economic circles, international organizations and NGOs in an effort to further awareness of the Global Fund within Japan.¹⁴⁵³ Despite Dr. Kazatchkine’s visit, Japan has made a negligible effort in

¹⁴⁴⁵ Japan contributes US\$184 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/2/1178303_980.html>

¹⁴⁴⁶ Japan contributes US\$184 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/2/1178303_980.html>

¹⁴⁴⁷ Japan contributes US\$184 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/2/1178303_980.html>

¹⁴⁴⁸ Japan Contributes US\$ 560 Million to the Global Fund, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Tokyo) 23 May 2008, Date of Access: 31 May 2008.
<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_080523.asp>

¹⁴⁴⁹ Japan Contributes US\$ 560 Million to the Global Fund, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Tokyo) 23 May 2008, Date of Access: 31 May 2008.
<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_080523.asp>

¹⁴⁵⁰ Japan Contributes US\$ 560 Million to the Global Fund, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Tokyo) 23 May 2008, Date of Access: 31 May 2008.
<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_080523.asp>

¹⁴⁵¹ Japan Contributes US\$ 560 Million to the Global Fund, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Tokyo) 23 May 2008, Date of Access: 31 May 2008.
<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_080523.asp>

¹⁴⁵² Visit to Japan by Dr. Michel Kazatchkine, Executive Director of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 July 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2007/7/1174546_852.html>

¹⁴⁵³ Visit to Japan by Dr. Michel Kazatchkine, Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 July 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2007/7/1174546_852.html>

engaging in burden sharing initiatives with other states or engaging in discussions with other states and non-state actors on long-term funding solutions.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its pledge of funding for future years and its efforts to bring about a consensus on long-term funding strategies among donor nations.

Analysts: Christopher VanBerkum and Dasha Frolova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially fulfilled its commitment to replenish the Global Fund through 2008-2010.

The Global Fund has recorded a complete contribution of funds pledged by Russia for 2007 and 2008, amounting to US\$85 739 936 and US\$2 500 000 respectively.¹⁴⁵⁴ Although Russia has not specifically pledged funds for either 2009 or 2010, the yearly allocation of a Russian pledge of US\$136 260 064 for 2008-2010 will be according to the schedule to be agreed with the Global Fund Secretariat.¹⁴⁵⁵

On 19 October 2007, Russia signed an agreement with the World Bank Group and the World Health Organization to provide US\$20 million for malaria control in Africa.¹⁴⁵⁶ This contribution, which is outside of the Global Fund, marks Russia's growing role as a donor and active partner in international development.

Beginning on 2 May 2008, Russia hosted the second Eastern Europe and Central Asia AIDS Conference. For three days, conference participants reviewed regional achievements, shared results and focused on addressing the challenge of reducing the growing impact of the AIDS epidemic on the region.¹⁴⁵⁷ Civil society organizations have played a critical role throughout the region in reaching those most affected by AIDS and governments have also increased their support.¹⁴⁵⁸ For 2006-2008, the Russian Federation provided US\$24 million to civil society organizations working with HIV in addition to more than US\$800 million directed to other prevention, treatment and care programs. Russia has also established a governmental commission on HIV/AIDS made up of representatives of the civil society and individuals living with the disease.¹⁴⁵⁹

Russia, the only member of the G8 that receives grants from the GFATM, will no longer qualify for Global Fund grants as its status shifts to an upper income country.¹⁴⁶⁰ Michel Kazatchkine, Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria said that "Russia...set the precedent for potentially extending the Global Fund's work into loans."¹⁴⁶¹ He continued, "[w]ith the Russian example, [the GFATM] may find ways of basically a free loan that would allow these countries to access resources now but also behave as a donor."¹⁴⁶² Although developed in the context of the second Eastern Europe and Central Asia Aids Conference, the possibility of using the Global Fund as a source of development loans

¹⁴⁵⁴ Contributions to Date, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁵⁵ Pledges, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁵⁶ Russia Contributes US\$20 Million to Malaria Control in Africa, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21519756~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305600,00.html>>

¹⁴⁵⁷ Largest Ever Regional AIDS Conference to Review Epidemic Status and Changing Challenges in the Response, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 30 April 2008. Date of Access 16 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_080430.asp>

¹⁴⁵⁸ Largest Ever Regional AIDS Conference to Review Epidemic Status and Changing Challenges in the Response, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 30 April 2008. Date of Access 16 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_080430.asp>

¹⁴⁵⁹ Largest Ever Regional AIDS Conference to Review Epidemic Status and Changing Challenges in the Response, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 30 April 2008. Date of Access 16 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_080430.asp>

¹⁴⁶⁰ Interview – Global Fund considers loans to fight AIDS, James Kilner, Reuters Foundation (Moscow) 4 May 2008. Date of Access 16 May 2008. <<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L04404102.htm>>

¹⁴⁶¹ Interview – Global Fund considers loans to fight AIDS, James Kilner, Reuters Foundation (Moscow) 4 May 2008. Date of Access 16 May 2008. <<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L04404102.htm>>

¹⁴⁶² Interview – Global Fund considers loans to fight AIDS, James Kilner, Reuters Foundation (Moscow) 4 May 2008. Date of Access 16 May 2008. <<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L04404102.htm>>

has implications for Africa as well. Executive Director Kazatchkine also confirmed that, by 2010, Russia will have refunded 82% of the grants awarded to it through the GFATM. The total value of the refunded grants will be approximately US\$217 million.¹⁴⁶³ According to AIDSPAN, this refund is equivalent to 0.034% of Russian GNI.¹⁴⁶⁴

Russia has donated funds to the Global Fund but has not actively participated in discussions on long-term funding with other states and non-state actors. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Igor Churkin and Christopher VanBerkum

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

On 25 September 2007, Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander announced a commitment to contribute GBP1 billion by 2015 to the Global Fund prior to British participation at the Second Replenishment Meeting of the Global Fund in Berlin.¹⁴⁶⁵ As part of this commitment, the United Kingdom will contribute GBP360 million for 2008-2010, a 20% increase from current funding levels.¹⁴⁶⁶ AIDSPAN reports that this corresponds to a pledge of 0.032% of the United Kingdom's GDP.¹⁴⁶⁷ Secretary Alexander noted that "By keeping our G8 promises, we will be the second largest donor of development assistance in the G8 by 2010."¹⁴⁶⁸ Addressing the need for long-term funding solutions, he continued, "The [Global] Fund will need to become more efficient and speed up the way in which resources are put to work for the benefit of poor people."¹⁴⁶⁹

The United Kingdom is working with several partners to develop permanent vaccines against pandemic diseases, through the support of innovative financing mechanisms such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFI).¹⁴⁷⁰ The IFFI aims to raise US\$4 billion over ten years to tackle vaccine-preventable diseases.¹⁴⁷¹ Additionally, the United Kingdom has made a commitment to UNITAID, which, subject to UNITAID's performance, will amount to some GBP790 million over twenty years.¹⁴⁷² As a member of the UNITAID Board, the United Kingdom has approved contributions to Global Fund programs totaling US\$144 million.¹⁴⁷³

¹⁴⁶³ In 2008-2010 Government of the RF will give 1 bln roubles for HIV vaccine development, AIDS Infoshare (Moscow) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2008. <<http://www.infoshare.ru/news/?id=559>>

¹⁴⁶⁴ Donor Governments Pledge Record Amounts to the Fund, AIDSPAN (Nairobi) 30 September 2007. Date of Access: 26 May 2008. <<http://www.aidspan.org/index.php?issue=77&article=1>>

¹⁴⁶⁵ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁶⁶ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁶⁷ Donor Governments Pledge Record Amounts to the Fund, AIDSPAN (Nairobi) 30 September 2007. Date of Access: 14 January 2008. <<http://www.aidspan.org/index.php?issue=77&article=1>>

¹⁴⁶⁸ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁶⁹ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁷⁰ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁷¹ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁷² UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁷³ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

Similarly, the International Health Partnership (IHP) was launched in London on 5 September 2007 with the support of British Prime Minister Gordon Brown.¹⁴⁷⁴ The IHP commits donors and international agencies, including the Global Fund, to better coordinate support for national health plans in poor countries.¹⁴⁷⁵

Moreover, on 9 April 2008 Gordon Brown announced that Great Britain would spend GBP100 million to support the Roll Back Malaria Partnership by purchasing more mosquito nets¹⁴⁷⁶ and underwriting the malaria vaccine.¹⁴⁷⁷ The Prime Minister urged action and support from “governments, business and everyone else who wants to end this killer disease.”¹⁴⁷⁸ In addition to the Global Fund, the United Kingdom provides support to confront HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria through UN agencies, the World Bank, civil society groups and directly to poor governments.¹⁴⁷⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive funding of the GFATM and its other initiatives to elicit other state and non-state donors to fund GFATM programs.

Analyst: Soomee Kim

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The United States has only contributed US\$531 007 853 of its pledge of US\$724 000 000 for the 2007 funding period, leaving US\$192 992 147 in outstanding contributions.¹⁴⁸⁰ The American contribution for 2007, the largest single allocation ever made to the GFATM, was announced on 26 September 2007 by the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).¹⁴⁸¹ Ambassador Mark Dybul, the Coordinator of PEPFAR, noted that “the contributions are an essential aspect of the partnerships with the people of the world to combat the three, linked pandemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. [The United States] must continue to combat these pandemics with innovative private-public partnerships that support local leadership in building a sustainable response.”¹⁴⁸² The United States has pledged an additional US\$840 304 000 for the 2008 funding period and US\$500 000 000 for 2009, although no contributions have been registered to date.¹⁴⁸³ No funds have been pledged for 2010.¹⁴⁸⁴

¹⁴⁷⁴ Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership. Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 30 December 2007. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁴⁷⁵ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁷⁶ The Roll Back Malaria Partnership applauds Prime Minister Brown's commitment to donate \$200 million to fight malaria in sub-Saharan Africa (Los Angeles) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/page15232.asp>>

¹⁴⁷⁷ PM backs malaria campaign, 10 Downing Street (London) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page13787.asp>>

¹⁴⁷⁸ The Roll Back Malaria Partnership applauds Prime Minister Brown's commitment to donate \$200 million to fight malaria in sub-Saharan Africa, 10 Downing Street (London) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/page15232.asp>>

¹⁴⁷⁹ UK makes £1 billion commitment to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in poor countries, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2007. Date of Access 12 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/global-fund.asp>>

¹⁴⁸⁰ Contributions to Date, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>

¹⁴⁸¹ U.S. Government Contribution to the Global Fund Exceeds \$2.5 Billion, Office of U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (Washington) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.pepfar.gov/press/92775.htm>

¹⁴⁸² U.S. Government Contribution to the Global Fund Exceeds \$2.5 Billion, Office of U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (Washington) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.pepfar.gov/press/92775.htm>

¹⁴⁸³ Pledges, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>

¹⁴⁸⁴ Pledges, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

The United States still remains the largest contributor to the Global Fund in 2007, with its contributions accounting for 23.38% of all contributions made by donor countries in 2007.¹⁴⁸⁵ When measured against the size of the national economy, however, the United States falls well below its proposed share under the Equitable Contribution Framework of 0.035% of its gross domestic product.¹⁴⁸⁶

On 25 September 2007, President George W. Bush addressed the United Nations Assembly with a call for action to work towards the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with a brief mention of the Global Fund.¹⁴⁸⁷ President Bush, however, did not actively call for a long term funding solution to the Global Fund, instead focusing on the recent actions of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.¹⁴⁸⁸

Members of the G8, including the United States, met in Berlin for the Second Meeting of the Global Fund's Second Voluntary Replenishment on 27 September 2007 to discuss future financial commitments to the Global Fund.¹⁴⁸⁹ The United States has committed only to maintaining its annual contribution level.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its GFATM allocations and its participation in discussions on long-term funding, albeit without result.

Analyst: Jasmeet Sidhu

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The Global Fund reports that the European Commission has pledged €150 304 301 for the 2007 funding period, of which €91 114 270 has actually been contributed.¹⁴⁹⁰ Although no funds have yet been contributed for the 2008-2010 funding period, the European Commission has pledged a contribution of €155 763 240 annually for 2008, 2009, and 2010.¹⁴⁹¹

The European Commission participated in the Global Fund's Sixteenth Board Meeting in Kunming, China between 12-13 November 2007, which saw the expansion of the Global Fund portfolio, and the Seventeenth Board Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.¹⁴⁹² The EU did not, however, announce new contributions or initiatives at either conference nor did it actively participate in discussions with state or non-state actors regarding long-term funding.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its incomplete contribution of pledged funds and the lack of diplomacy to encourage state and non-state actors in discussions on long-term funding.

Analyst: Delia Maria Ionescu

¹⁴⁸⁵ Contributions to Date, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁸⁶ Two Cheers on Global AIDS, New York Times (New York) 18 June 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2008.

<<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/18/opinion/18mon1.html?scp=60&sq=%22global+fund%22+united+states>>

¹⁴⁸⁷ Address by President George W. Bush at the United Nations, The White House (Washington) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/09/20070925-4.html>>

¹⁴⁸⁸ Address by President George W. Bush at the United Nations, The White House (Washington) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/09/20070925-4.html>>

¹⁴⁸⁹ Health Fund Falls Well Short of Pledge Goal, New York Times (New York) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9403E7DD1E3EF93BA1575AC0A9619C8B63&scp=5&sq=%22global+fund%22>>

¹⁴⁹⁰ Contributions to Date, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁹¹ Pledges, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁴⁹² Board of the Global Fund Approves US\$ 1.1 Billion in New Grants, Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_071112.asp>

15. Africa: Sexual and Reproductive Education [233]

Commitment

“The G8 will take concrete steps to support education programs especially for girls, to promote knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.”¹⁴⁹³

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

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

Background

The issue of sexual and reproductive health is new to the G8 Summit. It has long been an issue of concern for the United Nations (UN) and other international organizations. The World Health Organization (WHO) notes that as of 2005, 1600 mothers die of childbirth complications daily.¹⁴⁹⁴ Almost half of these deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁴⁹⁵ Recognizing this, the UN made reduction of maternal mortality one of the Millennium Development Goals.¹⁴⁹⁶ The WHO has also noted that these trends in female mortality are exacerbated by the changing demographics of the AIDS epidemic in Africa.¹⁴⁹⁷ The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) now estimates that while almost half of all HIV/AIDS sufferers in the world are women, young African women are three times more likely to be HIV-positive than young African men.¹⁴⁹⁸ Thus, information and educational campaigns for girls and women are crucial to reversing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where 77% of all HIV-infected women live.¹⁴⁹⁹

UNIFEM argues that women are more likely to be infected by HIV due to a lack of preventative measures and general information about the disease. According to UNIFEM, 50% of all girls and women in Sub-Saharan Africa are unaware that condoms help prevent the spread of HIV.¹⁵⁰⁰ At the same time, studies

¹⁴⁹³ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendam/q8-2007-africa.html>>

¹⁴⁹⁴ 10 Facts About Women's Health, World Health Organization (Geneva) 7 March 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/women/en/index.html>>

¹⁴⁹⁵ Maternal Mortality, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/maternal_mortality_2005/mme_2005.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁶ United Nations Millennium Development Goals, United Nations (New York). Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>>

¹⁴⁹⁷ Maternal Mortality, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/maternal_mortality_2005/mme_2005.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁸ Facts & Figures on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Fund for Women (New York) July 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/hiv_aids/facts_figures.php>

¹⁴⁹⁹ Facts & Figures on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Fund for Women (New York) July 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/hiv_aids/facts_figures.php>

¹⁵⁰⁰ Facts & Figures on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Fund for Women (New York) July 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/hiv_aids/facts_figures.php>

from seventeen African countries have shown that girls who receive some sexual and reproductive health education are more likely to delay sex and insist on the use of condoms during intercourse, thereby reducing the spread of the infection.¹⁵⁰¹

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its Sexual and Reproductive Education Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper has announced a new Canada-led health initiative, *Save a Million Lives*, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the WHO, and the World Bank.¹⁵⁰² Over a five-year period Canada will contribute CAD105 million. From this, portions are earmarked for HIV/AIDS and reproductive health initiatives across the African continent, and in particular, "breastfeeding education for new mothers,"¹⁵⁰³ aimed at reducing the mortality rates of children and new mothers. The Canadian government expects that its funding alone for *Save a Million Lives* "will help save 200,000 lives in Africa."¹⁵⁰⁴

On 7 February 2008, Canadian Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda announced a new African funding package during International Development Week.¹⁵⁰⁵ A part of CAD400 million will be used in partnership programs with the African Development Bank and is intended to increase the funding of reproductive health programs across Africa.¹⁵⁰⁶ Minister Oda explained that "the initiative will deliver basic, cost-effective and life-saving health services to mothers and children."¹⁵⁰⁷

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has introduced a number of initiatives for health education programs across the African continent. The *Institutional Support to the African Medical and Research Foundation Program* is expected to contribute over CAD15 million during the period of 2007-2012 and focuses, in part, on family health and health education.¹⁵⁰⁸ Through the Canadian International Youth Internship Program (IYIP), Canada has provided CAD15000 towards South African internships for gender-specific HIV/AIDS and prevention education.¹⁵⁰⁹ The Program will focus on mobilizing youth to take an active role in "curriculum and community development in relation to HIV and AIDS."¹⁵¹⁰

¹⁵⁰¹ Facts & Figures on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Fund for Women (New York) July 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/hiv_aids/facts_figures.php>

¹⁵⁰² PM launches Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1911>>

¹⁵⁰³ Backgrounder - The Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1912>>

¹⁵⁰⁴ Backgrounder - The Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1912>>

¹⁵⁰⁵ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

¹⁵⁰⁶ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

¹⁵⁰⁷ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling its Commitment to Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-2711373-MH8>>

¹⁵⁰⁸ Institutional Support to the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) 2007-2012, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/37B792D6C7702E01852572AB00371486?OpenDocument>>

¹⁵⁰⁹ McGill University - Internships 2007-2008, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/FF6E17280125C88D8525734700373F32?OpenDocument>>

¹⁵¹⁰ McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women (MCRW), Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 19 June 2007. Date of Access: January 5 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cpb/zonejeun.nsf/En/JEF-32124947-NWN>>

The Canadian Government has pledged to contribute CAD148 million annually between 2008 – 2010 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).¹⁵¹¹ The GFATM continues to be an important funding resource for reproductive health projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, placing women and children at the centre of programming and education. On 25 April 2008 (World Malaria Day) Minister Oda stated publicly that “the health of mothers and children across the developing world is an important priority for Canada.”¹⁵¹²

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its new initiatives and continued support of sexual and reproductive educational programs about HIV/AIDS in Africa since the Heiligendamm Summit.

Analyst: Jennifer Pollock

France: +1

France has fully complied with its Sexual and Reproductive Education Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 27 September 2007, at the Global Fund Replenishment Conference, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs announced that between 2008 and 2010, “France will pay particularly close attention to the funding of prevention, treatment and healthcare programs in sub-Saharan Africa.”¹⁵¹³ However, between June 2007 and December 2007, no specific announcements were made about funding aimed towards the support of sexual and reproductive health programs.

On 5 September 2007, Secretary of State for International Cooperation and Francophonie Jean-Marie Bockel was present at the launch of the International Health Initiative in London, England. He did not announce any new French participation in cooperative projects aimed at sexual and reproductive health education in Africa.¹⁵¹⁴ Between January 2008 and May 2008, there was no further mention of any new funding commitments.

The French Development Agency (AFD) has continued its support of projects launched prior to 2007, promoting healthcare programs in Africa.¹⁵¹⁵ The AFD is currently supporting a project in Zimbabwe which aims to prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to child. The project facilitates prevention campaigns, condom marketing, improvement of diagnostics, training of healthcare professionals and protocol definition for medical care.¹⁵¹⁶

On 20 December 2007, the Board of Directors of the AFD announced that it had allocated €9 million for the Mozambique strategy plan 2008-2012 in order to address shortfalls in the country’s health care system. The Board specifically noted that one of the primary challenges in Mozambique is the high rate of maternal and child mortality.¹⁵¹⁷ In the same press release, the Board also announced that it would earmark €10

¹⁵¹¹ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Pledges, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: May 9 2008.

<<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>>

¹⁵¹² CIDA: Message From the Minister on World Malaria Day, April 25, Market Wire (Ottawa) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: May 5 2008. <<http://www.marketwire.com/mw/release.do?id=848603>>

¹⁵¹³ 2nd Global Fund Replenishment Conference 2008-2010 (Berlin, September 27-28, 2007), Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Paris) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health-and-food_1102/aids_4007/2nd-global-fund-replenishment-conference-2008-2010-27-28.09.07_10039.html>

¹⁵¹⁴ Lancement d’une initiative internationale sur la Santé: International Health Partnership, Ministère d’Affaires étrangères (Paris) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/sante_913/lancement-une-initiative-internationale-sur-santeinternationale-health-partnership-05.09.07_53806.html>

¹⁵¹⁵ Our Projects, French Development Agency (Paris) 1 January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/NosProjets>>

¹⁵¹⁶ Préventions Sida, French Development Agency (Paris) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/jsp/jahia/templates/myjahiasite//AFD/projet/pdf_import/20071212_CZW3000_PREVENTION_SI DA.pdf>

¹⁵¹⁷ Conseil d’administration du 20 décembre, Agence française de développement (Paris) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communiquer/pid/3853>>

million for the Chadian health sector, in order to concentrate on improvements in three areas of concern: “reinforcement of human resources, improvement of maternal health, and the fight against AIDS.”¹⁵¹⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued support of existing educational programs about HIV/AIDS in Africa before June 2007 and for its contributions to strengthening the resources of individual African nations in the fight against child and maternal mortality.

Analyst: Pratima Arapakota

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its Sexual and Reproductive Education Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 7 June 2007, German Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul announced a contribution of EUR4 billion 2008-2015. These funds are slated to be channeled through bilateral development cooperation, multilateral organizations, and the GFATM.¹⁵¹⁹ How it will be applied to Africa has yet to be disclosed.

On 10 July 2007, Minister Wieczorek-Zeul marked World Population Day by highlighting Germany’s commitment to improving maternal health, promoting women’s rights and combating the spread of HIV/AIDS.¹⁵²⁰ She called on men to join worldwide efforts to improve the maternal health.¹⁵²¹

On 25 November 2007 (International Day Against Violence Against Women), Minister Wieczorek-Zeul condemned the sexual violence perpetrated against girls and women in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).¹⁵²² She reiterated the priority position of women’s rights in the official policy of the Federal Republic of Germany.¹⁵²³ The Minister also noted that “[w]omen’s rights are an inalienable human right – without gender equality there will be no development.”¹⁵²⁴

On 5 December 2007, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) issued a press release concerning African development. The BMZ stated that “Africa was a special focus of our foreign policy during the EU Presidency in the first half of 2007.”¹⁵²⁵

The Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), a federal enterprise for sustainable development, also mentions sexual and reproductive health as an urgent priority. Its main focus is on the Africa commitments made at the Heiligendamm Summit, mentioning a particular initiative intended to prevent and eradicate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).¹⁵²⁶

¹⁵¹⁸ Conseil d’administration du 20 décembre, Agence française de développement (Paris) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/3853>>

¹⁵¹⁹ 4 Billion Euros for HIV/AIDS in the period up to 2015, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/EU_G8/Teaserseite_Aktuelles/AktuelleMeldungen/20070607_hiv_280/index.html>

¹⁵²⁰ “Men must play their part” say Wieczorek-Zeul, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 10 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/july/pm_20070710_83.html>

¹⁵²¹ “Men must play their part” say Wieczorek-Zeul, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 10 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/july/pm_20070710_83.html>

¹⁵²² Wieczorek-Zeul: Zero tolerance for violence against women!, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/november/pm_20071123_134.html>

¹⁵²³ Wieczorek-Zeul: Zero tolerance for violence against women!, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/november/pm_20071123_134.html>

¹⁵²⁴ Wieczorek-Zeul: Zero tolerance for violence against women!, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/november/pm_20071123_134.html>

¹⁵²⁵ Africa and German Foreign Policy, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<<http://www.auswaertigesamt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/Afrikapolitik.html>>

¹⁵²⁶ Regional Themes in Africa, Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (Eschborn, Germany). Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/regionale-themen/602.htm>>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its pronouncement of funding towards sexual and reproductive health education programs in Africa.

Analyst: Lucia Ferrer

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment on sexual and reproductive education in Africa.

Political turmoil and the fall of the Prodi government in February 2008 have largely sidetracked Italian plans for sweeping reforms of the country's international development assistance programs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in 2007 that it was planning to reorient the manner in which development projects were managed. In part, the reforms were to allow for the establishment of health- and gender-oriented programs abroad by the Ministries of Health and Equal Opportunities.¹⁵²⁷ No new plans have been announced since mid-2007 and it is unclear whether the new government plans to continue with the previous administration's plans for reform. The Italian Ministry of Health does not list projects in developing nations as one of its international activities.¹⁵²⁸

There have been no new projects announced by the Italian Cooperation Agency (AIC), whose mandate is to address the sexual and reproductive needs of African children and women. Of the projects funded by the AIC, the most recent, announced in January 2007, was a three-year plan to consolidate sexual education and reproductive health facilities in Morocco, announced in January 2007.¹⁵²⁹ No projects have since been announced.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for its complete lack of action on its Sexual and Reproductive Education Commitment from the Heiligendamm Summit.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its Sexual and Reproductive Education Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 20 June 2007, Japan and the UN awarded approximately US\$2 billion to the Trust Fund for Human Security to the Lokichokio, Kakuma and Dadaab Host Community Project in the Republic of Kenya. This project aims to increase school enrolment of girls by providing school meals, instituting and funding mobile schools, and by advocating for attitude change on girl child education.¹⁵³⁰

On 31 December 2007, the Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF) provided a grant of US\$1.5 million to Ethiopia in order to facilitate access to emergency health services and to improve the "human security" of Ethiopians, especially women and children in Amhara and the Southern Nations.¹⁵³¹

On 14 and 15 February 2008, Japan hosted the G8 Health Experts' Meeting in its capacity as the 2008 President of the G8. During his opening remarks, Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Osamu Uno

¹⁵²⁷ Cooperazione italiana: attività e risultati del primo anno di Governo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) June 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Pubblicazioni/pdf/Attivita_risultati_2006-07.pdf>

¹⁵²⁸ L'Attività del Ministero, Ministero della Salute (Rome). Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.ministerosalute.it/rapportiInternazionali/paginaInternaRapporti.jsp?id=423&menu=attivita>>

¹⁵²⁹ Marocco, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome). Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/iniziative/SchedaIniziativaWorld.asp?id_temi=2&id_paese=73>

¹⁵³⁰ Assistance by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security project "Lokichokio, Kakuma and Dadaab Host Community Project," The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 July 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/7/1174526_830.html>

¹⁵³¹ Ethiopia: Japan Provides \$1.5 Mln to Support Health Sectors, The Daily Monitor (Addis Ababa) 1 January 2008. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://allafrica.com/stories/200801020162.html>>

noted that mortality rates of children under five and mothers in sub-Saharan Africa were “substantially high.”¹⁵³² He stated that delegates had discussed “maternal, new-born and child health” during the first day of the meeting, and reaffirmed Japan’s determination to “endeavor [to further the health goals of the G8], drawing on its own experiences tackling many health issues such as maternal and child health.” He did not specify whether the Japanese government would be announcing new funding initiatives to address these problems.¹⁵³³

On 2 April 2008, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, Ambassador Yukio Takasu, spoke at the UN thematic debate on Japan’s contribution towards the Millennium Development Goals. In his address, Ambassador Takasu noted that “under-5 and maternal mortality rates still remain unacceptably high.”¹⁵³⁴ He emphasized that “[e]fforts for infectious diseases control should go hand in hand with maternal, newborn and child health programmes, and reproductive health. These efforts cannot be shouldered by the public sector alone. Japan is working to formulate a framework for action with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector.”¹⁵³⁵ Ambassador Takasu did not give specific details on the formula being developed by the Japanese government.

In addition to hosting the Forth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008, and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008, the Japanese government plans to put global health issues at the top of the summit agenda, and to emphasize that priority status by viewing them as a matter of “Human Security.” The Japanese government aims to lead by example and work hard towards the fulfillment of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.¹⁵³⁶ At the Hokkaido Summit, Japan is expected to urge G8 members to finalize their respective commitments from the Heiligendamm Summit. Specifically, to urgently realize the financial contributions of US\$60 billion, jointly pledged to combat HIV/AIDS.¹⁵³⁷

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its policy pronouncements in favour of sexual and reproductive education in Africa since the Heiligendamm Summit

Analysts: Miho Takaya and Dasha Frolova

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its Sexual and Reproductive Education Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

¹⁵³² Opening Remarks by Mr. Osamu Udo, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Reception on the Occasion of the G8 Health Experts’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/ps/remark0802.html>>

¹⁵³³ Opening Remarks by Mr. Osamu Udo, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Reception on the Occasion of the G8 Health Experts’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/ps/remark0802.html>>

¹⁵³⁴ Statement by Ambassador Yukio Takasu, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0804.html>>

¹⁵³⁵ Statement by Ambassador Yukio Takasu, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0804.html>>

¹⁵³⁶ Japan pledges extra funds to fight AIDS, TB, malaria, The Economic Times (Tokyo) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 March 2008.

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/News_By_Industry/Japan_pledges_extra_funds_to_fight_AIDS_TB_malaria/articleshow/2824911.cms>

¹⁵³⁷ Japan’s 2008 G8: Plans and Preparations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008hokkaido/2008plan/2008plan.html>>

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Aleksandr Yakovenko has publicly stated that sexual health education is a priority for Russia and an important dimension of education in Africa.¹⁵³⁸ There is no information about actions taken to support sexual and reproductive education programs, specifically those targeting girls and women of Africa.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for failure to comply with its Sexual and Reproductive Health Commitment from the Heiligendamm Summit.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Sexual and Reproductive Education Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 5 September 2007, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced the launch of the International Health Partnership. As a partner, the United Kingdom pledged to place a greater emphasis on the health of women and children in developing countries. The United Kingdom's initiative is consistent with the Millennium Development Goals, specifically, the improvement of maternal and childhood mortality rates.¹⁵³⁹

The United Kingdom made several funding commitments in 2007 to expand sexual and reproductive education programs in Africa. On 18 October 2007, at the *Women Deliver* conference on maternal health, International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander announced that the United Kingdom would be donating GBP100 million to the United Nations Population Fund.¹⁵⁴⁰ A portion of this contribution is projected "to support governments in Africa and South Asia [in] provid[ing] more condoms, contraceptive pills, and advice on better sexual health to poor women, girls and men."¹⁵⁴¹

On 19 November 2007, Secretary Alexander announced that the United Kingdom would provide GBP19 million to fund an awareness campaign in southern Africa. The campaign is intended to "change behaviour and encourage condom use."¹⁵⁴² Secretary Alexander also announced that an additional GBP40 million would be contributed in support of World Bank and NGO activities that target HIV and AIDS in Kenya.¹⁵⁴³

There were no new funding commitments announced in support of sexual and reproductive education programs in Africa between January 2008 and May 2008. There has, however, been a constant recognition of the importance of improving sexual and reproductive health in developing countries. On 25 January 2008, at the 2008 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting, Prime Minister Brown endorsed a statement emphasizing the United Kingdom's commitment to meeting Millennium Development Goals Four, Five and Six by improving the health of individuals afflicted with HIV and of mothers during pregnancy and childbirth.¹⁵⁴⁴

¹⁵³⁸ Alexander Yakovenko: Russia will take part in the World Electronic Library creation, PolitLife (Moscow) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 23 May 2008. <<http://www.politrussia.ru/life/8111.html>>

¹⁵³⁹ Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 30 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁵⁴⁰ Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander at the Women Deliver conference on maternal health, Department for International Development (London) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/Speeches/women-deliver.asp>>

¹⁵⁴¹ UK pledges £100 million and calls on world leaders to cut maternal deaths, Department for International Development (London) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/maternal-deaths.asp>>

¹⁵⁴² £59 million in new funding for African HIV/AIDS awareness drive, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/Pressreleases/59million-fund-hiv-aids.asp>>

¹⁵⁴³ £59 million in new funding for African HIV/AIDS awareness drive, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/Pressreleases/59million-fund-hiv-aids.asp>>

¹⁵⁴⁴ Call to Action on the Millennium Development Goals, Department for International Development (London) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/davos-call-to-action.asp>>

On 4 March 2008, Secretary Alexander spoke to the Gender and Development Network regarding the United Kingdom's support for women's rights. In his speech he acknowledged the high rates of maternal mortality among poor women in developing countries, and pledged the support of the Department for International Development for the education of African women. The ultimate goal, as per Secretary Alexander is to promote self-advocacy for their political, economic and social rights, indirectly improving their health.¹⁵⁴⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its new initiatives and continued support of sexual and reproductive education programs in Africa since the Heiligendamm Summit.

Analyst: Pratima Arapakota

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its Sexual and Reproductive Health Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

The majority of sexual and reproductive health programs funded by the American Government are administered through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). One such program is the ACQUIRE Project, which provides women of Africa with information on family planning and reproductive health.¹⁵⁴⁶ In December 2007, USAID announced a US\$70 million, five-year contract with EngenderHealth to continue ACQUIRE's Fistula Care Program.¹⁵⁴⁷ The program seeks to educate women in several African nations about fistulas and other complications that may arise in pregnancy and treat those afflicted.¹⁵⁴⁸

On 20 September 2007, USAID announced a Fertility Awareness-Based Method (FAM) Cooperative Agreement. The five-year agreement with Georgetown University, worth US\$38 million, is intended to improve fieldwork cooperation on the use of "natural family planning measures" such as Standard Days Method, Lactational Amenorrhea Method and the TwoDay Method.¹⁵⁴⁹ The cooperative agreement seeks to "create a supportive policy environment at all levels, building capacity in organizations and providers to offer FAM services, developing the tools to ensure quality services, and generating and applying best practices."¹⁵⁵⁰

In February 2008, it was announced that extra funds will be allocated to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) throughout the year. Funding for the fight against HIV/AIDS through PEPFAR is slated to increase from US\$15 billion to US\$18.8 billion.¹⁵⁵¹ The additional funds compliment other key initiatives under the PEPFAR umbrella, all aiming for women's empowerment and education as part of the *Connecting the Dots* Program.¹⁵⁵²

The scope of the PEPFAR Initiative has now been broadened to include programs to increase HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention among adolescent girls.¹⁵⁵³ The Emergency Plan announced by President Bush in

¹⁵⁴⁵ Supporting women's rights: A call to action, Department for International Development (London) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/Speeches/alexander-womens-rights.asp>>

¹⁵⁴⁶ Background, ACQUIRE Project (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<<http://www.acquireproject.org/index.php?id=270>>

¹⁵⁴⁷ USAID Awards Fistula Care, USAID (Washington D.C.) December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/mch/mh/news/fistula_award07.html>

¹⁵⁴⁸ Fistula, The ACQUIRE Project (Washington D.C.) 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://www.acquireproject.org/index.php?id=416>>

¹⁵⁴⁹ Fertility Awareness-Based Method (FAM) Cooperative Agreement, USAID (Washington D.C.) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/news/fam_award.html>

¹⁵⁵⁰ Fertility Awareness-Based Method (FAM) Cooperative Agreement, USAID (Washington D.C.) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/pop/news/fam_award.html>

¹⁵⁵¹ Making A Difference: Funding, PEPFAR (Washington D.C) February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.pepfar.gov/press/80064.htm>>

¹⁵⁵² Making A Difference: Funding, PEPFAR (Washington D.C) February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <

<http://www.pepfar.gov/press/80064.htm>>

¹⁵⁵³ US Presidents' Emergency Plan for AIDS relief launches new initiative for Young Women, USAID (Washington D.C.) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/News/young_women.html>

October 2007 allocated US\$5.7 million to the *Young Women's Initiative: Confronting Girl's Vulnerability to Prevent HIV*.¹⁵⁵⁴ The Initiative directly focuses on Southern African girls between the ages of 13 and 19 and will provide them with HIV/AIDS education, links to healthcare services as well as educational and economic supports. It is one of three projects currently managed by the PEPFAR Gender Technical Working Group.¹⁵⁵⁵

On 14 February 2008, President Bush discussed his upcoming trip to Africa with the press, and reiterated his government's continued commitment to G8 goals regarding Africa. President Bush visited Benin, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ghana, and Liberia.¹⁵⁵⁶

On 30 April 2008, USAID announced a US\$1 million grant to improve education in Africa. It will "...focus [on] areas such as agriculture, health care, science and technology, primary and secondary education, business, engineering, economics and other disciplines."¹⁵⁵⁷

On 5 May 2008, the American Government publicized the conclusions and initiatives of the *Education Summit Advances: US Commitment to Global Development*. The press releases outlined plans for education development in Africa, which will include teacher training for the education of children on health and gender-equity issues.¹⁵⁵⁸

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued support and new initiatives towards sexual and reproductive education in Africa since the Heiligendamm Summit.

Analyst: Lucia Ferrer

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its Sexual and Reproductive Health Commitment made during the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 9 December 2007, at the close of the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, the EU announced several new funding initiatives. According to strategy papers for several African countries, this will include €8 billion to be disbursed between 2008 and 2013 through the European Development Fund (EDF).¹⁵⁵⁹ Specifically, the EU is promoting "improved access to prevention, for ... sexual and reproductive healthand health education ... promot[ing and] integrat[ing] life skills for HIV/AIDS and health education into curricula at all levels... increas[ing] the enrolment and completion rate of girls at all levels of education."¹⁵⁶⁰

On 6 February 2008 (International Day of Zero Tolerance against Female Genital Mutilation), the European Commission announced a €4 million, three-year project with UNICEF targeting FGM in several

¹⁵⁵⁴ US Presidents' Emergency Plan for AIDS relief launches new initiative for Young Women, USAID (Washington D.C.) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/News/young_women.html>

¹⁵⁵⁵ US Presidents' Emergency Plan for AIDS relief launches new initiative for Young Women, USAID (Washington D.C.) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/News/young_women.html>

¹⁵⁵⁶ Africa Policy, The White House (Washington D.C.) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/africa/>>

¹⁵⁵⁷ 1 Million Dollar Grant for Education in Africa, USAID (Washington D.C.) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr080430_1.html>

¹⁵⁵⁸ Education Summit Advances U.S. Commitment To Global Development, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/educenglish/2008/May/20080505115031zjsrednA0.8420374.html?CP.rss=true>>

¹⁵⁵⁹ €8 billion: A Great Step Forward for Development and Ambitious Partnerships for 31 States in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Commission, European Commission (Brussels) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1880&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹⁵⁶⁰ First Action Plan (2008-2010) For the Implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, European Commission (Brussels) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010_en.pdf#zoom=10>

African states.¹⁵⁶¹ European Commissioners Benita Ferrero-Waldner and Louis Michel identify FGM in sub-Saharan Africa as “one of the inter-related human rights and sexual and reproductive health problems the European Union is committed to address[ing] as part of its policy.”¹⁵⁶² Designed to support the African Union Protocol on the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, this project “supports capacity-building initiatives ... and awareness-raising for all sectors of society.”¹⁵⁶³

The EU has also introduced funding for the Primary Health Care/Family Medicine Education Network (PRIMAFAMED) program, aimed at increasing health education across the African continent.¹⁵⁶⁴ The funding, totaling €583 544, promotes partnerships with African universities as well as “engag[ing] decision makers, health authorities and communities”¹⁵⁶⁵ across the continent.

A number of public statements have also been released by EU bodies in support of the principles articulated in the Sexual and Reproductive Health Commitment.¹⁵⁶⁶ European Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities Vladimir Špidla explained the importance of education, gender, and health improvements across Africa at the 46th session of the Commission for Social Development of the United Nations. Specifically, Commissioner Špidla identified the importance of “improving health and working conditions, investing in human resources and particularly in education for young people and women” in order to facilitate greater economic development.¹⁵⁶⁷ Additionally, while some Members of European Parliament (MEP), such as MEP Filip Kaczmarek, have expressed concern that sexual and reproductive health in “sub-Saharan Africa has been 'neglected' by the EU,”¹⁵⁶⁸ European Commissioner for Development Aid Louis Michel has identified the fundamental importance of the issue. Commissioner Michel emphasized that “reproductive health is important. Fundamentally, we have to create the conditions where people can make their own free choices.”¹⁵⁶⁹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 in recognition of its numerous funding initiatives and public statements since the Heiligendamm Summit.

Analyst: Jennifer Pollock

¹⁵⁶¹ International Day of Zero Tolerance against Female Genital Mutilation, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/182&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&quiLanguage=en>>

¹⁵⁶² International Day of Zero Tolerance against Female Genital Mutilation, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/182&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&quiLanguage=en>>

¹⁵⁶³ International Day of Zero Tolerance against Female Genital Mutilation, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/182&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&quiLanguage=en>>

¹⁵⁶⁴ ACP-EU Cooperation Programme in Higher Education Project Profiles - 1st Call for Proposals, ACP-Edulink (Brussels) 2 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.acp-edulink.eu/Documents/ENGprimaFACTSHEET.pdf>>

¹⁵⁶⁵ ACP-EU Cooperation Programme in Higher Education Project Profiles - 1st Call for Proposals, ACP-Edulink (Brussels) 2 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.acp-edulink.eu/Documents/ENGprimaFACTSHEET.pdf>>

¹⁵⁶⁶ Member of the Commission with responsibility for employment, social affairs and equal opportunities Promoting full employment and decent work for all, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/08/57&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&quiLanguage=en>>

¹⁵⁶⁷ Member of the Commission with responsibility for employment, social affairs and equal opportunities Promoting full employment and decent work for all, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/08/57&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&quiLanguage=en>>

¹⁵⁶⁸ Africa: EU 'Half-Hearted' in Backing Gender Equality, All Africa (Johannesburg) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://allafrica.com/stories/200803140739.html>>

¹⁵⁶⁹ Africa: EU 'Half-Hearted' in Backing Gender Equality, All Africa (Johannesburg) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://allafrica.com/stories/200803140739.html>>

16. Africa: Health Systems [264]

Commitment

“We will work with African states to address the different causes of this lack of human resource capacity within the health sector, including working conditions and salaries with the aim of recruiting, training and retaining additional health workers.”¹⁵⁷⁰

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

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

Background

At the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, host Germany chose to advance the issue of Africa, an ongoing theme of the G8 Summits, with a renewed emphasis on African health, in part by addressing the Global Fund and the challenges to African health care systems.

Two important trends have diminished available health staff in Africa: HIV/AIDS infections and emigration.¹⁵⁷¹ The former of these is generally addressed through wider initiatives to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. The second, however, has exposed a conflict between domestic and international priorities of the G8 countries. While the increasing need for health care staff in the developed world has led many governments to seek foreign, including African, practitioners to staff hospitals and clinics in the developed world, African health facilities are often woefully understaffed and require a greater number of personnel in order to adequately service the needs of the local community.¹⁵⁷² The ‘brain drain’ results from a massive underinvestment in health systems, a lack of professional training opportunities, inadequate compensation, unmanageable workloads, and inadequate attention to the health workforce. Health professionals working in difficult conditions often look abroad to find more sustainable work. The NGO Physicians for Human Rights estimates that the cost of doubling the African health workforce by 2010 was US\$2 billion in 2006, rising to about US\$7.7 billion by 2010.¹⁵⁷³ Although researchers have revealed that the HIV/AIDS epidemic claims more health service professionals in Africa than emigration, ‘brain drain’ is an increasingly important topic in discussions between African nations and the countries of the G8.

¹⁵⁷⁰ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>>

¹⁵⁷¹ Health Action AIDS - Strengthening Africa's Health Workforce, Physicians for Human Rights (Cambridge, Massachusetts) 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/hiv-aids/issues/health-workforce/>>

¹⁵⁷² Health Action AIDS - Strengthening Africa's Health Workforce, Physicians for Human Rights (Cambridge, Massachusetts) 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/hiv-aids/issues/health-workforce/>>

¹⁵⁷³ Health Action AIDS - Strengthening Africa's Health Workforce, Physicians for Human Rights (Cambridge, Massachusetts) 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/hiv-aids/issues/health-workforce/>>

Figures released at the Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, hosted by the World Health Organization between 2 and 7 March 2008 in Kampala, Uganda, reveal that the global deficit of doctors, nurses, midwives, and other healthcare professionals has reached four million people – with one million needed in Africa alone.¹⁵⁷⁴ Some fifty-seven countries, concentrated in Africa and Asia, are particularly affected and unable to provide effective health services for the population, with deficits in prevention and information campaigns, drug distribution, and other life-saving interventions such as immunizations, maternity care, and the treatment of disease.¹⁵⁷⁵

In 2003 at Evian, the G8 adopted a *G8 Action Plan on Health* that “highlighted...the need to strengthen health systems and to improve access to health care in poor countries.”¹⁵⁷⁶ The G8 leaders first discussed the migration of African medical professionals, however, at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, where they agreed to help “Africa train and retain doctors, nurses, and community health workers.”¹⁵⁷⁷ They recognized that such actions would in turn encourage donors to invest in African health systems and expand their capacities. At the Gleneagles Summit, the G8 countries pledged to provide “universal treatment access by 2010.”¹⁵⁷⁸ Although the topic was not discussed at the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, several nations reported on their actions to help encourage growth in the African health service’s capacity. In particular, Canada, France, Germany, and Italy have all engaged in development projects aimed at strengthening the health care systems of the African community.

Team Leader: Christopher VanBerkum

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa. Canada has made notable progress since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, mainly through the launch of *The Initiative to Save a Million Lives* campaign by Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper on 26 November 2007,¹⁵⁷⁹ joining the International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007,¹⁵⁸⁰ and through the *African Health Systems Initiative* of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).¹⁵⁸¹

The Canadian-led *Initiative to Save a Million Lives* aims to improve the health care of impoverished women and children in Africa and Asia,¹⁵⁸² and includes the training of health care providers to accomplish this goal. Canada will contribute CAD105 million over five years to train over 40 000 “front-line health workers” who will provide health services to pregnant women and children.¹⁵⁸³ The *Initiative* is a joint partnership with UNICEF, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and other donor countries.¹⁵⁸⁴ In a statement released on 22 January 2008 by the Minister of

¹⁵⁷⁴ Global: Africa worst affected by shortage of health workers, IRIN (Kampala) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=77096>>

¹⁵⁷⁵ Global: Africa worst affected by shortage of health workers, IRIN (Kampala) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=77096>>

¹⁵⁷⁶ A Review of the Work of the G8 in Tackling the Three Pandemics HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Heiligendamm) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <http://www.g8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/2007-11-05-health-review_property=publicationFile.pdf>

¹⁵⁷⁷ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/index.html>>

¹⁵⁷⁸ Africa, Gleneagles Summit Documents, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/index.html>>

¹⁵⁷⁹ PM launches Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1911>>

¹⁵⁸⁰ The International Health Partnership Launched Today, United Kingdom Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/ihip/default.asp>>

¹⁵⁸¹ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁸² PM launches Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1911>>

¹⁵⁸³ Backgrounder – The Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1912>>

¹⁵⁸⁴ PM launches Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1911>>

International Cooperation, Beverley J. Oda, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to *The Initiative to Save a Million Lives* project.¹⁵⁸⁵

Canada is one of seven donor countries that signed the new International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007.¹⁵⁸⁶ The partnership brings together eight donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries, of which five are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁵⁸⁷ The partnership aims to strengthen the health systems of these developing countries by investing in the training of health care workers.¹⁵⁸⁸

Through the *African Health Systems Initiative*, CIDA is currently funding several projects that specifically address the problem of human resources in health systems. CIDA has provided CAD7 million for the Tanzania Zonal Rollout of Essential Health Interventions project (ZoRo) between 2006 and 2009,¹⁵⁸⁹ while in Zambia, CIDA will contribute CAD2.4 million by 2010 to support the Human Resources for Health Strategic Plan.¹⁵⁹⁰ Also, CIDA, in partnership with the WHO, has allocated CAD5 million for the 2006-2011 funding period for the Global Health Workforce Alliance (GHWA). This funding helped establish the African Health Workforce Observatory,¹⁵⁹¹ and the GHWA held the first Global Forum on Human Resources for Health in Kampala, Uganda between 2 and 7 March 2008.¹⁵⁹² The Forum reinforced the need for immediate action to resolve the shortage of global health care workers, including in Africa; and representatives from numerous countries and donor agencies at the Forum endorsed the Kampala Declaration and the Agenda for Global Action, which outline specific action items to be taken.¹⁵⁹³

CIDA, together with Health Canada and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, are funding a CAD5 million initiative through to 2011, to support an African-Canadian Research program that will fund African research partnerships to find solutions to relevant operational issues and African health system programming problems.¹⁵⁹⁴

Finally, on 7 February 2008 Canada announced the funding of an additional CAD400 million in aid for development projects in Africa, including projects to support health service and infrastructure.¹⁵⁹⁵

Canada has demonstrated a comprehensive approach in addressing the problem of health care staff shortage in Africa, through both unilateral and multilateral actions. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

¹⁵⁸⁵ Statement by the Minister of International Cooperation, the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Canada News Centre (Ottawa) 22 January 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.
<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=374059&do_as=true&view_as=results&categoryid=9&category=®ionid_as=&audienceid_as=&subjectid_as=&departmentid_as=&keyword_as=africa+&df_as=1&mf_as=1&yf_as=2008&dt_as=7&mt_as=5&yt_as=2008&newstypeid_as=&page=2>

¹⁵⁸⁶ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.
<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁵⁸⁷ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁵⁸⁸ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.
<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁵⁸⁹ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹⁰ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹¹ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹² First Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, Global Health Workforce Alliance (Geneva) 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/forum/en/>>

¹⁵⁹³ First Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, Global Health Workforce Alliance (Geneva) 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/forum/en/>>

¹⁵⁹⁴ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹⁵ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling Its Commitment to Africa, Canada News Centre (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.
<http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=377019&do_as=true&view_as=results&categoryid=9&category=®ionid_as=&audienceid_as=&subjectid_as=&departmentid_as=&keyword_as=africa+&df_as=1&mf_as=1&yf_as=2008&dt_as=7&mt_as=5&yt_as=2008&newstypeid_as=&page=1>

Analyst: Claire Chow

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa. Following robust and longstanding policy action on the issue¹⁵⁹⁶ and French participation in the EU-Africa Summit in December 2007, France has continued to support the health care systems of individual African nations.

On 20 December 2007, the Board of Directors of the AFD announced that it had allocated €9 million for the Mozambique strategy plan 2008-2012 in order to address shortfalls in the country's health care system. The Board specifically noted that one of the primary challenges in Mozambique is the high rate of maternal and child mortality.¹⁵⁹⁷ In the same press release, the Board also announced that it would earmark €10 million for the Chadian health sector, in order to concentrate on improvements in three areas of concern: "reinforcement of human resources, improvement of maternal health, and the fight against AIDS."¹⁵⁹⁸

On 5 September 2007, France joined seven other countries in the new International Health Partnership, launched in London on 5 September 2007.¹⁵⁹⁹ The partnership aims to bring together the eight donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries, of which five are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶⁰⁰ According to British Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander, the partnership aims to "accelerate progress on health by doing three things: providing better coordination among donors; focusing on improving health systems as a whole; and by developing and supporting countries' own health plans".¹⁶⁰¹ The major issues addressed by the new partnership include "training doctors and nurses", as part of the solution for building stronger national health systems.¹⁶⁰² In addition, donors have agreed to provide both "longer-term and more predictable funding" to developing countries, which will address in particular the current problems of paying health care workers' salaries, building and maintaining clinics and hospitals, and training new health care workers.¹⁶⁰³

The French Ministry of Health, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have contributed funds towards improvement of African health systems' response to the HIV/AIDS crisis. On 27 September 2007, the two Ministries announced a contribution of €3.75 million to the ESTHER foundation for the year 2008.¹⁶⁰⁴ The ESTHER foundation, co-founded by the current Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard Kouchner, aims, among other objectives, to strengthen the capacities of health systems in Africa to treat patients infected with HIV.¹⁶⁰⁵ The amount for 2008, however, represents a decrease of almost 50% from

¹⁵⁹⁶ Renforcement des systèmes de santé, Ministère d'affaires étrangères (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/sante_913/politique-sanitaire_914/politique-cooperation-france_918/renforcement-systemes-sante_4126.html>

¹⁵⁹⁷ Conseil d'administration du 20 décembre, Agence française de développement (Paris) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/3853>>

¹⁵⁹⁸ Conseil d'administration du 20 décembre, Agence française de développement (Paris) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/3853>>

¹⁵⁹⁹ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁰⁰ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁰¹ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁰² Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁰³ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁰⁴ Le GIP ESTHER: une nouvelle direction, des nouvelles ambitions, Ministère de la Santé, de la Jeunesse et du Sport (Paris) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.sante-jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr/actualite-presse/presse-sante/communiqués/gip-esther-nouvelle-direction-nouvelles-ambitions.html>>

¹⁶⁰⁵ Les Objectifs du GIP ESTHER, ESTHER (Paris). Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.esther.fr/articles.php?id=13>>

the 2007 contribution. The Ministers noted that the reduction of funds was due to a surplus of unused funding credits from previous fiscal years.¹⁶⁰⁶

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its cooperation in international efforts to address the health systems in Africa and its continued financial contributions aimed at supporting the health care systems of African nations.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Farah Outeldait

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa.

On 7 April 2008, the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Karin Kortmann, delivered the opening address of the Conference “Initiatives Overkill – the New Disease in the Health Sector?” In her address, Secretary Kortmann reiterated the German government’s promise to increase funding for initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS and strengthen health care systems by €500 million per year between 2008 and 2015.¹⁶⁰⁷ She also emphasized that “the focus of German development cooperation in the health care sector is in health system development.” In fourteen of Germany’s “partner countries” (i.e. countries with which Germany cooperates in development assistance), health system support is a core area of concern.¹⁶⁰⁸ Furthermore, Secretary Kortmann used the recently-launched International Health Partnership as an example of the way in which Germany is looking beyond initiatives that target single regions or diseases to a means of consolidating assistance and providing broad-based development support through the strengthening of African health systems. In the coming years, Secretary Kortmann noted, Germany hopes to complement these initiatives through the advancement of systems to provide social as well as medical assistance in African nations.¹⁶⁰⁹

Germany is one of eight donor countries to sign the new International Health Partnership, launched at a press conference led by British Prime Minister Gordon Brown on 5 September 2007.¹⁶¹⁰ The partnership brings together donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries.¹⁶¹¹ Five of the seven developing nations are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶¹² Great Britain’s Secretary of State for International Development, Douglas Alexander, stated to the press, “[the partnership aims to] accelerate progress on health by doing three things: providing better coordination among donors; focusing on improving health systems as a whole; and by developing and supporting countries’ own health plans.”¹⁶¹³ The new partnership will seek to address “training doctors and nurses” as part of building stronger national health systems.¹⁶¹⁴ In addition, donors to the International Health Partnership have agreed to provide both “longer-

¹⁶⁰⁶ Le GIP ESTHER: une nouvelle direction, de nouvelles ambitions, Ministère de la Santé, de la Jeunesse et du Sport (Paris) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.sante-jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr/actualite-presse/presse-sante/communiqués/gip-esther-nouvelle-direction-nouvelles-ambitions.html>>

¹⁶⁰⁷ Gesundheit fördern – ein zentraler Beitrag zur Erreichung der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/reden/kortmann/20080407_rede.html>

¹⁶⁰⁸ Gesundheit fördern – ein zentraler Beitrag zur Erreichung der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/reden/kortmann/20080407_rede.html>

¹⁶⁰⁹ Gesundheit fördern – ein zentraler Beitrag zur Erreichung der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/reden/kortmann/20080407_rede.html>

¹⁶¹⁰ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶¹¹ Building health services in the world’s poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶¹² Building health services in the world’s poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶¹³ Building health services in the world’s poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶¹⁴ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

term and more predictable funding” to developing countries.¹⁶¹⁵ This will address, in particular, the current problems of paying the salaries of health care workers, building and maintaining clinics and hospitals, and training new health care workers.¹⁶¹⁶

On 22 August 2007, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint press release on the importance of the health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The two leaders recognized that, without substantive improvements to the health systems of poor nations, large increases in development aid targeted at health concerns would be ineffective.¹⁶¹⁷ PM Brown and Chancellor Merkel noted that “we know that weak systems - the lack of health workers, clinics, supplies of essential medicines and lack of sustainable health financing systems - are the main barriers to making more rapid progress in improving health outcomes.”¹⁶¹⁸

On 5 and 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from China, Brazil, India, South Africa, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as representatives from major multilateral institutions, in Tokyo. The Ministers discussed progress made towards achieving the health goals established by the United Nations and the G8, and stressed the importance of addressing areas of acute concern in African health systems. They also welcomed the work of the G8 Health Experts “in developing a common framework for action.”¹⁶¹⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its multi-layered approach to the task of strengthening health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa. Since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, Italy has only made progress by joining the International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007.¹⁶²⁰

Italy is one of seven donor countries to sign the International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007.¹⁶²¹ The partnership brings together donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries, of which five are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶²² The partnership aims to strengthen the health systems of these developing countries by investing in the training of health care workers.¹⁶²³

¹⁶¹⁵ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

¹⁶¹⁶ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

¹⁶¹⁷ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

¹⁶¹⁸ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

¹⁶¹⁹ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerials: Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

¹⁶²⁰ The International Health Partnership Launched Today, United Kingdom Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/ihp/default.asp>>

¹⁶²¹ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

¹⁶²² Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶²³ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

Finally, Action for Global Health reported that the Italian Sherpa confirmed the commitment of the Italian government to strengthening health systems at the Global Health Expert Session in Tokyo in February 2008.¹⁶²⁴

Although Italy has addressed the issue of health worker migration out of Africa in a multilateral forum, its actions were neither extensive nor comprehensive enough for Italy to have achieved full compliance with its commitment on health care systems in Africa, and thus has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Claire Chow

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan Masahiko Koumura remarked at the Tokyo International Conference that “Japan will take up and call for a stronger engagement of the international community in Global Health.”¹⁶²⁵ Japan has pursued an agenda that promotes a comprehensive approach to promoting research and development and strengthening health systems, including human resource development and retention.¹⁶²⁶ Minister Koumura has stated that the “‘disease specific approach’ and the ‘comprehensive approach’ complement each other. Striking a good balance between them will be at the core of international framework for action that we aim to develop at Toya-ko.”¹⁶²⁷

The Japanese government has made additional efforts in preparation of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), including a call for NGO actors and the business sector, private foundations, and “knowledgeable people”.¹⁶²⁸ At TICAD IV, to be held in Yokohama, Japan between 28 and 30 May 2008, Japan intends to take up the wider issue of global health. Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura has announced that the objective will be to develop a common framework for action shared by the international community.¹⁶²⁹ In an opinion piece by the Minister, he wrote: “it is vitally important that we not only focus on the health of individuals and protect them, but also strive to empower individuals and communities through health system strengthening.”¹⁶³⁰ He continues, “[f]rom now on, it is essential to promote a comprehensive approach to strike at the root of the problem, especially through the promotion of research and development and strengthening of health systems, including human resource development and retention.”¹⁶³¹ The Minister acknowledged that any proposed framework of action cannot be promoted by the Japanese government alone, but must be the product of collaboration with developing African countries.¹⁶³² Furthermore, the Japanese approach to African health

¹⁶²⁴ Japan and Italy G8 Summits: AFGH Italy calls for global health to be a priority, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/italia/news_1/japan_and_italy_g8_summits_afgh_italy_calls_for_global_health_to_be_a_priority>

¹⁶²⁵ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶²⁶ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

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¹⁶²⁷ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

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¹⁶²⁸ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶²⁹ Global health and Japan's foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

¹⁶³⁰ Global health and Japan's foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

¹⁶³¹ Global health and Japan's foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

¹⁶³² Global health and Japan's foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

systems is multi-layered and addresses a number of different fields, including access to fresh water, gender equality, and transportation infrastructure.¹⁶³³

Despite a small effort to extend assistance to 33 000 people affected with HIV/AIDS in Malawi by providing vocational training and income-generating opportunities,¹⁶³⁴ Japanese efforts to ameliorate the health care staff shortages have been minimal. While there is no evidence to suggest that Japan has taken efforts to encourage the migration of health care staff from Africa to Japan, there have been no efforts made to date by Japan to limit the migration of health care workers. Additionally, despite the vocal support of Minister Masahiko Koumura, Japan has not actually engaged in cooperative actions with African states or released definitive conclusions on how to address the core causes of the problem.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of comprehensive and direct action to address health care staff shortages in Africa.

Analysts: Christopher VanBerkum and Dasha Frolova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on health systems in Africa.

Russia signed an agreement with the World Bank (WB) and the World Health Organization (WHO) pledging to contribute US\$20 million to malaria control in Africa on 19 October 2007. The Russia-WB-WHO initiative includes US\$4 million in support of training programs and capacity building programs for malaria control in Africa to be administered by the WHO Global Malaria Program, and US\$1 million for a staff development program related to the initiative.¹⁶³⁵ After the Russian contribution was publicly announced, Dr. Hiroki Nakatani, the WHO Assistant Director-General for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, commented that “The Russian Federation’s leadership in funding training and capacity development is a critical contribution that will ensure effective planning, management and implementation of malaria control programs on the ground where it counts.”¹⁶³⁶

At the meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, Seyoum Mesfin, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov affirmed that Russia would increase its role in African development. Minister Lavrov stressed the importance of global involvement in fighting infectious diseases in Africa and said that Russia would extend support for health-related issues. The Ministers also discussed support for Russian Red Cross hospital in Addis Ababa.¹⁶³⁷

Although, Russia has not undertaken any new initiatives to further its compliance of its Africa health systems commitment, the progress outlined in the Interim Report, namely the discussions with African counterparts in Ethiopia and the Russia-WB-WHO initiative, warrants a score of +1.

Analysts: Christopher VanBerkum and Igor Churkin

¹⁶³³ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan’s Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶³⁴ Assistance through the World Food Programme (WFP) to HIV/AIDS affected and infected people in Malawi, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/12/1176618_840.html>

¹⁶³⁵ Russia Contributes US\$20 Million to Malaria Control in Africa, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) 16 May. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21519756~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305600,00.html>>

¹⁶³⁶ Russia Contributes US\$20 Million to Malaria Control in Africa, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21519756~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305600,00.html>>

¹⁶³⁷ Stenograph of the presentations and answers to questions by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia S.V. Lavrov on the results of discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Federative Republic of Ethiopia S. Mesfin, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/57A666AE720D907DC325738C00529AAF>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on health systems in Africa.

The United Kingdom is a founding member the new International Health Partnership, launched by British Prime Minister Gordon Brown on 5 September 2007.¹⁶³⁸ The partnership brings together eight donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries.¹⁶³⁹ Five of the seven developing nations are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶⁴⁰ Great Britain's Secretary of State for International Development, Douglas Alexander, stated to the press, "[the partnership aims to] accelerate progress on health by doing three things: providing better coordination among donors; focusing on improving health systems as a whole; and by developing and supporting countries' own health plans."¹⁶⁴¹ The new partnership will seek to address "training doctors and nurses" as part of building stronger national health systems.¹⁶⁴² In addition, donors to the International Health Partnership have agreed to provide both "longer-term and more predictable funding" to developing countries.¹⁶⁴³ This will address, in particular, the current problems of paying the salaries of health care workers, building and maintaining clinics and hospitals, and training new health care workers.¹⁶⁴⁴

On 22 August 2007, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint press release on the importance of the health MDGs. The two leaders recognized that, without substantive improvements to the health systems of poor nations, large increases in development aid targeted at health concerns would be ineffective.¹⁶⁴⁵ Prime Minister Brown and Chancellor Merkel noted that "we know that weak systems - the lack of health workers, clinics, supplies of essential medicines and lack of sustainable health financing systems - are the main barriers to making more rapid progress in improving health outcomes."¹⁶⁴⁶

The United Kingdom contributed GBP417 million to the African Development Fund (AfDF) in December 2007 and became its largest donor. Part of the fund helped with improved access to health services.¹⁶⁴⁷ On 17 April 2008, the United Kingdom released the transcript of a joint announcement with the United States on health and health workers.¹⁶⁴⁸ The transcript revealed that the United Kingdom, together with the United States, was committed to fighting diseases and supporting stronger health systems, public and private-

¹⁶³⁸ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶³⁹ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁴⁰ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁴¹ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁴² Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁴³ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁴ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁵ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12904.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁶ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12904.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁷ Introduction and Key Achievements, DFID Annual Report 2008: Making It Happen, DFID (London) May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/departamental-report/2008/chapter1.pdf>>

¹⁶⁴⁸ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister's Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

sector health institutions, and health workers.¹⁶⁴⁹ Both countries demonstrated this commitment in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia – four of the countries supported by the United Kingdom through the International Health Partnership and by the United States through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and other initiatives.¹⁶⁵⁰ The United Kingdom has planned to spend at least US\$420 million on health, including the health workforce, over the next three years, in these four African countries.¹⁶⁵¹ This will help to increase health workforce coverage levels, with a vision to work towards the World Health Organization goal of at least 2.3 health workers per 1000 people.¹⁶⁵² This allocation also allowed a significantly higher percentage of women to give birth with a skilled attendant present and permitted a greater number of health workers to provide essential health care, including HIV/AIDS.¹⁶⁵³

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 not only for its leadership role in the International Health Partnership, but also because of its major financial contribution to strengthening health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Vivian Lo

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on health systems in Africa.

The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) provides funding, in some recipient countries, targeted at building capacity in both national and local health services. For example, of the US\$32 921 203 allocated for treatment in Côte D’Ivoire for Fiscal Year 2007, an unspecified amount was to be used for “strengthen[ing] key systems that are critical for scale-up of high quality, sustainable treatment services: ... pre-service and in-service training for health professionals; capacity building for decentralized health authorities; and the establishment of a laboratory network supported by the CDC/Project RETRO-CI laboratory, which provides a majority of national HIV testing and monitoring.”¹⁶⁵⁴

PEPFAR supports similar projects to reinforce the health care sector in Ethiopia. Of the US\$62 556 764 allocated for care and support for the 2007 fiscal year, an unspecified sum is to be used to ensure that a “continuum of care activities will expand throughout the health network, and the Emergency Plan will increase investments in human resource capacity. For example, case managers will be deployed to help refer patients to community services, and then track them to ensure follow-up.”¹⁶⁵⁵ On 30 November 2007, President Bush requested an additional allocation of US\$30 billion from Congress to fund PEPFAR’s activities for the 2008 fiscal year.¹⁶⁵⁶ It is still unclear, however, what percentage of these funds will be used to further strengthen health systems in Africa.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵⁰ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵¹ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵² Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵³ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵⁴ Côte D’Ivoire FY2007 Country Operational Plan (COP), PEPFAR (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pepfar.gov/about/82453.htm>>

¹⁶⁵⁵ Ethiopia FY2007 Country Operational Plan (COP), PEPFAR (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pepfar.gov/about/82452.htm>>

¹⁶⁵⁶ Bush wants \$30B more to fight AIDS, USA Today (McLean, Virginia) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2007-11-30-bush-aids_N.htm>

On 17 April 2008, the United States announced a joint initiative with the United Kingdom to provide support for increasing the number of health care workers in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia.¹⁶⁵⁷ Over the next five years, the United States has planned to invest at least US\$1.2 billion in health workforce development.¹⁶⁵⁸ US President Bush and British Prime Minister Brown announced that their immediate action should be seen as a 'down-payment' that, if extended over the whole of Africa, would lead to 1.5 million more health workers for the continent.¹⁶⁵⁹ The President called on the G8 and others to support partner countries to increase health workforce coverage levels with a goal of at least 2.3 health workers per 1000 people and to increase the number of women who can give birth with a skilled attendant present.¹⁶⁶⁰ With the United Kingdom, the United States has committed to work alongside other partners to fight disease and support stronger health systems, public and private-sector health institutions and health workers.¹⁶⁶¹

While the American development agency USAID has declared health systems to be one of its priority areas of concern, the majority of USAID-funded initiatives in the realm of health system capacity building are conducted by affiliate, non-governmental organizations.¹⁶⁶² Such groups include the Capacity Project, which has worked to strengthen the Rwandan health sector,¹⁶⁶³ and the Leadership, Management and Sustainability (LMS) Program, which provides training for management-level workers in the health sector of developing countries.¹⁶⁶⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive support of health systems in a number of African countries.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Farah Outeldait

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment on African health systems as agreed to at the Heiligendamm Summit. The EU has made no significant progress on this issue since the Interim Compliance Report was released in February 2008.

The European Union has partially fulfilled its commitment to strengthen health systems in Africa. The issue was discussed at the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon 7 - 9 December 2007.¹⁶⁶⁵ The EU's plans to help create sustainable and responsive African health systems are largely contained in the *First Action Plan*

¹⁶⁵⁷ GHWA welcomes US/UK announcement on increasing health workforce in Africa, Global Health Workforce Alliance, World Health Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/news/bush-brown/en/index.html>>

¹⁶⁵⁸ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister's Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵⁹ GHWA welcomes US/UK announcement on increasing health workforce in Africa, Global Health Workforce Alliance, World Health Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/news/bush-brown/en/index.html>>

¹⁶⁶⁰ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister's Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁶¹ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister's Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁶² Overview, USAID (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/hs/>

¹⁶⁶³ The Whole Picture: Strengthening Health Workforce Policies and Planning in Rwanda, The Capacity Project (Washington D.C.) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <http://www.capacityproject.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=229&Itemid=108>

¹⁶⁶⁴ The Whole Picture: Strengthening Health Workforce Policies and Planning in Rwanda, The Capacity Project (Washington D.C.) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <http://www.capacityproject.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=229&Itemid=108>

¹⁶⁶⁵ Home, Leadership, Management & Sustainability Program (Cambridge, Massachusetts). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www1.msh.org/projects/lms/>>

¹⁶⁶⁶ The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, Presidency of the European Union: Portugal 2007 (Lisbon) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.eu2007.pt/NR/rdonlyres/D449546C-BF42-4CB3-B566-407591845C43/0/071206jsapenlogos_formatado.pdf>

(2008-2010) *For the Implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership*.¹⁶⁶⁶ Priority Action 3 of the section entitled “The Millennium Development Goals” provides an outline of various activities to be undertaken by the EU, African governments and various European, African and International Agencies to realize nine different health related outcomes. The outcomes include: “[p]rogress towards to the Abuja commitments, including 15% of African national budgets devoted to the health sector”; “[i]ncreased national capacities in participatory and evidence-based health strategy planning and budgeting”; and “[i]ncreased capacity to train, retain and stimulate the return of health workers”.¹⁶⁶⁷ The same document, however, pledges no new funds or strategies for the realization of these goals. Instead, it calls on members to implement the *Africa Health Strategy 2007-2015* and the *European programme for action to tackle the shortage of health workers in developing countries (2007-2013)*.¹⁶⁶⁸

African health systems were not identified as a priority area in the *Annual Action Programme*, adopted by the European Commission on 4 December 2007.¹⁶⁶⁹ Indeed, the European Union has decided to channel the bulk of its financial support for the improvement of health in the developing world through the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The EU will therefore support GFATM directed activities aimed at strengthening health sector capabilities in Africa, rather than concentrate on EU-directed and -managed programs.¹⁶⁷⁰

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of progress in the second half of the compliance cycle.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

¹⁶⁶⁶ First Action Plan for the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, European Union (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁶⁶⁷ First Action Plan for the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, European Union (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁶⁶⁸ First Action Plan for the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, European Union (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁶⁶⁹ The Annual Action Plan: Annex A, European Union (Brussels) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/health/documents/action_fiches_en.pdf>

¹⁶⁷⁰ The Annual Action Plan: Annex A, European Union (Brussels) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/health/documents/action_fiches_en.pdf>

17. Non-proliferation: Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty [277]

Commitment

“We reaffirm our support to the early commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.”¹⁶⁷¹

Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance 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		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.11

Background

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 countries called for the early start of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT).¹⁶⁷² The issue of fissile material proliferation dates back to the 1950s, when governments proposed a treaty to limit the possibility of proliferation. A Commission for Disarmament was created in 1994 with the objective of building consensus for a FMCT.¹⁶⁷³ In 1998, an ad hoc committee for the discussion of such a treaty was set up, but negotiations were ultimately postponed due to disagreement over the agenda of the committee. Despite the fact that some G8 nations have actively sought to establish new committees or negotiations for the creation of a FMCT, none have commenced since the ad hoc committee of 1998.¹⁶⁷⁴

Team Leader: Egor Ouzikov

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) as agreed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. Canada has stated that it is committed to beginning negotiations on the FMCT, but has not undertaken any special diplomatic actions to encourage the early commencement of negotiations.¹⁶⁷⁵

¹⁶⁷¹ Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Research Group (Toronto), 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.html>>

¹⁶⁷² Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/nonprolif.html>>

¹⁶⁷³ Fissile Material Cut-Off Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 14 June 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arms/nuclear6-en.asp>>

¹⁶⁷⁴ Fissile Material Cut-Off Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 14 June 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arms/nuclear6-en.asp>>

¹⁶⁷⁵ Fissile Material Cut-Off Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 14 June 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arms/nuclear6-en.asp>>

Canada has encouraged other countries to come to a consensus on the commencement of the FMCT negotiations. On 7 July 2007, then Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter MacKay stated at the Pugwash Conference that Canada supports the negotiations of the FMCT and that Canada is engaging the states that stand in the way of consensus to end the deadlock.¹⁶⁷⁶

Nevertheless, Canada has not taken any key steps to begin negotiations. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Hilary Peden

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment on the FCMT. While France has discussed opening negotiations on the FMCT, it has not completed any further special actions to encourage early commencement of negotiations on the FMCT.

In conjunction with an announcement on the reduction of France's airborne nuclear warheads in March 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy urged a reopening of talks on banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons.¹⁶⁷⁷ Additionally, he encouraged other nuclear nations to engage in transparency measures with regard to the dismantling of fissile material. In order to lead by example, he invited foreign experts to verify the dismantling of two of France's fissile material production plants.¹⁶⁷⁸

Thus, France has earned a score of 0 for its general support of beginning FMCT negotiations.

Analyst: Hilary Peden

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the commencement of negotiations for a FMCT. German officials have repeatedly declared their country to be in full support of the FMCT and have encouraged other states to begin negotiations. However, Germany has not made any official statements directly committing to the commencement of negotiations before the end of the current compliance cycle.

Germany actively participated in the 2007 session of the Conference on Disarmament where, on behalf of the European Union and the German government, Germany reaffirmed that negotiations on the FMCT are a priority.¹⁶⁷⁹ Also, in a keynote address at the "Conference on Security and Cooperation in South Asia," German Minister of State Gernot Erler recognized the German government's commitment towards the swift opening of negotiations on the FMCT.¹⁶⁸⁰ Erler further identified the FMCT as a key step for progress in nuclear disarmament.¹⁶⁸¹

¹⁶⁷⁶ Address by The Honourable Peter MacKay at the Pugwash Conference, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 7 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.
<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385287&docnumber=2007/27&language=E>

¹⁶⁷⁷ France to Pare Nuclear Arsenal, Sarkozy Says, Susan Sachs (Toronto) 22 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.
<<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20080322.SARKOZY22/TPStory/TPInternational/Europe/>>

¹⁶⁷⁸ France Upgrades, Trims Nuclear Arsenal, Arms Control Association (Washington D.C.) April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008 <http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2008_04/France.asp>

¹⁶⁷⁹ Conference On Disarmament Hears From European Union, United Kingdom, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, New Zealand And Brazil, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 28 June 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.
<[http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/AE7C1D2D4AC7E892C125730800380A1D?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpNewsByYear_en)/AE7C1D2D4AC7E892C125730800380A1D?OpenDocument)>

¹⁶⁸⁰ Rede von Staatsminister Erler anlässlich "Conference on Security and Cooperation in South Asia - A Global Perspective" in Berlin, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 10 August 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008.
<<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2007/071008-Erler-Konf-Sich-Koop-Suedasien.html?id=181566&v=2>>

¹⁶⁸¹ Rede von Staatsminister Erler anlässlich "Conference on Security and Cooperation in South Asia - A Global Perspective" in Berlin, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 10 August 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008.
<<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2007/071008-Erler-Konf-Sich-Koop-Suedasien.html?id=181566&v=2>>

At the 2008 session of the Conference on Disarmament, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament Bernhard Brasack identified the start of FMCT negotiations in the Conference as a clear goal. Although Germany reaffirmed that the FMCT would be an important achievement towards disarmament, it admitted that the FMCT, as currently defined, was still not exactly “palpable.”¹⁶⁸²

Germany was also a participant at the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) from 28 April to 9 May 2008 in Geneva. At the Committee, Germany reaffirmed the principles of disarmament and NPT as pillars of the Committee.¹⁶⁸³ The FMCT was under discussion on 2 May 2008, when the PrepCom heard presentations from the International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM) on the necessity and progress of a FMCT.¹⁶⁸⁴

On several occasions Germany criticized an expansion of Iran’s nuclear program and asked that Iran suspend enrichment of further nuclear materials while the parameters of the nuclear development are unclear.¹⁶⁸⁵ Although the FMCT is not mentioned directly, these statements are consistent with the principle behind the FMCT – to refrain from nuclear material production that could potentially be used in weapons.¹⁶⁸⁶ During a recent visit to India, German Chancellor Angela Merkel indicated that German support of the Indo-US nuclear deal would only be given if India was willing to negotiate and sign the FMCT.¹⁶⁸⁷

Germany has actively encouraged Iran and India to begin negotiations while also making committed declarations of its own on negotiations. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Kayla Pries

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the Heiligendamm commitment on the FMCT.

At the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in September 2007, Italy encouraged negotiations on a FMCT as a means of strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation by banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices.¹⁶⁸⁸ At the conference, Ambassador Carlo Trezza noted that Italy’s main concern with regards to the FMCT was its verification rather than simple achievement of consensus. As such, Ambassador Trezza suggested that verification of the treaty should be a precondition for negotiations.¹⁶⁸⁹

¹⁶⁸² British Defense Minister Addresses Conference on Disarmament, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 5 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. [http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/DE89E41E03EE7B0AC12573E60033D785?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpNewsByYear_en)/DE89E41E03EE7B0AC12573E60033D785?OpenDocument)

¹⁶⁸³ Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference to the Parties on the Treaty of the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, List of Participants, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.un.org/NPT2010/SecondSession/NPT%20CONF%202010%20PC%20II%20INF6.pdf>

¹⁶⁸⁴ IPFM Briefings 2008, International Panel on Fissile Materials, (Princeton) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/pages_us_en/documents/briefings/briefings.php

¹⁶⁸⁵ Federal Minister Steinmeier criticizes expansion of Iran’s nuclear programme, Auswaertiges Amt (Berlin) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/080409-BM-Kritik-IRN-Atomprogramm.html>

¹⁶⁸⁶ Federal Minister Steinmeier welcomes adoption of another Iranian resolution, Auswaertiges Amt (Berlin) 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/080303-BM-Iran-Resolution.html>

¹⁶⁸⁷ German Chancellor Merkel arrives and wants India to sign CTBT, The Economic Times (New Dehli) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/PoliticsNation/German_Chancellor_Merkel_arrives_wants_India_to_sign_CTBT/articleshow/2498316.cms

¹⁶⁸⁸ Conference on Disarmament Adopts Annual Report to General Assembly and Closes 2007 Substantive Session, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of access: 16 January 2008. [http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument)

¹⁶⁸⁹ Conference on Disarmament Adopts Annual Report to General Assembly and Closes 2007 Substantive Session, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of access: 16 January 2008. [http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument)

The 57th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs was convened in the Italian city of Bari in October 2007. The topic of the conference was “Prospects for Disarmament, Dialogue and Cooperation: Stability in the Mediterranean Region.” The Pugwash Council advocates the signing of the FMCT as soon as possible.¹⁶⁹⁰

No special diplomacy has been undertaken by Italy to encourage other nations to commence early negotiations of the FMCT. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Olga Kesarchuk

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment to support early commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.

Sumio Tarui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Head of the Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament at the First Committee of the 62nd Session of the General Assembly, acknowledged the importance of a FMCT as a “quantitative cap to nuclear weapons” and as an issue that “the international community should be tackling now.”¹⁶⁹¹ Ambassador Tariu also pointed out that considering how “focused” the discussions in the first session of the 2007 Conference on Disarmament were, “there is nothing preventing the commencement of FMCT negotiations without preconditions.”¹⁶⁹² Although no consensus was reached at the Conference, Japan pledged to support building a consensus on the FMCT draft based on the efforts and proposals made in 2007.¹⁶⁹³

At the 2008 session of the UN Disarmament Commission, Japan’s Ambassador Takahiro Shiniyo said that conditions were “sufficiently ripe for the commencement of negotiations” and that Japan urges all states to voluntarily declare a moratorium on producing fissile materials for nuclear weapons before a treaty’s entry into force.¹⁶⁹⁴ At the March 2008 Conference on Disarmament Japan’s Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasuhide Nakayama similarly said that Japan appeals for a start to FMCT negotiations without delay.¹⁶⁹⁵

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Gleb Zhigailo and Egor Ouzikov

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to commence negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT). There were no official public statements about negotiations on a FCMT, though Russia has undertaken certain actions to cut off fissile materials.

¹⁶⁹⁰ The 57th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, Pugwash Council (Rome) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 24 May 2008. <<http://www.pugwash.org/reports/pac/57/statement.htm>>

¹⁶⁹¹ Conference on Disarmament at the First Committee of the 62nd Session of the General Assembly, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/disarm2007/disarm0710-2.html>>

¹⁶⁹² Conference on Disarmament at the First Committee of the 62nd Session of the General Assembly, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/disarm2007/disarm0710-2.html>>

¹⁶⁹³ Conference on Disarmament Adopts Annual Report to General Assembly and Closes 2007 Substantive Session, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument)>

¹⁶⁹⁴ Statement by H.E. Ambassador Takahiro Shiniyo, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, at the 2008 annual session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 8 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0804-2.html>>

¹⁶⁹⁵ Statement by H.E. Mr Yasuhide Nakayama, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/state0803.html>>

Russia and the United States are cooperating to dispose of excess plutonium accumulated during the Cold War. On 19 November 2007, Russian Federal Atomic Energy Agency Director Sergey Kiriyenko and US Secretary of Energy Samuel Bodman signed a joint statement on mutual understanding concerning cooperation on the Program for the Disposition of Excess Weapon-Grade Plutonium. The joint statement outlines a plan to convert surplus plutonium from Russia's weapons program into fuel for peaceful purposes, such as to produce clean electricity.¹⁶⁹⁶ Thus, in spite of the absence of specific actions towards commencement of direct negotiations on FMCT, Russia has undertaken significant steps to dispose of its surplus weapon-grade plutonium.

Nevertheless, given that Russia has issued no statements about an early commencement of FMCT negotiations, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaitsev

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its 2007 Heiligendamm commitment to support the commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). The UK, itself a nuclear power, continues to recognize the importance of such a treaty in achieving the eventual goal of global nuclear disarmament.¹⁶⁹⁷

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office asserts that the UK is working to break the deadlock of non-proliferation negotiations, in general, and the FMCT negotiations, in particular.¹⁶⁹⁸ To that end, the UK actively participated in the 2007 session of the Conference on Disarmament, where non-proliferation initiatives such as the FMCT were discussed.¹⁶⁹⁹ In the official British statement issued at the Conference on Disarmament, Permanent Representative John Stewart Duncan reiterated the UK's longstanding support for the FMCT and expressed hope for future consensus.¹⁷⁰⁰

In November 2007, the UK hosted a conference on "Illicit Nuclear Trafficking: Collective Experience and the Way Forward." The November Conference is one measure that the UK undertook to increase political and public awareness of the threat that nuclear materials continue to pose. The Conference also reaffirms that the UK has constantly made the issue of proliferation a priority.¹⁷⁰¹

Des Browne, Secretary of State for Defense for the United Kingdom, personally addressed the 2008 session of the Conference on Disarmament. At the Conference, Browne and other British representatives demonstrated the UK's strong support for the Conference. Secretary Browne noted that, while there was a stalemate in securing the FMCT, its eventual creation would be a significant step towards disarmament, as it would limit signatories from expanding their nuclear arsenal. The FMCT was identified as the UK's highest priority. However, Browne acknowledged that other states have their own priorities.¹⁷⁰²

¹⁶⁹⁶ Russia continues excess Plutonium utilization, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.rian.ru/analytics/20071122/89082986.html>>

¹⁶⁹⁷ UK Actions Towards Verifiable Global Nuclear Disarmament, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1087554459698>>

¹⁶⁹⁸ UK Actions Towards Verifiable Global Nuclear Disarmament, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1087554459698>>

¹⁶⁹⁹ Disarmament, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/D5775E00BA59072EC1256F57004174FF?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/D5775E00BA59072EC1256F57004174FF?OpenDocument)>

¹⁷⁰⁰ President Of Conference On Disarmament Says Some Capitals Need More Time To Consider Proposal To Start Substantive Work, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <[http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/7DB7CFE36D884AA9C1257301003914B4?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpNewsByYear_en)/7DB7CFE36D884AA9C1257301003914B4?OpenDocument)>

¹⁷⁰¹ Nuclear Trafficking Remains Global Priority: International Effort Must Continue, Delegates At IAEA-Organized Event Conclude, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/News/2007/nuc trafficking.html>>

¹⁷⁰² British Defense Minister Addresses Conference on Disarmament, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 5 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <[http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/DE89E41E03EE7B0AC12573E60033D785?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpNewsByYear_en)/DE89E41E03EE7B0AC12573E60033D785?OpenDocument)>

The UK was also a participant at the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) from 28 April to 9 May 2008 in Geneva. The UK representative, Mr. John Duncan, supported a reinvigorated approach to nuclear disarmament, the development of nuclear resources for peaceful purposes and reaffirmed the NPT as a pillar of that effort.^{1703, 1704} The FMCT was under discussion on 2 May 2008, when PrepCom heard presentations from the International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM) on the necessity and progress of a FMCT.¹⁷⁰⁵

Despite British support for the FMCT, the UK has failed to commit to the commencement of negotiations before the end of the current compliance cycle or to publicly encourage other states to do the same. Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Kayla Pries

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment on the commencement of discussions on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT). Although the United States actively sought the commencement of negotiations on the FMCT after the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, no special diplomatic actions have been undertaken to encourage the early commencement of such negotiations since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

On 12 June 2007, at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva, the UN Ambassador of the United States announced that, “the United States [is] hopeful that the Conference was on the brink of starting substantive work, including the drafting of an FMCT.”¹⁷⁰⁶ This was, however, the only US statement issued on a FMCT, and the United States did not take any further steps during the conference to encourage nations to begin negotiations. The US also participated in the 2008 session of the CD,¹⁷⁰⁷ but it did not make any statements regarding a FMCT.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Alicja Serafin

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has complied with its commitment to support an early start to negotiations of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT).

The EU representative noted the importance of negotiating a FMCT at the 2007 United Nations Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva. At the conclusion of the CD on 13 September 2007, Portugal made a statement on behalf of the EU, asserting, “The European Union [has] attached a clear priority to the negotiation of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.”¹⁷⁰⁸

¹⁷⁰³ Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference to the Parties on the Treaty of the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, List of Participants, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/NPT2010/SecondSession/NPT%20CONF%202010%20PC%20II%20INF6.pdf>>

¹⁷⁰⁴ Delegates Statements at Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference to the Parties on the Treaty of the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) 29 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.un.org/NPT2010/SecondSession/statements.html>>

¹⁷⁰⁵ IPFM Briefings 2008, International Panel on Fissile Materials (Princeton) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/pages_us_en/documents/briefings/briefings.php>

¹⁷⁰⁶ Final Record of the One Thousand and Seventieth Plenary Meeting, Conference on Disarmament (Geneva) 12 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <[http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/617/60/PDF/G0761760.pdf](http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/617/60/PDF/G0761760.pdf?OpenDocument)>

¹⁷⁰⁷ Conference on Disarmament List of Participants 2008 Session, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008.

<[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/6EF1211DD2FDCFB1C1257284004D0209/\\$file/List%20of%20Participants%202008.doc](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/6EF1211DD2FDCFB1C1257284004D0209/$file/List%20of%20Participants%202008.doc)>

¹⁷⁰⁸ Conference on Disarmament Adopts Annual Report to General Assembly and Closes 2007 Substantive Session, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

At the First Committee Thematic Discussion on Nuclear Weapons, at the 62nd UN Session of the General Assembly in New York, the EU representative reasserted that negotiating a FMCT is a priority for its foreign policy. On 17 October 2007, Portugal made a statement on behalf of the EU, declaring that “the EU attaches a clear priority to the negotiation, without precondition, in the Conference on Disarmament, of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices [FMCT], as a means to strengthen disarmament and non-proliferation” and that, “it constitutes a priority that is ripe for negotiation.”¹⁷⁰⁹ This statement was reiterated by Slovenia, on behalf of the EU, during the first part of the 2008 session of the CD in Geneva on 25 January 2008.¹⁷¹⁰

On 8 April 2008, Slovenia, on behalf of the EU, announced at the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) in New York that, “the EU appeals to all delegations in the Conference on Disarmament to work toward achieving a consensus on a possible programme of work that would enable the Conference to start as soon as possible the negotiations of a FMCT.”¹⁷¹¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for encouraging all nations to begin negotiations on a FMCT and identifying the commencement of such negotiations as a priority for its foreign policy.

Analyst: Alicja Serafin

<[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/B28A2A2696A99158C12573550049BAB7?OpenDocument)>

¹⁷⁰⁹ Statement by H.E. Ambassador Jose Julio Pereira Gomes Portugal on Behalf of the European Union at United Nations 62nd Session of the General Assembly First Committee Thematic Discussion on Nuclear Weapons, Reaching Critical Will (New York) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2008.

<<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com07/statements/17octEU.pdf>>

¹⁷¹⁰ Statement by H.E. Ambassador Andrej Longar Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the Conference on Disarmament on Behalf of the European Union, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008.

<[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/6B3C43C0A2038735C12573DB003A8DEF/\\$file/1084_EU_E.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/6B3C43C0A2038735C12573DB003A8DEF/$file/1084_EU_E.pdf)>

¹⁷¹¹ UNDC Statement on behalf of the European Union by H.E. Ambassador Sanja Stiglic Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations, Reaching Critical Will (New York) 8 April 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008.

<<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/dc/statements08/EU.pdf>>

18. Non-proliferation: Hague Code of Conduct [293]

Commitment

“In this regard we remain committed to implementing the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and call upon other subscribing States to follow suit.”¹⁷¹²

Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.44

Background

G8 nations have routinely used the statements issued at Leaders' Summits to call on non-signatory states to ratify The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.¹⁷¹³ The HCOC was finalized in 2002 in The Hague, Netherlands and, as of June 2008, 130 nations had signed the HCOC.¹⁷¹⁴ The HCOC seeks to regulate and verify trade in ballistic missiles, and in delivery systems that might be used to carry weapons of mass destruction (WMD) over long distances. It calls on states to establish bilateral and multilateral systems for monitoring the proliferation of such apparatuses.¹⁷¹⁵ The HCOC also aims to provide nations with a means of developing programs for the exploration of space with purely peaceful goals.

Signatory nations gathered for the 6th Regular Conference of Subscribing States in Vienna from 31 May to 1 June 2007.¹⁷¹⁶ At the 6th Regular Conference, signatories to the convention agreed to strengthen confidence building measures; undertake outreach measures to increase the number of signatories; and endorse the activities of the Chairman of the Conference, Ivica Dronjic, to promote the HCOC at the International Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement.¹⁷¹⁷

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

¹⁷¹² Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.html>>

¹⁷¹³ Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/nonprolif.html>>

¹⁷¹⁴ Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, The Austrian Foreign Ministry (Vienna). Date of Access: 4 June 2008. <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=54&LNG=en&version=>>

¹⁷¹⁵ Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, The Austrian Foreign Ministry (Vienna). Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=54&LNG=en&version=>>

¹⁷¹⁶ Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, The Austrian Foreign Ministry (Vienna). Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=54&LNG=en&version=>>

¹⁷¹⁷ Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, The Austrian Foreign Ministry (Vienna). Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=54&LNG=en&version=>>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on the Hague Code of Conduct. Lacking ballistic missiles of its own, Canada has nevertheless been a vocal proponent of policies to promote the HCOC, a participant in relevant organizations, and a sponsor of research designed to further the goals of the HCOC.

On 26 October 2007, Canada's representative to the UN's First Committee argued that international disarmament needed to be more effective and suggested that it could "benefit from creative approaches" like those used in the Mine Ban Convention.¹⁷¹⁸ Creative diplomatic approaches would help ensure that "disarmament bodies were a means to an end, and not an end unto themselves," a weakness hampering the Conference on Disarmament, he said.¹⁷¹⁹

Canada continued to be a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Proliferation Initiative (PSI) and the 1540 Committee. At the MTCR's plenary session on 7-9 November 2007, members "expressed their determination" to implement UN Security Council resolutions "inter alia, 1718, 1737 and 1747," agreed on practical measures for doing so and "called on all States to take all necessary steps at a national level to fully and effectively implement the missile relevant provisions of these resolutions."¹⁷²⁰ The extent and nature of Canada's participation in the MTCR are not known. Canada chaired the WA's Licensing and Enforcement Officers' Meeting (LEOM) and partook in the drafting of the "Statement of Understanding on End-Use Controls for Dual-Use Items" at the plenary session on 4-6 December 2007.¹⁷²¹

On 27 March 2008, Canada's representative to the Conference on Disarmament expressed full Canadian support for CD/1840, the new program of work put forward by the six Presidents of the Conference. He conveyed Canada's hope that other delegations would give the proposal careful consideration in order that the Conference might quickly settle on a program.¹⁷²² Intended to re-invigorate discussions hampered by disagreements over the 2007 program, CD/1840 designates Canada Co-ordinator to preside over "substantive discussions dealing with issues related to prevention of an arms race in outer space."¹⁷²³ Co-ordinators are to present a progress report to the Conference before the conclusion of the session. At the same meeting, Canada expressed its appreciation for France's non-proliferation and disarmament policies, which included the proposal for an eight-point disarmament action plan.¹⁷²⁴

Over the course of 2007, the International Security Research and Outreach Programme (ISROP) contributed to the 2008 edition of the Space Security Index, an annual examination of trends and developments related to space security. According to an ISROP research officer, the 2008 edition is expected to be released in the summer.¹⁷²⁵ In the field of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, ISROP supported Project

¹⁷¹⁸ Signing weapons reduction treaties, talking about non-proliferation not enough; nations must have 'political strength' for compliance, first committee told, General Assembly, GA/DIS/3353, United Nations (New York) October 2007. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2007/gadis3353.doc.htm>>

¹⁷¹⁹ Signing weapons reduction treaties, talking about non-proliferation not enough; nations must have 'political strength' for compliance, first committee told, General Assembly, GA/DIS/3353, United Nations (New York) October 2007. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2007/gadis3353.doc.htm>>

¹⁷²⁰ Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime, Missile Technology Control Regime (Athens) November 2007. Date of Access 4 May 2008. <<http://www.mtcr.info/english/press/athens.html>>

¹⁷²¹ Statement of Understanding on Implementation of End-Use Controls for Dual-Use Items, Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Vienna) December 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.wassenaar.org/publicdocuments/index%20PD07.html>>

¹⁷²² Conference on Disarmament hears statements by France, Canada, Chile on behalf of 10 Latin American countries, Russia, Iran and China, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) March 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.

<[http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/DC4CBC38808C2EC6C125741900426FDC?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpNewsByYear_en)/DC4CBC38808C2EC6C125741900426FDC?OpenDocument)>

¹⁷²³ Conference on Disarmament hears statements by France, Canada, Chile on behalf of 10 Latin American countries, Russia, Iran and China, UN Office at Geneva (Geneva) March 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.

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¹⁷²⁴ Conference on Disarmament hears statements by France, Canada, Chile on behalf of 10 Latin American countries, Russia, Iran and China, UN Office at Geneva (Geneva) March 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.

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¹⁷²⁵ Statement by ISROP Programme Research Officer in email correspondence. 9 May 2008. Past editions of the Space Security Index are available at <<http://www.spacesecurity.org/>>.

Ploughshares' April 2008 publication, "Transparency and Accountability – NPT Reporting 2002-2007."¹⁷²⁶ In 2000, as an accountability-enhancement measure, states party to the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) agreed to provide regular reports on the measures they had taken to meet the requirements of the treaty. This report examines the "frequency, format, and content of reporting to date and considers whether this experience offers guidance for the future elaboration and clarification of the Article VI reporting requirement."¹⁷²⁷

As of 1 June 2008, Canada had still not posted its Declaration to the HCOC for 2006 or 2007 on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.¹⁷²⁸ However, in correspondence with the G8 Research Group, a Foreign Affairs Officer affirmed that declarations had been filed.¹⁷²⁹

On a final note, a *Globe and Mail* article published in March 2008 revealed Canadian efforts to discourage French missile tests over the North Atlantic in 2006 and 2007. According to the article, which cited records gained using the Access to Information Act, "Ottawa has complained to the French twice in the past 16 months, raising objections to the tests and, in the first instance, even asking Paris to cancel them."¹⁷³⁰ The first test, on 9 November 2006, involved an M51 ballistic missile. The second occurred on 21 June 2007. According to a classified Department of Transport briefing note dated 11 June 2007, the second complaint was made "on the grounds of public safety, potentially high costs to airlines and the general additional uncertainty this imposes on air traffic."¹⁷³¹

Canada has thus received a score of +1 for its active support of the implementation of the Hague Code of Conduct by all signatories.

Analyst: Matthew Willis

France: +1

France has fully complied with its 2007 Heiligendamm commitment to implement the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation. As member of both the EU and the MTCR, as well as in the domestic political arena, France has sought to implement the requirements of the Code.

In preparation for the 2008 Chemical Weapons Convention, France expressed its wish for greater international cooperation towards defining effective policy frameworks capable of preventing and countering proliferation threats.¹⁷³² France reiterated its concern for the need to improve the effectiveness of verification systems world wide.¹⁷³³ To this end, possible solutions for the strengthening of verification measures were also discussed at a French CIAC (Convention pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques) seminar held in March 2008.¹⁷³⁴

¹⁷²⁶ Transparency and Accountability – NPT Reporting 2002-2007, Project Ploughshares (Waterloo, ON) April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.ploughshares.ca/libraries/Abolish/NPTreporting02-07.pdf>>

¹⁷²⁷ Transparency and Accountability – NPT Reporting 2002-2007, Project Ploughshares (Waterloo, ON) April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.ploughshares.ca/libraries/Abolish/NPTreporting02-07.pdf>>

¹⁷²⁸ Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC), Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) June 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arms/missile-hcoc-en.asp>>

¹⁷²⁹ Statement by Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade official in email correspondence. 6 May 2008.

¹⁷³⁰ Steven Chase, "Canada blasts France over missile tests," *theglobeandmail.com* (Toronto) March 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20080328.wmissile28/BNStory/National/?cid=al_gam_nletter_newsUp>

¹⁷³¹ Steven Chase, "Canada blasts France over missile tests," *theglobeandmail.com* (Toronto) March 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20080328.wmissile28/BNStory/National/?cid=al_gam_nletter_newsUp>

¹⁷³² France and the Chemical Weapons Convention, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament_1109/regulation-of-the-international-arms-trade_5613/france-and-the-chemical-weapons-convention_9113.html>

¹⁷³³ France and the Chemical Weapons Convention, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament_1109/regulation-of-the-international-arms-trade_5613/france-and-the-chemical-weapons-convention_9113.html>

¹⁷³⁴ Séminaire CIAC: Les nouveaux enjeux de la prolifération chimique, Délégation aux affaires stratégiques, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 26 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://www.defense.gouv.fr/das/actualites/evenements/seminaire_ciac_mars_2008>

The domestic policies of France conform to the terms of the HCOC. A 2007 Ministry of Defense Report to the French Parliament regarding defense equipments exports in 2006 attests both to government's transparency and to compliance with the European Code of Conduct.¹⁷³⁵ Furthermore, France has provided advance notice of ballistic missile and space-launch vehicle firings in accordance with and out of active support for HCOC voluntary provision.¹⁷³⁶

At the United Nations, France, along with China, Croatia, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, sponsored Resolution 1810. Adopted on 25 April 2008 by the Security Council, the Resolution reaffirmed that "the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their delivery means was a threat to international peace and security" and "extended for three years the mandate of the Committee created to monitor implementation of ... resolution 1540 (2004), which called on all States to establish domestic controls and adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation and use by non-State actors of weapons of mass destruction."¹⁷³⁷

In October 2007, French Minister for Foreign and European Affairs, Bernard Kouchner, voiced concern about ballistic missile proliferation in the context of France's position on missile defense.¹⁷³⁸

France has continued its support of the HCOC through its membership in the European Union and the Missile Technology Control Régime (MTCR). On 19 October 2007, the EU reiterated its support for the HCOC in a speech to the First Committee of the 62nd Session of the General Assembly.¹⁷³⁹ Furthermore, as a member of the MTCR, France attended the 22nd MTCR Plenary Meeting in November. In concert with other MTCR member countries, France reiterated its support for UNSCR 1540 and confirmed its commitment to exercise effective export controls "to prevent the transfer of any items, materials, goods and technology that could contribute to WMD ballistic missile programs of proliferation concern."¹⁷⁴⁰

On 18 September 2007, the Council of the European Union released a new set of guidelines for the export of dual-use technologies, including those technologies that may be employed in the construction of ballistic missiles.¹⁷⁴¹ The document was passed with the support of the French government and applies to the export of all dual-use technologies by French nationals. The guidelines refer specifically to the export of missiles, missile components and launching equipment; and they explicitly address those technologies that may be used in space exploration.¹⁷⁴² The document represents a revision of the EU's earlier rules on the export of dual-use technology that date from 2000.¹⁷⁴³

¹⁷³⁵ Report to the French Parliament regarding defense equipment exports in 2006, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://www.defense.gouv.fr/defense/content/download/99582/878044/file/Dossier%20de%20Presse%20en%20Anglais%20synthèse%20rapport%20au%20Parlement%202006%20V%20finale.pdf>>

¹⁷³⁶ Russia Halts Missile Launch Notices, Article by Wade Boese of the Arms Control Association (Washington) March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2008_03/RussiaHalts.asp>

¹⁷³⁷ Security Council extends '1540 Committee' for three years to halt proliferation of mass destruction weapons, encourages states to map out implementation plans, Security Council SC/9310, United Nations (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2008/sc9310.doc.htm>>

¹⁷³⁸ CFE Treaty : joint article by Mr Bernard Kouchner and his German counterpart Frank-Walter Steinmeier, released in the newspapers "Le Figaro" and "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/european-union_157/european-policies_2190/freedom-justice-and-security_2460/cfe-treaty-joint-article-by-mr-bernard-kouchner-and-his-german-counterpart-frank-walter-steinmeier-released-in-the-newspapers-figaro-and-frankfurter-allgemeine-zeitung-29.10.07_10189.html?var_recherche=ballistic>

¹⁷³⁹ EU Presidency Statement - United Nations 1st Committee: Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7424_en.htm>

¹⁷⁴⁰ 22nd MTCR Plenary Athens 2007 - Press Release, Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Athens) 14 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.mfa.gr/www.mfa.gr/Articles/el-GR/141107_F1537.htm>

¹⁷⁴¹ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/req_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁷⁴² ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/req_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁷⁴³ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/req_1183_07_en.pdf>

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Thus, France has received a score of +1 for its adherence to and support for the Hague Code of Conduct, including pre-notification of ballistic missile tests.

Analyst: Pascale Latulippe

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment on the Hague Code of Conduct. Germany has continued to express its support for the HCOC through the European Union. On 19 October 2007, the EU urged all non-signatories at the United Nations to sign the HCOC. The EU Representative to the UN referred to the HCOC as a fundamental step in addressing the problem of missile proliferation. Furthermore, the EU encouraged all signatories to remain strongly committed to the implementation of the HCOC.¹⁷⁴⁶ In partnership with the EU, Germany remains committed to providing assistance to other countries who aim to fulfill the obligations of the Code.¹⁷⁴⁷

On 18 September 2007, the Council of the European Union released a new set of guidelines for the export of dual-use technologies, including those technologies that may be employed in the construction of ballistic missiles.¹⁷⁴⁸ The document was passed with the support of the German government and applies to the export of all dual-use technologies by German nationals. The guidelines refer specifically to the export of missiles, missile components and launching equipment; and they explicitly address those technologies that may be used in space exploration.¹⁷⁴⁹ The document represents a revision of the EU’s earlier rules on the export of dual-use technology that date from 2000.¹⁷⁵⁰

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its recognition of the HCOC as an important component of the non-proliferation régime and its failure to implement provisions of the Code.

Analyst: Sophie Langlois

¹⁷⁴⁴ Steven Chase, “Canada blasts France over missile tests,” *theglobeandmail.com* (Toronto) March 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20080328.wmissile28/BNStory/National/?cid=al_gam_nletter_newsU>

¹⁷⁴⁵ Steven Chase, “Canada blasts France over missile tests,” *theglobeandmail.com* (Toronto) March 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20080328.wmissile28/BNStory/National/?cid=al_gam_nletter_newsU>

¹⁷⁴⁶ EU Presidency Statement - United Nations 1st Committee: Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7424_en.htm>

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¹⁷⁴⁹ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/reg_1183_07_en.pdf>

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Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on the Hague Code of Conduct. Although the government has taken no overt actions to address the issue of ballistic missile proliferation, it sponsored a UN resolution and participated in the creation of new EU measures, both in line with the aims of the HCOC.

On 18 September 2007, the Council of the European Union released a new set of guidelines for the export of dual-use technologies, including those technologies that may be employed in the construction of ballistic missiles.¹⁷⁵¹ The document was passed with the support of the Italian government and applies to the export of all dual use technologies by Italian nationals. The guidelines refer specifically to the export of missiles, missile components and launching equipment; and they explicitly address those technologies that may be used in space exploration.¹⁷⁵² The document represents a revision of the EU's earlier rules on the export of dual-use technology that date from 2000.¹⁷⁵³

Italy continued to be a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the 1540 Committee. At the MTCR's 7-9 November 2007 plenary session, members "expressed their determination" to implement UN Security Council resolutions "inter alia, 1718, 1737 and 1747," agreed on practical measures for doing so and "called on all States to take all necessary steps at a national level to fully and effectively implement the missile relevant provisions of these resolutions."¹⁷⁵⁴ The extent and nature of Italy's participation in the MTCR are not known. As a member of the WA, Italy partook in the drafting of the "Statement of Understanding on End-Use Controls for Dual-Use Items" at the 4-6 December 2008 plenary session.¹⁷⁵⁵

On 14 November 2007, Italy's representative at the UN Security Council "supported the [1540 Committee's] emphasis on outreach and assistance. He also encouraged that Committee to continue and expand its cooperation with relevant international agencies."¹⁷⁵⁶

Italy has continued commitment to the HCOC through its membership to the EU. The EU reiterated its support for the HCOC in a speech to the First Committee of the 62nd Session of the General Assembly on 19 October 2007.¹⁷⁵⁷

At the United Nations, Italy, along with China, Croatia, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, sponsored Resolution 1810. Adopted on 25 April 2008 by the Security Council, the Resolution reaffirmed that "the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their delivery means was a threat to international peace and security" and "extended for three years the mandate of the Committee created to monitor implementation of ... resolution 1540 (2004), which called on all States to

¹⁷⁵¹ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.

¹⁷⁵² ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.

¹⁷⁵³ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.

¹⁷⁵⁴ Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime, Missile Technology Control Regime (Athens) November 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.mtcr.info/english/press/athens.html>>

¹⁷⁵⁵ Statement of Understanding on Implementation of End-Use Controls for Dual-Use Items, Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Vienna) December 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.wassenaar.org/publicdocuments/index%20PD07.html>>

¹⁷⁵⁶ Universal co-operation in fight against terrorism, still major threat to peace, needed more than ever, Security Council told, Security Council SC/9170, United Nations (New York) November 2007. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2007/sc9170.doc.htm>>

¹⁷⁵⁷ EU Presidency Statement - United Nations 1st Committee: Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7424_en.htm>

establish domestic controls and adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation and use by non-State actors of weapons of mass destruction.”¹⁷⁵⁸

On 6 May 2008, a UN release noted that Italy’s Security Council representative, responding to the report of the chairman of the 1540 Committee, “welcomed the recent renewal of the 1540 Committee’s mandate for three more years and supported the emphasis to step up efforts to implement the resolution, particularly through outreach and lessons learned from the relevant committees and organizations.”¹⁷⁵⁹ He also observed that international co-operation was “essential in ensuring compliance with the resolution’s provisions, particularly on improving existing mechanisms to assist States in meeting their non-proliferation obligations.”¹⁷⁶⁰

It was not possible to verify whether the Italian government had made a declaration to the HCOC for 2007.

Thus, Italy has received a score of 0 for its limited advancement of the objectives of the Hague Code of Conduct.

Analyst: Matthew Willis

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment to implement the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation. Japan has demonstrated consistency and determination in the various steps it has taken to strengthen international non-proliferation efforts worldwide and in the Asian region in particular. Its national policies also satisfy the central components of the HCOC.

Since the Heiligendamm Summit, Japan met with both Iran¹⁷⁶¹ and Pakistan¹⁷⁶² to hold bilateral consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation issues. In these talks, Japan asked Pakistan to refrain from cooperating with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) in affairs of missile and missile-related technology.¹⁷⁶³ Japan urged Pakistan to sign and ratify both the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).¹⁷⁶⁴

Japan has frequently expressed its concern over DPRK missile capabilities¹⁷⁶⁵ and reiterated its appeal to the DPRK to comply with the provisions of the UNSCR 1718.¹⁷⁶⁶

In his speech to the First Committee of the 62nd session of the General Assembly on 8 October 2007, Plenipotentiary Head of Delegation for Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, H.E. Mr. Sumio Tarui,

¹⁷⁵⁸ Security Council extends ‘1540 Committee’ for three years to halt proliferation of mass destruction weapons, encourages states to map out implementation plans, Security Council SC/9310, United Nations (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9310.doc.htm>>

¹⁷⁵⁹ Security Council briefed by chairmen of committees established to combat terrorism; Told of enhanced cooperation, common strategy in past months, Security Council SC/9323, United Nations (New York) May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9323.doc.htm>>

¹⁷⁶⁰ Security Council briefed by chairmen of committees established to combat terrorism; Told of enhanced cooperation, common strategy in past months, Security Council SC/9323, United Nations (New York) May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9323.doc.htm>>

¹⁷⁶¹ The Seventh Japan-Iran Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/7/1174529_830.html>

¹⁷⁶² Statement by H.E. Mr. Sumio Tarui at the First Committee of the 62nd Session of the General Assembly, Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament (New York) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 29 December 2007. <<http://www.disarm.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/Statement/071008UNGA.htm>>

¹⁷⁶³ Japan-Pakistan Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 August 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/8/1174753_832.html> & Japan asks Pakistan to end missile cooperation with North Korea, Daily Times (Lahore) 26 July 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007. <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2007%5C07%5C26%5Cstory_26-7-2007_pg7_11>

¹⁷⁶⁴ Japan-Pakistan Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 August 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/8/1174753_832.html>

¹⁷⁶⁵ Talks Between Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura and US Defense Secretary Robert Gates, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm_press/2007/11/1108.html>

¹⁷⁶⁶ Statement by H.E. Mr. Sumio Tarui at the First Committee of the 62nd Session General Assembly, Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament (New York) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 29 December 2007. <<http://www.disarm.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/Statement/071008UNGA.htm>>

emphasized Japan's determination to be a driving force in international efforts of nuclear disarmament. Mr. Tarui announced that Japan would once again "submit a draft resolution that maps out concrete measures towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons."¹⁷⁶⁷ Furthermore, in direct response to concerns about the proliferation risks of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, Mr. Tarui voiced support for the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and their Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocols. He also urged all states to be vigilant in strengthening their export controls in compliance with the UNSCR 1540.¹⁷⁶⁸

In recognition of the need to strengthen non-proliferation systems in the Asian region, Japan has also endeavoured to increase the number of signatory states to the HCOC through Asian Export Control seminars.¹⁷⁶⁹ On 25 April 2008, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs held its Fifth Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-proliferation (ASTOP-V).¹⁷⁷⁰ At the meeting, Senior Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kimura communicated his government's concerns relating to North Korean missile and nuclear issues as well as Iranian nuclear issues. Among other matters discussed at ASTOP-V, participants were encouraged to exchange views on the importance of strengthening export control systems, and universalizing the IAEA Additional Protocol¹⁷⁷¹.

Japan observes all of the international rules prescribed for the responsible exporting of dual-use and other technologies.¹⁷⁷² In confirmation of its commitment to transparency and to promoting confidence building between states, Japan also voluntarily submits advance pre-launch notifications to the HCOC.¹⁷⁷³

According to the *Defense of Japan 2007*, an annual white paper, Japan has pledged to play a positive role in approach toward nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of other weapons of mass destruction and missiles as their means of delivery. In this regard, the Ministry of Defense dispatched its officials to an annual meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) in order to make MTCR regulations and rules effective.¹⁷⁷⁴ The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) held its 22 Plenary Meeting in Athens on 7 on 9 November 2007 to review its activities and further strengthen its efforts to prevent missile proliferation. Partners exchanged information and discussed trends in missile developments around the world and acknowledged the growing risk of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. In particular, they expressed concern over missile proliferation in Northeast Asia, South Asia and the Middle East and reaffirmed their determination to strengthen export controls, thereby discouraging missile programs and activities of proliferation concern.¹⁷⁷⁵

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its domestic adherence to the HCOC protocol, as well as in recognition of the distinctive and important role it has taken in championing non-proliferation efforts in the Asian region.

Analysts: Pascale Latulippe and Gleb Zhigailo

¹⁷⁶⁷ Statement by H.E. Mr. Sumio Tarui at the First Committee of the 62nd Session General Assembly, Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament (New York) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 29 December 2007. <<http://www.disarm.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/Statement/071008UNGA.htm>>

¹⁷⁶⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Sumio Tarui at the First Committee of the 62nd Session General Assembly, Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament (New York) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 29 December 2007. <<http://www.disarm.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/Statement/071008UNGA.htm>>

¹⁷⁶⁹ Disarmament Policy: Non-proliferation Regimes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) September 2005. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/policy/pamph0603/1-6.pdf>>

¹⁷⁷⁰ The Results of the Fifth Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-proliferation (ASTOP-V), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/5/1179532_1010.html>

¹⁷⁷¹ The Results of the Fifth Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-proliferation (ASTOP-V), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/5/1179532_1010.html>

¹⁷⁷² Measures for Defence of Japan: Efforts for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation, Ministry of Defence (Tokyo) June 2007. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.mod.go.jp/e/publ/w_paper/pdf/2007/39Part3_Chap3_Sec3.pdf>

¹⁷⁷³ Wade Boess, Russia Halts Missile Launch Notices, Arms Control Association (Washington D.C.) March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2008_03/RussiaHalts.asp>

¹⁷⁷⁴ Efforts for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation, Ministry of Defense (Tokyo) 2007. Date of Access: 2 June 2008. <http://www.mod.go.jp/e/publ/w_paper/pdf/2007/39Part3_Chap3_Sec3.pdf>

¹⁷⁷⁵ Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime, Missile Technology Control Regime (Athens) November 2007. Date of Access 4 May 2008. <<http://www.mtcr.info/english/press/athens.html>>

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment to implement the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation. Russia has managed to implement most of the components of the HCOC while also encouraging other countries to follow suit.

After the 2007 G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, Russia undertook significant steps to launch discussions on creating clear mechanisms for the collection of information about missile settings in the Near and Middle East.¹⁷⁷⁶ Joint and unbiased assessments of dangers and risks to European countries, and definitive means of responding to these threats were prominent subjects of discussion. Russia is prepared to provide the US and European countries with relevant information about its southern Gabalinskaja radar system in Azerbaijan. In the short run, it has also suggested building a radar station in Armavir.¹⁷⁷⁷

Russia suggested establishing a Russian-American analytical center in Moscow and an analogous center in one of the European countries. The Russian government insisted that the United States reconsider setting up an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system in Europe. Instead, Russia suggested placing such a system in outer space. Russia insisted that decisions to establish ABM systems should be taken only after careful consideration of real threats. Russia is ready for serious cooperation with all countries interested in an ABM system that would create the capacity for an adequate response to missile threats. However, Russian officials are adamant that an eventual ABM system should not cause damage to any existing agreements or jeopardize global stability.¹⁷⁷⁸

On 3 July 2007, Russia confirmed its intention to reduce strategic offensive armaments to the lowest possible levels and to explore new arrangements that would reflect the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.¹⁷⁷⁹

On 21 August 2007, the press service of the Russian Missile Forces of Strategic Destination announced that, in compliance with the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, Russia had scrapped nine decommissioned "Topol" launchers.¹⁷⁸⁰

On 29 August 2007, during bilateral consultations in Tokyo, representatives from the Russian and Japanese foreign ministries discussed arms reduction and non-proliferation.¹⁷⁸¹

On 25 October 2007, Russia and the United States addressed the UN General Assembly, calling upon all countries to join their Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate and Short-Range Missiles. Representatives of the two countries emphasized the global significance of the non-proliferation regime and expressed their willingness to cooperate with interested parties.¹⁷⁸²

On 23 November 2007, First Vice-Premier Sergey Ivanov held a meeting of the government committee for export control to discuss the implementation of the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) non-proliferation

¹⁷⁷⁶ An interview of Minister of foreign affairs Sergey Lavrov to Itogy magazine. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/31EC0BE66CC08F97C325739F0028CA78>

¹⁷⁷⁷ An interview of Minister of foreign affairs Sergey Lavrov to Itogy magazine. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/31EC0BE66CC08F97C325739F0028CA78>

¹⁷⁷⁸ An interview of Minister of foreign affairs Sergey Lavrov to Itogy magazine, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/31EC0BE66CC08F97C325739F0028CA78>

¹⁷⁷⁹ Russia and USA have proved their plans to elaborate new arrangements on a SNV treaty, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 3 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/world/foreign_russia/20070703/68267899.html>

¹⁷⁸⁰ Russia scraps nine written-off "Topol" launchers, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 21 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/weapons/20070821/72745142.html>

¹⁷⁸¹ Consultations on the issue of reduction of arms in Tokyo. RIA News Agency (Moscow), 30 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/weapons/20070830/75718184.html>

¹⁷⁸² Russia and USA called upon to joint their bilateral treaty on reduction of small and middle distance missiles, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/20071025/85501803.html>

program. Vice-Premier Ivanov asserted that non-proliferation of WMD and sister technologies was one of the priorities of Russian foreign policy. Non-proliferation of WMD remains an area where the long-term interests of most countries are consistent, according to the Vice-Premier. He also emphasized the importance of acting collectively in order to achieve common goals.¹⁷⁸³

On 5 December 2007, the UN General Assembly adopted a draft of the resolution on “measures for transparency and strengthening trust in space cooperation,” which was initiated and developed by Russia and China. In light of the transition towards a new technological level of armament developments, this initiative was designed to prevent the expansion of destabilizing types of armament in outer space. Approval of the project resolution by the General Assembly would be an important step towards strengthening the trust, transparency and predictability of countries’ military activities in outer space.¹⁷⁸⁴

Also at the United Nations, the Russian Federation, along with China, Croatia, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States, sponsored Resolution 1810. Adopted on 25 April 2008 by the Security Council, the Resolution reaffirmed that “the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their delivery means was a threat to international peace and security” and “extended for three years the mandate of the Committee created to monitor implementation of ... resolution 1540 (2004), which called on all States to establish domestic controls and adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation and use by non-State actors of weapons of mass destruction.”¹⁷⁸⁵

On 12 February 2008, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov reiterated Russia’s fundamental approach to disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other relevant issues in his speech at Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Minister Lavrov also stressed then Russian President Vladimir Putin’s suggestion to realize Soviet and American commitments on the global elimination of intermediate-range ballistic missile and short-range ballistic missile, and urged all countries to work in this direction.¹⁷⁸⁶

On 5-6 April 2008, former President Putin and US President George W. Bush held a series of consultations and signed the Sochi Declaration. The Declaration is intended to reflect common positions on non-proliferation policy, strengthening security, arms trade control, defense technologies development cooperation, mass destruction weapons proliferation prevention, and nuclear security provision.¹⁷⁸⁷

The two Presidents agreed to elaborate a legally binding agreement to replace the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, which expires in 2009. Within this declaration, Russia confirmed its intention to support and implement international norms on armament control by participating in the Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative, the Bratislava Nuclear Security Initiative, the Declaration on Nuclear Energy and Non-proliferation, and the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership.¹⁷⁸⁸

¹⁷⁸³ Governmental committee will discuss weapons of mass destruction non-proliferation program, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/weapons/20071123/89227049.html>

¹⁷⁸⁴ On the adoption of project of resolution on “Measures for transparency and strengthening trust in space cooperation” by UN General Assembly on its 62 session, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 10 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<[http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/67599e7fdc39a575c32573ae004d1f26/\\$FILE/11.12.2007.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/67599e7fdc39a575c32573ae004d1f26/$FILE/11.12.2007.doc)>

¹⁷⁸⁵ Security Council extends ‘1540 Committee’ for three years to halt proliferation of mass destruction weapons, encourages states to map out implementation plans, Security Council SC/9310, United Nations (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9310.doc.htm>>

¹⁷⁸⁶ Speech of Foreign Minister of Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov at Geneva Conference on Disarmament, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 13 February 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/89D91CD9EAE7BFB0C32573EE0046E01A>

¹⁷⁸⁷ Meeting of Russian President Vladimir Putin and USA President George Bush, 5-6 April 2008, Sochi, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<[http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/\\$FILE/07.04.2008.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/$FILE/07.04.2008.doc)>

¹⁷⁸⁸ Meeting of Russian President Vladimir Putin and USA President George Bush, 5-6 April 2008, Sochi. Ministry for Foreign Affairs Of Russian Federation (Moscow) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<[http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/\\$FILE/07.04.2008.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/$FILE/07.04.2008.doc)>

As part of the Sochi Declaration, Russia unveiled an initiative to create a global nuclear energy infrastructure. This initiative implies provision of effective access to the benefits of nuclear energy to those states not already possessing the capacity to develop nuclear energy. As a first step, Russia and Kazakhstan established the Uranium Beneficiation International Center, which is located inside the Russian Federation's.¹⁷⁸⁹

Thus Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its near complete implementation of the components of the Hague Code of Conduct.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaitsev

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its HCOC commitment. Since the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, the United Kingdom has demonstrated an active commitment to the implementation of the HCOC both domestically and internationally.

In March 2008, the Cabinet Office of the Prime Minister presented the National Security Strategy of the United Kingdom to the British Parliament with a number of provisions that were in line with HCOC commitments. The Strategy seeks to strengthen non-proliferation efforts by restricting access to fissile materials. Nevertheless, the document stipulates that the British government will “ensure implementation of relevant conventions”¹⁷⁹⁰ pertaining to the control regimes of proliferation sensitive materials, principally through the tightening of international export controls.

On 18 September 2007, the Council of the European Union released a new set of guidelines for the export of dual-use technologies, including those technologies that may be employed in the construction of ballistic missiles.¹⁷⁹¹ The document was passed with the support of the British government and applies to the export of all dual-use technologies by British nationals. The guidelines refer specifically to the export of missiles, missile components and launching equipment; and they explicitly address those technologies that may be used in space exploration.¹⁷⁹² The document represents a revision of the EU's earlier rules on the export of dual-use technology that date from 2000.¹⁷⁹³

On 25 June 2007 at a Carnegie Endowment speech in Washington D.C., British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett downplayed the centrality and importance of the HCOC in non-proliferation efforts. Secretary Beckett stated that to attain a world free of nuclear weapons, “verification...will need to place more emphasis on the warheads themselves than the current arrangement which focuses primarily on delivery systems.”¹⁷⁹⁴

However, the UK has continued its commitment to the HCOC through its membership in the EU and the MTCR. The EU reiterated its support for the HCOC through a speech to the First Committee of the 62nd

¹⁷⁸⁹ Meeting of Russian President Vladimir Putin and USA President George Bush, 5-6 April 2008, Sochi. Ministry for Foreign Affairs Of Russian Federation (Moscow) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.
<[http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/\\$FILE/07_04_2008.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/$FILE/07_04_2008.doc)>

¹⁷⁹⁰ National Security Strategy of the United Kingdom, Cabinet Office (London) March 2008, Date of Access: 3 May 2008.
<http://interactive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/documents/security/national_security_strategy.pdf>

¹⁷⁹¹ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.
<http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/reg_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁷⁹² ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.
<http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/reg_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁷⁹³ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.
<http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/reg_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁷⁹⁴ Address by Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett at the Carnegie Endowment, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 25 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.
<<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391647&a=KArticle&aid=1181134008127>>

Session of the General Assembly on 19 October 2007, and urged all non-signatories to sign the HCOC as a fundamental step towards combating ballistic missile proliferation.¹⁷⁹⁵

At the United Nations, the United Kingdom, along with China, Croatia, France, Italy, the Russian Federation, and the United States, sponsored Resolution 1810. Adopted on 25 April 2008 by the Security Council, the Resolution reaffirmed that “the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their delivery means was a threat to international peace and security” and “extended for three years the mandate of the Committee created to monitor implementation of ... resolution 1540 (2004), which called on all States to establish domestic controls and adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation and use by non-State actors of weapons of mass destruction.”¹⁷⁹⁶

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its support for the HCOC.

Analyst: Hugues Létourneau

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its HCOC commitment.

On 28 January 2008, H.R. 4986, the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008*, was signed into law by US President George W. Bush. H.R. 4986 contains several clauses on federal government funding for ballistic missile technology programs, including research and development; missile defense; information sharing and cooperative threat assessment practices with foreign states; and measures for non-proliferation. The Act calls on the US government to do its utmost to prevent Iran from acquiring ballistic missile technology. It also places restrictions on the US government in its attempts to create ballistic missile shields in Europe and Alaska. In particular, it requires the government to submit public reports to Congress on threat assessments, costs and the permission for and conditions imposed by foreign states on cooperation in the sphere of missile defense and ballistic missile technology.¹⁷⁹⁷

On 13 November 2007, the President signed into law Bill H.R.3222 (*Department of Defence Appropriations Act, 2008*), which includes several provisions on non-proliferation and on the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program. The Bill commits US\$428 048 000 to Cooperative Threat Reduction program activities, including the elimination of WMDs; the safe and secure transportation of weapons; appropriate storage of weapons; and the establishment of programs to prevent proliferation of weapons.¹⁷⁹⁸ This is an increase of US\$56 million, or 15%, over similar allocations in the 2006 appropriations bill.¹⁷⁹⁹

On 5-6 April 2008, US President George W. Bush and former Russian President Vladimir Putin held a series of consultations and signed the Sochi Declaration. The Declaration is intended to reflect common positions on non-proliferation policy, strengthening security, arms trade control, defense technologies development cooperation, mass destruction weapons proliferation prevention, and nuclear security provision.¹⁸⁰⁰

¹⁷⁹⁵ EU Presidency Statement - United Nations 1st Committee: Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7424_en.htm>

¹⁷⁹⁶ Security Council extends '1540 Committee' for three years to halt proliferation of mass destruction weapons, encourages states to map out implementation plans, Security Council SC/9310, United Nations (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2008/sc9310.doc.htm>>

¹⁷⁹⁷ H.R. 3986: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal 2008, GovTrack (Washington D.C.) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 2 June 2008. <<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h110-4986>>

¹⁷⁹⁸ H.R. 3222: Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008, GovTrack (Washington D.C.) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 13 December 2007. <<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h110-3222>>

¹⁷⁹⁹ H.R. 5631: Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007, GovTrack (Washington D.C.) 26 September 2006. Date of Access: 13 December 2007. <<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h109-5631>>

¹⁸⁰⁰ Meeting of Russian President Vladimir Putin and USA President George Bush, 5-6 April 2008, Sochi, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <[http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/\\$FILE/07.04.2008.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/$FILE/07.04.2008.doc)>

The two Presidents agreed to elaborate a legally binding agreement to replace the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, which expires in 2009. Within this declaration, the United States confirmed its intention to support and implement international norms on armament control by participating in the Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative, Bratislava Nuclear Security Initiative, Declaration on Nuclear Energy and Non-proliferation, Global Nuclear Energy Partnership.¹⁸⁰¹

At the United Nations, the United States, along with China, Croatia, France, Italy, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom, sponsored Resolution 1810. Adopted on 25 April 2008 by the Security Council, the Resolution reaffirmed that “the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their delivery means was a threat to international peace and security” and “extended for three years the mandate of the Committee created to monitor implementation of ... resolution 1540 (2004), which called on all States to establish domestic controls and adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation and use by non-State actors of weapons of mass destruction.”¹⁸⁰²

On 2 August 2007, President Bush signed into law Bill H.R. 1 (*Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007*), which includes a section on strengthening and expanding the activities of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).¹⁸⁰³ The Bill instructs the President of the United States to provide detailed plans of PSI activities and funding for a three-year period and to report these activities to Congress.¹⁸⁰⁴ H.R. 1 also requires the President to provide assistance to American allies and those states that cooperate with the United States under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.¹⁸⁰⁵

On 25 October 2007, the United States issued a joint statement with the Russian Federation on the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles at the UN General Assembly. In this statement, the US reaffirmed its support for the treaty and expressed its concern with the ongoing proliferation of ballistic missiles and missile production technologies. The US also called on all member states to join the anti-proliferation regime and to renounce intermediate range and shorter-range ballistic missiles.¹⁸⁰⁶

On 25 September 2007, H.R. 1400, the *Iran Counter-Proliferation Act of 2007*, passed the House of Representatives. It must now pass onto the Senate for readings and approval before it can be signed into law by the President. Among other provisions, H.R. 1400 calls on the US government to refrain from lifting sanctions and punitive measures imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran until it has been confirmed that “Iran has ceased its efforts to design, develop, manufacture, or acquire ballistic missiles and ballistic missile launch technology.”¹⁸⁰⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to promote the components of the HCOC internationally and for funding threat-reduction programs.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

¹⁸⁰¹ ¹⁸⁰¹ Meeting of Russian President Vladimir Putin and USA President George Bush, 5-6 April 2008, Sochi. Ministry for Foreign Affairs Of Russian Federation (Moscow) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <[http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/\\$FILE/07.04.2008.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/220f8ffa13189609c32574240048c5b0/$FILE/07.04.2008.doc)>

¹⁸⁰² Security Council extends '1540 Committee' for three years to halt proliferation of mass destruction weapons, encourages states to map out implementation plans, Security Council SC/9310, Department of Public Information (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2008/sc9310.doc.htm>>

¹⁸⁰³ H.R. 1: Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, GovTrack (Washington D.C.) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h110-1>>

¹⁸⁰⁴ H.R. 1: Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, GovTrack (Washington D.C.) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h110-1>>

¹⁸⁰⁵ H.R. 1: Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, GovTrack (Washington D.C.) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h110-1>>

¹⁸⁰⁶ Joint U.S.-Russian Statement on the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles at the 62nd Session of the UN General Assembly, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 December 2007. <<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/oct/94141.htm>>

¹⁸⁰⁷ H.R. 1400: Iran Counter-Proliferation Act of 2007, GovTrack (Washington D.C.) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 2 Jun 2008. <<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/billtext.xpd?bill=h110-1400>>

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Hague Code of Conduct. It has set out new guidelines relating to the export of ballistic missile technology and has explicitly reiterated its support for the implementation of the HCOC.

On 19 October 2007 at a UN First Committee Meeting (Disarmament and International Security), the European Union, represented by Portuguese Ambassador Pereira Gomes, reiterated its belief that the HCOC is the most “concrete” initiative in the fight against ballistic missile proliferation. Ambassador Pereira Gomes reasserted the importance of remaining “committed to implementing the HCOC.”¹⁸⁰⁸ The Ambassador urged all states to adhere to the HCOC and to implement it.¹⁸⁰⁹

On 18 September 2007, the Council of the European Union released a new set of guidelines for the export of dual-use technologies, including those technologies that may be employed in the construction of ballistic missiles.¹⁸¹⁰ The document was passed with the support of the national governments and applies to the export of all dual-use technologies by nationals and firms governed by EU law. The guidelines refer specifically to the export of missiles, missile components, and launching equipment; and they explicitly address those technologies that may be used in space exploration.¹⁸¹¹ The document represents a revision of the EU’s earlier rules on the export of dual-use technology that date from 2000.¹⁸¹²

On 8 April 2008, Slovene Representative at the Disarmament Commission Sanja Stiglic, speaking on behalf of the European Union, reiterated the importance of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. The representative emphasized the importance of implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1540, which “plays a crucial role in developing an effective mechanism of prevention and counter proliferation of WMD, their means of production and delivery,”¹⁸¹³ including ballistic missiles. This is in harmony with the overall goals of the HCOC, although the Code was not explicitly mentioned.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of the HCOC and its new export controls.

Analyst: Hugues Létourneau

¹⁸⁰⁸ Address by ambassador José Julio Pereira Gomes, Portugal on behalf of the European Union at the United Nations 62nd session, First Committee, European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007.
<http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7424_en.htm>

¹⁸⁰⁹ Address by ambassador José Julio Pereira Gomes, Portugal on behalf of the European Union at the United Nations 62nd session, First Committee, European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007.
<http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7424_en.htm>

¹⁸¹⁰ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.
<http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/reg_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁸¹¹ ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.
<http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/reg_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁸¹² ALLEGATO I: Elenco dei prodotti e delle tecnologie a duplice uso modificato, da ultimo, Ministero del Commercio Estero (Rome) 18 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.
<http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/reg_1183_07_en.pdf>

¹⁸¹³ Statement on behalf of the European Union by H.E. Ambassador Sanja Stiglic, Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations, Disarmament Commission, United Nations (New York), 8 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.
<http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Statements_in_International_Organisations/April/0408MZZ_UN_UNDC.html>

19. Regional Security: Darfur [295]

Commitment

“We reiterate our commitment to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and will undertake, in coordination with the African Union and the United Nations, to identify options for improving humanitarian access.”¹⁸¹⁴

G8 Statement on Sudan/Darfur

Assessment

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

Background

Although the region has been beset with problems since the 1980s, the current crisis in Darfur began in 2003 when the Sudan Liberation Army/Movement (SLA/M) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), two Darfuri rebel groups, launched a series of attacks on government military installations. The government responded by expanding and further arming the Arab militias commonly known as the Janjaweed and launching a campaign against non-Arab communities.¹⁸¹⁵ Still ongoing as of 2008, civilians continue to suffer as the Sudanese government and their Janjaweed proxies raze villages, abduct children, murder men and boys who are thought to be potential rebels, and engage in a campaign of mass rape. Since the outbreak of hostilities, the crisis in Darfur has resulted in well over 400,000 largely civilian deaths, the displacement of more than two million people, and the suffering of millions more.¹⁸¹⁶ Moreover, violence in Darfur has spread over the border to Chad and the Central African Republic.¹⁸¹⁷

The international community has taken certain steps to alleviate the violence. The African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) was established in February 2004 to monitor a ceasefire between the Sudanese government and the JEM and SLM.¹⁸¹⁸ Its mandate has grown to include providing security for humanitarian aid delivery and facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established in March 2005 to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudanese government and the SPLA/M.¹⁸¹⁹ The CPA, signed in January 2005, ended a twenty-one year civil war between the two sides

¹⁸¹⁴ G8 Statement on Sudan/Darfur, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 5 June 2008. Date of Access: <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendam/g8-2007-sudan.html>>

¹⁸¹⁵ Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur, Human Rights Watch, December 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://hrw.org/reports/2005/darfur1205/>>

¹⁸¹⁶ Annan welcomes extension of African Union mission in Darfur, UN News Service (New York) 21 September 2006.

Date of Access: 13 January 2007. <<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=19948&Cr=sudan&Cr1=>>

¹⁸¹⁷ Country profile: Chad, BBC News, 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1068700.stm>

¹⁸¹⁸ Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur, Human Rights Watch, December 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://hrw.org/reports/2005/darfur1205/>>

¹⁸¹⁹ Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur, Human Rights Watch, December 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://hrw.org/reports/2005/darfur1205/>>

that had caused an estimated 1.5 million deaths. Beyond the CPA, UNMIS is also mandated to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the return of refugees and IDPs.

On 10 March 2006, responding to widespread criticisms of ineffectiveness, the AU decided to support the transition of AMIS into a UN peacekeeping operation “at the earliest possible time.” UN Security Council Resolution 1769, passed on 31 July 2007, approved the creation of the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and authorized it to bring stability to the war-torn Darfur region of Sudan while peace talks on a final settlement continue.¹⁸²⁰ However, UNAMID will not likely be operational until 2008 and the civilians of the region remain in desperate need of assistance.¹⁸²¹

Darfur first appeared on the G8’s agenda at the 2004 Sea Island Summit. A joint statement with the African Union (AU) renewed the G8’s focus on Sudan at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.¹⁸²² The statement expressed a renewed commitment to see an end to the Darfur conflict and to support the work of AMIS and UNMIS. Darfur was left off the agenda at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, but made an appearance again in Heiligendamm.

Team Leader: Erin Fitzgerald

UN Security Council Resolution 1769

Country	Vote
Canada	N/A
France	In favour
Germany	N/A
Italy	In favour
Japan	N/A
Russia	In favour
United Kingdom	In favour
United States	In favour
European Union	N/A

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. The Government of Canada has offered significant amounts of money to aid missions in Darfur in addition to calling, both independently and through the United Nations, for a political solution and end to the crisis in Darfur.

On 2 August 2007, Canada announced that it would provide CAD48 million to facilitate the transition from AMIS to UNAMID.¹⁸²³ At the United Nations on 22 June 2007, Permanent Representative of Canada to the UN John McNee called for the government of Sudan to cooperate with the International Criminal Court and comply with the UN Security Council,¹⁸²⁴ while on 18 October 2007 he requested that all parties in Darfur return to peace negotiations.¹⁸²⁵

¹⁸²⁰ Darfur - UNAMID - Facts and Figures, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations (New York). Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unamid/facts.html>>

¹⁸²¹ Darfur's New Security Reality, International Crisis Group (Brussels) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.icissgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=51808&l=1>>

¹⁸²² Statement by the G8 and AU: Sudan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/sudan.pdf>>

¹⁸²³ Canada Welcomes Establishment of Hybrid AU-UN Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur and Contributes Additional \$48 Million, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 2 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385345&Language=E&docnumber=105>

¹⁸²⁴ CANZ statement to the Security Council on protection of civilians in armed conflict, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations (New York) 22 June 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/canada_un/new_york/whats_new/default-en.asp?id=9897>

¹⁸²⁵ Statement by Ambassador McNee to the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations (New York) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/canada_un/new_york/whats_new/default-en.asp?id=11133&content_type=2>

On an official visit to Sudan 25-28 March 2008, then Canadian Foreign Minister Maxime Bernier announced that Canada would provide over CAD275 million in aid to Sudan in 2008-09 in three areas: CAD155 million for security, CAD20 million for diplomacy, and CAD100 million for aid.¹⁸²⁶ Of the CAD155 million for security, CAD71 million was dedicated to the UNAMID peacekeeping mission. This made Canada the second largest voluntary financial supporter of UNAMID.¹⁸²⁷ On the same trip, former Minister Bernier announced that the bilateral relationship between Sudan and Canada depends upon the Sudanese government taking steps to protect human rights within Darfur, and improving other related aspects of the situation.¹⁸²⁸

Since the start of 2008, Canada has announced two other major financial contributions to improve the situation in Darfur. On 12 March 2008, Canada pledged to provide CAD6 million through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to humanitarian agencies that are working in Darfur and Eastern Chad.¹⁸²⁹ Similarly, on 16 April 2008 it was announced that Canada will contribute CAD10 million over three years through the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to projects aimed at helping peacekeeping in Africa.¹⁸³⁰ CAD7.9 million of the aforementioned funds will be used to strengthen the civilian police component of African nations' contributions to UN and AU missions, which includes training for African police officers who are deploying to UNAMID.¹⁸³¹

On 6 March 2008, Canada, together with the United States, successfully launched the Friends of UNAMID grouping within the framework of the United Nations. The group is expected to help train and deployment members of the UNAMID force.¹⁸³²

In a speech to African Heads of Mission in Ottawa on 16 April 2008, former Foreign Minister Bernier conveyed Canada's concerns about the human rights situation in Darfur. He "called upon them to do their utmost to bring peace to Darfur and to end attacks against civilians."¹⁸³³ Similarly, on 24 April 2008, the former Minister expressed concern over the situation in Darfur and specifically stressed the need for humanitarian workers to have "free and secure access."¹⁸³⁴

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding of humanitarian assistance in Darfur and its active support of international cooperation to end the conflict.

¹⁸²⁶ Minister Bernier Announces Major Canadian Engagement for Peace in Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 26 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385984&docnumber=64&language=E>

¹⁸²⁷ Minister Bernier Announces Major Canadian Engagement for Peace in Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 26 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385984&docnumber=64&language=E>

¹⁸²⁸ Minister Bernier Concludes Successful Visit to Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386005&docnumber=68&language=E>

¹⁸²⁹ Canada Announces Additional Funding for Humanitarian Initiatives in Sudan and Chad, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 12 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/F5F416AD3EB4E5A38525740A006A4F8C>>

¹⁸³⁰ Canada Announces Important Contributions to Strengthen Peacekeeping in Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386082&docnumber=90&language=E>

¹⁸³¹ Canada Announces Important Contributions to Strengthen Peacekeeping in Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386082&docnumber=90&language=E>

¹⁸³² April 2008: Sudan/Darfur, Security Council Report (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.giKWLeMTIsG/b.3967539/>>

¹⁸³³ Notes for an Address by the Honourable Maxime Bernier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a Meeting of the African Heads of Mission, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/Minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386098&language=E&docnumber=2008/8>

¹⁸³⁴ Canada Expresses Concern Over the Situation in Darfur, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=386115&docnumber=97&language=E>

Analyst: Andrew Wright

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. On 25 June 2007, France headed a ministerial meeting of the Enlarged International Contact Group Meeting on Darfur. The meeting included France's Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Bernard Kouchner, and the State Secretary of Human Rights, Rama Yade.¹⁸³⁵

France is the main contributor of troops and supplies to the European Union Force Chad/CAR (EUFOR TCHAD/RCA) whose mandate is "to take all necessary measures, within its capabilities and its area of operation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic" to protect civilians, facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid, and ensure the safety of UN personnel, all of which have been put at risk by the conflict in Darfur.¹⁸³⁶

In addition, on 14 March 2008, a French envoy attended the signing of an agreement between Chad and Sudan to promote stability and cooperation between the two countries.¹⁸³⁷ On 18 March 2008, Minister Kouchner organized a meeting between the leader of the SLA, Abdouwahid El Nour, UN negotiators and representatives of all UN Security Council members.¹⁸³⁸ Minister Kouchner declared it successful in opening a dialogue between Mr. El Nour and the representatives of the UN that would permit a political solution to the crisis in Darfur.

On 6 March 2008, France joined the Friends of UNAMID grouping within the framework of the United Nations. The group is expected to help train and deployment members of the UNAMID force.¹⁸³⁹

On 31 March 2008, in an official statement, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs publicly criticized the Sudanese government for not cooperating with the International Criminal Court investigation into violations of human rights throughout the conflict. France threatened action against the Sudanese government if the government continued to fail to cooperate.¹⁸⁴⁰

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding of the EUFOR mission in Chad and CAR and its public support for an end to the conflict in Darfur.

Analyst: James Aufricht

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. In July 2007, Germany pledged €25 million to AMIS.¹⁸⁴¹ In addition to this contribution, German Foreign

¹⁸³⁵ Paris Brings Together the Parties to the Darfur Crisis, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 25 June 2007. Date of Access: 31 November 2007. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest_news_97/paris_brings_together_the_56729.html>

¹⁸³⁶ Security Council Resolution 1778, United Nations (New York) 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <[http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1778\(2007\)/page_3](http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1778(2007)/page_3)>

¹⁸³⁷ Signing of a new Agreement between Chad and Sudan, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/sudan_248/events_5308/signing-of-new-agreement-between-chad-and-sudan-14.03.08_10946.html>

¹⁸³⁸ Soudan-Darfour: Recherche d'une Solution Politique à la Crise de Darfour, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/soudan_381/crise-du-darfour_4031/rencontre-entre-chef-du-mouvement-liberation-du-soudan-plusieurs-acteurs-communaute-internationale-18.03.08_60966.html>

¹⁸³⁹ April 2008: Sudan/Darfur, Security Council Report (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLLeMTIsG/b.3967539/>>

¹⁸⁴⁰ Déclarations officielle de politique étrangère, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.asp?liste=20080331.html>>

¹⁸⁴¹ The Darfur Conflict - How the Federal Government is Helping, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 August 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/SudanDarfur.html>>

Minister Frank Walter Steinmeier announced in August 2007 that Germany would provide financial support to the UN logistics in Darfur by contributing US\$32 million towards UNAMID.¹⁸⁴²

Germany has also sponsored the work of NGOs and UN bodies working within Darfur with funds provided by the Federal Foreign Office and the Ministry for Economic Cooperation. In March 2008, Germany provided €50 000 to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The allocation was directed towards emergency humanitarian assistance, as well as the protection of internally displaced persons in Darfur.¹⁸⁴³ Germany provided the same amount in April 2008 to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which strengthens humanitarian coordination in Darfur. In the same month, Germany contributed €350 000 to Medicins Sans Frontiers, which provides medical help to the population at risk in Abiyei.¹⁸⁴⁴

Germany began contributing to the International Peacekeeping Training Center project in Accra, Ghana, which opened in early 2008.¹⁸⁴⁵ This project is aimed at training 300 officers for UNAMID and strengthening African ownership of the mission.¹⁸⁴⁶ Since the beginning of 2008, Germany has sponsored two police courses, training officers from Ghana, Senegal, Bangladesh, Zambia and Fiji.¹⁸⁴⁷ Officers undergoing this training become equipped in community policing in order to support the military component of the UNAMID mission.¹⁸⁴⁸ As of late May 2008, Germany's contribution amounts to approximately €1 million.¹⁸⁴⁹

More recently, in May 2008, the German government began to advise Rwanda on how best to contribute to the Darfur peace mission. Germany commended Rwanda for its efforts to stabilize the conflict in Darfur and discussed methods for improving UNAMID with the African nation.¹⁸⁵⁰

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nike Adebowale

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

According to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a sum of €5 million was earmarked for humanitarian assistance for Darfur in 2007. The actual amount of money contributed was not made clear. In addition, three additional Italian officers were scheduled to be deployed in support of AMIS operations.¹⁸⁵¹

¹⁸⁴² Germany to Provide 32 Mln Dollars for Hybrid UN Force in Darfur: FM, Relief Web (Abuja) 2 August 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SODA-75Q3AJ?OpenDocument&query=germany%20darfur>>

¹⁸⁴³ German Emergency Aid in Sudan, Germany Embassy Khartoum (Khartoum). Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://www.khartum.diplo.de/Vertretung/khartum/en/03/Nothilfe_Unterbereich.htm>

¹⁸⁴⁴ German Emergency Aid in Sudan, Germany Embassy Khartoum (Khartoum). Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://www.khartum.diplo.de/Vertretung/khartum/en/03/Nothilfe_Unterbereich.htm>

¹⁸⁴⁵ Deutschland Nachrichten: Politik, German Embassy (Washington D.C.) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://www.germany.info/relaunch/info/publications/d_nachrichten/2008/080505/pol4.html>

¹⁸⁴⁶ Germany Supports Security in Darfur, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/080428-unamid.navCtx=23336.html>>

¹⁸⁴⁷ Germany Supports Security in Darfur, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/080428-unamid.navCtx=23336.html>>

¹⁸⁴⁸ Wir Müssen Vertrauen Gewinnen, Auswärtiges Amt. (Berlin) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/080428-unamid-interview.html>>

¹⁸⁴⁹ Germany Supports Security in Darfur, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/080428-unamid.navCtx=23336.html>>

¹⁸⁵⁰ Rwanda: Germany Consults Country on Darfur, All Africa 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008 <<http://allafrica.com/stories/200805010141.html>>

¹⁸⁵¹ Peace Processes and Security – Darfur, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2007. Date of Access: 11 March 2008. <http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Aree_Geografiche/Africa/Processi_di_pacesicurezza.htm#Darfur>

On 8 February 2008, during a UN Security Council meeting, the Italian Representative Aldo Mantovani confirmed Italy's support for the swift deployment of UNAMID to Darfur to improve the humanitarian situation there as well as for participation of non-African countries in the mission.¹⁸⁵² He acknowledged the importance of regional actors and the necessity of dialogue between Chad and Sudan. He also called on the Government of Sudan to comply with the International Criminal Court's arrest warrants and hoped that the ICC could implement some measures to punish Sudan's negligence.¹⁸⁵³

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its negligible financial contribution and its vocal diplomatic support for an end to the crisis in Darfur.

Analyst: Olga Tonkonojenkova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. The Government of Japan has offered monetary and material assistance to various humanitarian organizations in Darfur in addition to engaging in discussions with the UN and other groups in order to improve the humanitarian situation.

On 6 November 2007, the Government of Japan offered assistance in kind for 10 000 people (10 000 blankets, 10 000 sleeping mats, 10 000 water containers and 4000 plastic sheets) through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).¹⁸⁵⁴ Japan has been active on the issue of Darfur at the United Nations as well. On 8 December 2007, the Japanese Representative expressed his country's support and pledged further assistance for UNAMID.¹⁸⁵⁵ Similarly, on 19 November 2007, Japan expressed support and provided helpful suggestions for the establishment and functioning of UNAMID.¹⁸⁵⁶

On 9 January 2008, Japan emphasized the importance of continuing to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which was also recognized as a contribution to a solution to the conflict in Darfur.¹⁸⁵⁷ Later that month, on 29 January 2008, the Government of Japan announced that its embassy in Khartoum would be financially supporting and hosting a series of consultations with the people of Darfur.¹⁸⁵⁸ It was hoped that at these consultations the various disputing parties in Darfur would find common ground and thus advance the peace process and on the restoration of "human security" in Darfur.¹⁸⁵⁹

Japan has been active internationally in promoting a solution to the Darfur conflict. At the 17th Japan-European Union (EU) Summit on 23 April 2008, Japan and the EU presented a joint statement that committed Japan and the EU to working together to enhance peacekeeping abilities in Africa and supporting the EU and UN missions in the Central African Republic and Chad, all of which contribute to

¹⁸⁵² African Union-United Nations Hybrid Force in Darfur Severely Under-Resourced to Protect Civilians, Peacekeeping Chief Warns Security Council, Security Council Department of Public Information (New York) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9243.doc.htm>>

¹⁸⁵³ African Union-United Nations Hybrid Force in Darfur Severely Under-Resourced to Protect Civilians, Peacekeeping Chief Warns Security Council, Security Council Department of Public Information (New York) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9243.doc.htm>>

¹⁸⁵⁴ Assistance in Kind for the Afflicted in Sudan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/11/1176150_838.html>

¹⁸⁵⁵ Address by H.E. Mr. Yukio Takasu, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Japan On the Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2007/un0710-2.html>>

¹⁸⁵⁶ Statement by Mr. Ken Mukai, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Japan on agenda item 161: Financing of the African Union – United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2007 to 20 June 2008, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 19 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2007/un0711-4.html>>

¹⁸⁵⁷ Statement by Press Secretary/Director-General for Press and Public Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the Implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in Sudan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 9 January 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/1/1177107_924.html>

¹⁸⁵⁸ Japan assists series of consultations among Darfurians, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/sudan/assist0801.html>>

¹⁸⁵⁹ Japan assists series of consultations among Darfurians, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/sudan/assist0801.html>>

security in Darfur.¹⁸⁶⁰ On 1 May 2008, it was announced that Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Itsunori Onodera would be traveling to Darfur and Khartoum.¹⁸⁶¹ It was the first visit of a senior Japanese government official to Darfur, where Onodera was to visit an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp, observe the UNAMID mission in action, and hold talks with key government officials on the possibility of finding a solution to the conflict in Darfur.¹⁸⁶²

On 5 March 2008, the Government of Japan reached an agreement with Human Security Initiative Organization, a local NGO, to provide 2000 sets of school supplies for children and blankets for 2000 women and children in the Kalma Camp in Southern Darfur, worth US\$83 130.¹⁸⁶³ As well, Japan has contributed to a number of humanitarian projects in Darfur and Sudan, such as US\$5 million to the World Food Program for IDPs and US\$3.5 million to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to support the return and reintegration of displaced peoples in Darfur.¹⁸⁶⁴

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its monetary and material support of humanitarian assistance in Darfur and for its support of international cooperation to end the conflict.

Analysts: Andrew Wright and Arina Shadrikova

Russia: 0

Russia has partly complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. Notwithstanding the fact that Russia has not provided humanitarian assistance to people of Darfur, it has cooperated with representatives of the UN, the African Union and other stakeholders in identifying options for improving humanitarian access. Russia has recognized the strained situation in the region and emphasized the role of the international community in overcoming the crisis.

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Alexander Yakovenko represented Russia at the meeting of the Enlarged International Contact Group Meeting on Darfur on 25 June 2007. At the meeting much attention was paid to the mobilization of the international community in cooperation with the Sudanese government to improve the extremely troubled humanitarian situation in Darfur, and to increase food, medical and other types of assistance to the civilian population. All participants of the Enlarged Contact Group supported the plan, outlined by Special Representatives of the UN General Secretary and the Presiding Commission of the African Union, for further negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the Darfuri opposition. Russia shared the anxiety of the international community concerning the conflict and humanitarian crises in Darfur and considers the Paris meeting to be an important step towards promoting multilateral participation in the resolution of the crisis under the auspices of the UN and the African Union.¹⁸⁶⁵

On 29 May 2008, an official from the European Union, Philippe de Cussac, announced that Russia plans to provide four MI-8 MT utility helicopters, equipment and up to 120 personnel for the EU mission to protect refugees from Sudan's Darfur region.¹⁸⁶⁶

¹⁸⁶⁰ 17th Japan-EU Summit Tokyo, 23 April 2008 Joint Press Statement, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/summit/joint0804.html>

¹⁸⁶¹ Dispatch of Senior Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Sudan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/5/1179664_1010.html>

¹⁸⁶² Dispatch of Senior Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Sudan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/5/1179664_1010.html>

¹⁸⁶³ Japan extends another batch of humanitarian assistance in Southern Darfur through local NGOs, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 5 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/sudan/assist0803.html>>

¹⁸⁶⁴ Japan's Assistance to Sudan since 2005 (\$269.84 million in total), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/region/africa/sudan.pdf>>

¹⁸⁶⁵ About the meeting of expanded contact group for Darfur problem in Darfur. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/6784D55F84F4FFA7C32573060026D7A4>

¹⁸⁶⁶ Spain approves contingent for EU's Darfur mission; Russia commits helicopters and troops. International Herald Tribune (Paris) 29 May 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2008/05/29/europe/EU-Darfur.php>>

Russia considers progress in discussions on an agreement between Sudan and the UN concerning peace keeping in Darfur to be a positive factor. It hopes that this cooperation will contribute not only to supporting security and positive political process in this region of Sudan, but also to overcoming the dire humanitarian consequences of the conflict.¹⁸⁶⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of direct humanitarian assistance to the people of Darfur and its cooperation with various stakeholders to improve humanitarian access.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaitsev

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. Over the past three years, it has provided more than GBP275 million towards the refugee crises in Sudan, GBP 75 million of which was earmarked for African peacekeepers in Darfur.¹⁸⁶⁸ The Department for International Development (DFID) is also developing a Country Assistance Plan for Sudan for the period of 2008-2013.¹⁸⁶⁹

On 1 January 2008, the UK reiterated its continued support of UNAMID and threatened sanctions against any party that obstructs the deployment and operation of the hybrid force. In a joint statement on 27 February 2008, the Foreign Secretary, David Miliband, and the Secretary of State for International Development, Douglas Alexander, emphasized the need for the opposing governments of Chad and Sudan to revoke support for each other's rebel factions and called for all governments to respect their pledges in order to end the ongoing violence in Darfur.¹⁸⁷⁰

The UK continued to use its position in the UN Security Council to induce progress on the issue of Darfur. In mid-January 2008, the UK hosted a brainstorming meeting with the Secretariat and some UNSC member states with regards to improving the helicopter capacity of the hybrid force.¹⁸⁷¹ It was commended for its efforts during a UNSC meeting on 8 February 2008.¹⁸⁷² Along with the US, it has advocated tougher language in the Secretariat's resolutions and statements in order to increase the pressure on Khartoum.¹⁸⁷³ The UK became a part of the "Friends of UNAMID" group that was launched on 6 March 2008 to help UNAMID troop contributors with training and equipment.¹⁸⁷⁴

The British government has also announced plans to contribute more funds for Darfur. Up to GBP2 million will be given to the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation (DDDC), which strives to engage all ethnic groups and parties in peace talks. On 20 March 2008, the UK announced a GBP40 million donation to the UN Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan.¹⁸⁷⁵

¹⁸⁶⁷ Moscow considers agreement between Sudan and UN to be a positive factor, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 18 June 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.rian.ru/world/africa/20070618/67397208.html>>

¹⁸⁶⁸ PM Pledges to Work "Tirelessly" on Darfur, 10 Downing Street (London) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 24 December 2007. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/joint-statement-darfur08.asp>>

¹⁸⁶⁹ Country Profile: Sudan, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 2 January 2007. Date of Access: 24 December 2007.

<<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749>>

¹⁸⁷⁰ Joint Statement by the Secretary of State for International Development and Foreign Secretary Condemning the Violence in West Darfur (London) 27 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/joint-statement-darfur08.asp>>

¹⁸⁷¹ Sudan/Darfur, United Nations Security Council (New York) February 2008. Date Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.qIKWLeMTIsG/b.3831927/>>

¹⁸⁷² African Union-United Nations Hybrid Force in Darfur Severely Under-Resourced to Protect Civilians, Peacekeeping Chief Warns Security Council, Security Council Department of Public Information (New York) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9243.doc.htm>>

¹⁸⁷³ Sudan/Darfur, United Nations Security Council (New York) February 2008. Date Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.qIKWLeMTIsG/b.3831927/>>

¹⁸⁷⁴ Sudan/Darfur, United Nations Security Council (New York) April 2008. Date Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.qIKWLeMTIsG/b.3967539/>>

¹⁸⁷⁵ Darfur Briefing, Waging Peace (London) 24 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.wagingpeace.info/?q=node/245>>

Subsequently, on 13 April 2008, Prime Minister Gordon Brown offered an official invitation to Sudanese government officials and Darfur rebel groups to attend a London summit to resolve the crisis.

The United Kingdom has also made an effort to discuss the issue of Darfur with other involved parties. While on a six-day visit to China, Minister Miliband broached the issue, while PM Brown discussed it with the Sudanese government, the US President and the UN Secretary General.¹⁸⁷⁶

The UK continues to be actively engaged in the support of the UNAMID operation and maintains diplomatic pressure on involved parties. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Olga Tonkonojenkova

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. It has consistently issued statements on the need to bring an end to the conflict. On 19 September 2007, President Bush spoke at the General Assembly, stating, “[i]f the Sudanese government does not approve the peacekeeping force quickly, the UN must act.”¹⁸⁷⁷ A week later, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said that if the Sudanese government “continues waging war against its own citizens, challenging the African Union, undermining the peacekeeping force, and threatening the international community, then the regime in Khartoum will be held responsible, and it alone will bear the consequences of its actions.”¹⁸⁷⁸

The United States also took financial action. The United States budget for the 2008 fiscal year states “the United States continues to be the world’s leader in providing food, shelter, water, sanitation, and other assistance to the people of Sudan.”¹⁸⁷⁹ On 1 November 2007, President George W. Bush declared a continuation of the national emergency with respect to Sudan.¹⁸⁸⁰ Moreover, on 19 February 2008, while on a state visit to Rwanda, President Bush pledged US\$100 million for training and equipment for Rwandan UNAMID peacekeepers.¹⁸⁸¹ This funding is in addition to the US\$600 million that the United States has spent in support of peacekeeping in Darfur thus far.

On 6 March 2008, the United States, together with Canada, successfully launched the Friends of UNAMID grouping within the framework of the United Nations. The group is expected to help train and deployment members of the UNAMID force.¹⁸⁸²

In April 2008, American diplomats began talks with Sudanese government officials, offering political incentives for Sudan’s cooperation with UNAMID. This is similar to talks undertaken in August 2007, when Jendayi Frazer, the State Department’s top Africa official, met with the Sudanese government. In the latest round of talks, Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte traveled to Sudan to make what was seen as a final attempt to get Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir to agree to a United Nations peacekeeping force. The United States offered to remove Sudan from the list of “state supporters of terrorism” if Sudan were to allow Thai and Nepalese peacekeepers into the country. The United States also offered faster visa

¹⁸⁷⁶ Darfur Briefing, Waging Peace (London) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.wagingpeace.info/?q=node/255>>

¹⁸⁷⁷ Helene Cooper, U.S. Sends (Another) Warning on Darfur, New York Times (New York) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/04/11/washington/11darfur.html>>

¹⁸⁷⁸ Helene Cooper, U.S. Sends (Another) Warning on Darfur, New York Times (New York) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/04/11/washington/11darfur.html>>

¹⁸⁷⁹ Department of State and Other International Programs, Office of Management and Budget (Washington). Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2008/state.html>>

¹⁸⁸⁰ Notice: Continuation of National Emergency with Respect to Sudan, The White House (Washington) 1 November 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2007. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/11/20071101-7.html>>

¹⁸⁸¹ Bush honors Rwanda genocide victims, Associated Press (Washington D.C.) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23230719/>>

¹⁸⁸² April 2008: Sudan/Darfur, Security Council Report (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.glKWLeMTisG/b.3967539/>>

authorization for aid workers, while Sudan pushed for US support in Sudan's WTO membership bid and for the end to economic sanctions.¹⁸⁸³

On 18 April 2008, in a speech at the Holocaust Memorial Museum, President Bush threatened to tighten economic sanctions against Sudan, push all countries in the UN Security Council to adopt universal sanctions and to target the sanctions against the leaders of the Sudanese government, unless the government of Sudan respected the agreements it had made and halted its campaign of violence against Darfuri civilians. He also threatened to ban twenty-nine companies from doing business in the United States because of their involvement in Sudan.¹⁸⁸⁴

On 2 May 2008, the United States transferred three former Guantanamo Bay prisoners back to Sudan.¹⁸⁸⁵ It was not stated whether or not this was a compromise with the government of Sudan.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive action on the humanitarian crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan.

Analyst: James Aufrecht

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on Darfur as made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. At the beginning of 2008, the European Union had a brief setback when the European Union Peacekeeping Force in Chad/CAR (EUFOR TCHAD/RCA), mandated to protect these Darfur refugee swamped areas, halted its deployment.¹⁸⁸⁶ This operation began again in February 2008.¹⁸⁸⁷ EUFOR will now continue to provide humanitarian assistance and security to the thousands of Darfur refugees internally displaced along the border of Sudan and in Chad.¹⁸⁸⁸

On 6 March 2008, the European Union joined the Friends of UNAMID grouping within the United Nations. The group is expected to help train and deployment members of the UNAMID force.¹⁸⁸⁹

As of April 2008, the EUFOR had 1770 troops stationed on the ground in Chad and the Central African Republic to protect Darfur refugees.¹⁸⁹⁰ The European Union plans to have a 3700-strong force operational by the end of June 2008.¹⁸⁹¹ This contribution to regional security in Darfur has been successful in preventing violent clashes in areas where EUFOR is stationed.¹⁸⁹²

In May 2008, Louis Michel, the European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, attended the Sudan Consortium Conference in Oslo and expressed his concern for the humanitarian crisis in Darfur. Commissioner Michel highlighted the need for progress to be made in the effective and timely deployment

¹⁸⁸³ Incentive in Sudan talks: Normalized ties with the US, New York Times (New York) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/17/world/africa/17diplo.html?_r=2&oref=slogin&oref=slogin>

¹⁸⁸⁴ President Bush Visits the Holocaust Memorial Museum, The White House (Washington D.C.) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/04/20070418.html>>

¹⁸⁸⁵ Detainee Transfer Announced. US Department of Defense (Washington D.C.) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2008. <<http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=11893>>

¹⁸⁸⁶ Nico Colombant, EUFOR Resumes Challenging Deployment Along Sudan's Border, Voice of America (Washington D.C.) 13 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2008-02/2008-02-13-voa35.cfm>>

¹⁸⁸⁷ Nico Colombant, EUFOR Resumes Challenging Deployment Along Sudan's Border, Voice of America (Washington D.C.) 13 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2008-02/2008-02-13-voa35.cfm>>

¹⁸⁸⁸ Nico Colombant, EUFOR Resumes Challenging Deployment Along Sudan's Border, Voice of America (Washington D.C.) 13 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2008-02/2008-02-13-voa35.cfm>>

¹⁸⁸⁹ April 2008: Sudan/Darfur, Security Council Report (New York) April 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.giKWLeMTIsG/b.3967539/>>

¹⁸⁹⁰ EU Mission in Chad Going Smoothly: Commander, Relief Web (New York) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SHES-7DSM5N?OpenDocument&query=darfur>>

¹⁸⁹¹ EU Mission in Chad Going Smoothly: Commander, Relief Web (New York) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SHES-7DSM5N?OpenDocument&query=darfur>>

¹⁸⁹² EU Mission in Chad Going Smoothly: Commander, Relief Web (New York) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SHES-7DSM5N?OpenDocument&query=darfur>>

of UNAMID. At the Conference he called on all parties to genuinely participate in the Darfur peace process.¹⁸⁹³ The Commissioner also called for increased security and access to Darfur for humanitarian organizations providing relief to the Darfur population.¹⁸⁹⁴

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its diplomatic actions and its funding of the EUFOR mission to Chad and the CAR.

Analyst: Nike Adebawale

¹⁸⁹³ European Commission Reaffirms the Support to the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Pledges €300 M for Development of the Sudan, Relief Web (New York) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.
<<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/EDIS-7EDPCH?OpenDocument&query=darfur>>

¹⁸⁹⁴ European Commission Reaffirms the Support to the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Pledges €300 M for Development of the Sudan, Relief Web (New York) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.
<<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/EDIS-7EDPCH?OpenDocument&query=darfur>>

20. Counter-Terrorism: Transport Security [314]

Commitment

“Furthermore, we aim to improve passenger screening programs and techniques, port facility security audits, security management systems and transportation security clearance programs.”¹⁸⁹⁵
G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization

Assessment

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

Background

The September 11 attacks on the United States brought transport security into sharp focus, and it has since been a recurrent item on the G8 agenda. The 2003 Evian Summit included a G8 Action Plan to counteract the threat posed to civilian aviation by Man Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS), or shoulder-fired missiles.¹⁸⁹⁶ At Sea Island in 2004, the US introduced the Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiative (SAFTI) to consolidate and harmonize G8 efforts to make civilian transport, travel documents, and airports more secure.¹⁸⁹⁷

SAFTI measures are designed to address the current lacunas in the global integration of security information systems. They are intended not only to share data on travelers, but also to exchange information on commercial shipments and prevent the shipment of illicit weapons material that could threaten international security.

Soon after the 2001 terrorist attacks, the American government announced that it would be phasing in the issuance of bio-metric/smart-chip passports to its citizens that would contain personal information such as fingerprints and retina scans.¹⁸⁹⁸ As part of US efforts to control who enters and exits the US, the US Congress passed legislation demanding that all 27 countries currently exempted from requiring visas to enter the United States implement biometric passports for their nationals or lose their visa-waiver status.¹⁸⁹⁹ Although the implementation date was set for October 2004, the US Congress extended the deadline to

¹⁸⁹⁵ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>>

¹⁸⁹⁶ G8 Action Plan to Enhance Transport Security and Control of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS), G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/transport_en.html>

¹⁸⁹⁷ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html>>

¹⁸⁹⁸ U.S. Biometric Requirements and Other Issues Affecting Visitors from Visa Waiver Countries, Remarks by Asa Hutchinson, Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Border and Transportation Security (Washington D.C.) 17 August 2004. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://fpc.state.gov/fpc/35247.htm>>

¹⁸⁹⁹ U.S. Biometric Requirements and Other Issues Affecting Visitors from Visa Waiver Countries, Remarks by Asa Hutchinson, Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Border and Transportation Security (Washington D.C.) 17 August 2004. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://fpc.state.gov/fpc/35247.htm>>

October 2005 after hearing testimony from Secretary of State Colin Powell who recommended a two-year extension to the deadline.¹⁹⁰⁰

A progress report tracking the implementation of SAFTI was delivered at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.¹⁹⁰¹ Although the British G8 Presidency had hoped to shift focus away from security and terrorism and toward Africa and climate change, the July 7 terrorist attacks in London forced the issuance of a G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism.¹⁹⁰² The short time period involved in the drafting of the Declaration, however, resulted in no new initiatives on the issue of transport security. Despite a heavy emphasis on security and terrorism, there was again little mention made of transport security at the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006. Leaders merely commented on reports made to the Ministerial Conference on International Transport Security in Tokyo on 12 and 13 January 2006.¹⁹⁰³ The current commitment reflects the resurgence of an issue that has often been a sore point in relations between the United States and its G8 partners, and combines the elements of SAFTI with the desire to see more holistic security management systems put in place to secure international transport of persons and goods.

Team Leader: Gabriel De Roche

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on transport security. Some improvements have been made in the areas of passenger screening programs and transportation security clearance programs for both marine and air transport. Additionally, an assessment of marine security has been carried out. However, progress was largely due to the implementation of pre-existing initiatives. Furthermore, Canada has failed to address all aspects of the commitment, specifically the improvement of security management systems.

On 18 June 2007, Transport Canada began its Passenger Protect program. This includes new screening regulations for anyone above 12 years of age and the implementation of a Specified Persons List, which can be used to deny the right to board an aircraft to individuals who could pose a threat to security.¹⁹⁰⁴ Upon implementation, a temporary exemption for those under the age of 18 was allowed¹⁹⁰⁵ and on 14 September 2007, it was announced that this exemption would be extended.¹⁹⁰⁶

There have been several improvements in transport security clearance programs since the Heiligendamm Summit. The first applied to Canada's marine transportation security. On 13 December 2007, the Minister of Transport, Infrastructure and Communities announced that, starting 15 December 2007, security clearance will be required by workers at the ports of Montreal, Halifax, Vancouver, Fraser River, North Fraser River, and at the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation. This is the first phase of the Marine Transport Security Clearance Program. The Minister stated that "the program will further secure Canada's ports against terrorist and organized crime activities". The second phase will extend security clearance requirements to additional Canadian ports throughout 2008.¹⁹⁰⁷

¹⁹⁰⁰ U.S. Delays Biometric Passport Deadline until 2005, Charlene Porter, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 10 August 2004. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/Aug/11-995406.html>>

¹⁹⁰¹ Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative Summit Progress Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/safti.pdf>>

¹⁹⁰² G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf>>

¹⁹⁰³ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html>>

¹⁹⁰⁴ Passenger Protect Program, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 6 August 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <http://www.tc.gc.ca/vigilance/sep/passenger_protect/menu.htm>; As many as 2,000 names on no-fly list: Cannon, CTV (Toronto) 19 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007.

<http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20070619/cdn_no_fly_list_070619/20070619?hub=Canada>

¹⁹⁰⁵ In Depth: Airport Security, CBC news (Toronto) 15 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007.

<<http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/airportsecurity/>>

¹⁹⁰⁶ Extension of Exemption and Review of ID Requirements for Air Travelers Under 18, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 14 September 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-H174e.htm>>

¹⁹⁰⁷ December 15 Security Clearance Deadline for Port Workers, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 13 September 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2007. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-h173e.htm>>

Another development in transport security clearance was an announcement on 10 January 2008 by the Canada Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA) regarding the creation of a Screening Contractor Qualification Program. This program creates additional requirements for organizations pursuing airport security screening contracts, as well as a database of organizations qualified for such contracts.¹⁹⁰⁸

On 18 January 2008, Transport Canada released a report assessing recent marine security initiatives. It determined that recent programs have resulted in harmonized regulations and increased confidence in Canadian marine transportation security. The report also states that CAD930 million has been invested in marine security initiatives in the effort to enhance security since the events of 11 September 2001.¹⁹⁰⁹

On 1 April 2008, CATSA officially launched the OpsContact web portal, available through computer terminals deployed at all Class I and II airports in Canada. This portal allows for access to and immediate playback of CCTV feeds. "The system also integrates other existing programs relevant to screening officers into one unified system," and is aimed at improving passenger screening operations.¹⁹¹⁰

Further developments were made in transport security clearance programs on 7 May 2008, when CATSA selected Unisys Canada Inc. to make improvements to the Authority's Restricted Area Identification Card system. This involves the supply of a new identification management system that uses fingerprint and iris biometric technology to identify airport workers. Upon announcement of the contract, the president of Unisys Canada said that it will "assist CATSA in achieving its mission of increasing the security of air travelers in Canada."¹⁹¹¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress on three of the four aspects of the commitment.

Analyst: Amadeus Domaradzki

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment on transport security.

On 29-31 October 2007, France participated in the 5th special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which took place in Nairobi. Issues such as aviation and maritime security were discussed.¹⁹¹²

Regarding port facilities and cargo-screening capabilities, the United Nations' Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme, in which France plays an important role, announced that its programme on maritime security will remain a priority: "[t]he IMO representative underlined his organization's determination to pursue its strategy of preventing and punishing terrorism at sea by implementing the safety and security measures discussed during the session."¹⁹¹³ With regards to cargo-screening capabilities specifically, France participated in discussions on the World Customs Organisation SAFE Framework of Standards that "covers all areas of customs control, from the point of packing in the country of export to clearance in the country of import."¹⁹¹⁴

¹⁹⁰⁸ Notice of Intent: Screening Contractor Qualification Program, Canada Air Transport Security Authority (Ottawa) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.catsa-acsta.gc.ca/english/media/qualification/notice.pdf>>

¹⁹⁰⁹ Transport Canada Releases Evaluation of Marine Security Initiatives, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 18 January 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2008/08-h008e.htm>>

¹⁹¹⁰ CATSA News, Canada Air Transport Security Authority (Ottawa) April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.catsa-acsta.gc.ca/english/media/bulletin/2008-04.pdf>>

¹⁹¹¹ Unisys Selected by Canadian Air Transport Security Authority for Canada Biometric ID Management Contract, Unisys Canada Inc. (Toronto) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.unisys.com/about_unisys/news_a_events/05078877.htm>

¹⁹¹² International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations (New York) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/pdf/International_Civil_Aviation_Organization.pdf>

¹⁹¹³ Working Group on Maritime Security, United Nations (New York) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/pdf/Maritime_Security.pdf>

¹⁹¹⁴ Working Group on Cargo Security, United Nations (New York) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/pdf/Cargo_Security.pdf>

In a private interview, Pierre Deroi, the person in charge of security at the Port of Marseille, says that two kinds of audits took place over the last seven months: one organized by the European Union, and another organized by Medad, the Ministry of Environmental Affairs (newly re-structured by the Sarkozy government). Deroi stated that the audits were undertaken in order to address the numerous international obligations created by the ISPS code which was designed to detect security threats and implement security measures.¹⁹¹⁵

On 18 July 2007, the European Union, of which France is a member, signed an agreement with the United States to ensure that any Passenger Name and Records (PNR) data contained in the reservation systems of air carriers operating passenger flights in foreign air transport to or from the United States will be made available to the United States Department of Homeland Security. Information is to be used strictly for the purpose of preventing and combating terrorism and related crimes.¹⁹¹⁶

In a similar initiative, the Interior Minister of France, along with the Interior Ministers of other EU member states, authorized the European Commission to open negotiations with the United States and allow it to access select information contained in EU police data bases. This measure is necessary for the conclusion of a visa-waiver agreement that would grant the citizens of all 27 EU members visa-free entry into the United States, extending visa-free entry to the citizens of Greece and 11 of the 12 members joining after 2004. The expedited access to information is intended to increase the effectiveness of passenger screening, addressing the security concerns of both the United States and the European Union.¹⁹¹⁷

On 20 March 2008, as a member of the United Nations Security Council, France adopted Resolution 1805 at the UNSC's 5856th meeting, reaffirming that "terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level."¹⁹¹⁸

In addition, France participated to the 7th Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies, and Law- Enforcement Organizations dedicated to counterterrorism. This conference was held on 27-28 March 2008 in Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia. It gave France and other participants the opportunity to reassess their eagerness to work together and share national experiences with terrorism in order to develop a multilateral response to the phenomenon. "In particular, the issues of ensuring transportation security were in the focus of attention of the meeting's participants".¹⁹¹⁹

In a private interview, Paul-Bertrand Barets, member of the French delegation to the G8 Leaders' Summit, declared that France is keen to improve passenger screening programs and techniques. It is indeed taken into high consideration as France is deeply involved in the SPOT (Système Probatoire d'Observation de la Terre – Probationary Earth Observation System) meetings.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress in implementing the four components of the transport security commitment.

Analyst: Charlotte Ranelli

¹⁹¹⁵ Personal interview with Pierre Deroi, Mission Défense et plans de secours Capitainerie – Port autonome de Marseille, conducted by email on 9 January 2008.

¹⁹¹⁶ Agreement Between the European Union and the United States of America on the Processing and Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data by Air Carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 29 November 2007. <<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st11/st11595.en07.pdf>>

¹⁹¹⁷ EU Vows no Privacy Breaches with U.S. Visa Accords, Reuters (Strasbourg) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSL2393071720080423>>

¹⁹¹⁸ Resolution 1805, United Nations Security Council (New York) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/279/25/PDF/N0827925.pdf?OpenElement>>

¹⁹¹⁹ Communiqué of the 7th Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies, and Law-Enforcement Organizations, United Nations (New York) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/pdf/Communique%20-%20ENG.pdf>>

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment on transport security. The Federal Government of Germany has taken several important steps to improve transport security through enhancing passenger screening programs and techniques, but did not advance its efforts to address the other priority areas of the commitment.

According to German Federal Minister of the Interior Wolfgang Schaueble, Germany has improved the security of its borders with Poland and the Czech Republic by cooperating with border police from these states and introducing mobile border controls. This security and information sharing effort allows for greater effectiveness in impeding mobility of terrorist activity.¹⁹²⁰

Beginning on 1 November 2007, fingerprints of German citizens are recorded in order to implement second-generation electronic passports. The introduction of electronic passports represents a key component of the European Union's (EU) measures to combat identity fraud and international terrorism.¹⁹²¹

In addition, on 19 September 2007, the Federal Cabinet of Germany adopted the Act ratifying the Passenger Name Records Agreement (PNR Agreement) between the EU and the United States. The PNR Agreement established the legal guidelines for the transfer of data for passenger flights to and from the US, as well as the use of the data by American authorities.¹⁹²² The analysis of passenger data represents an effort to counter international terrorism and organized crime, and requires the approval of all 27 EU member states. Information is to be used strictly for the purpose of preventing and combating terrorism and related crimes.¹⁹²³

In a similar initiative, the Interior Minister of Germany, along with the Interior Ministers of other EU member states authorized the European Commission to open negotiations with the United States and allow it to access select information contained in EU police data bases. This measure is necessary for the conclusion of a visa-waiver agreement that would grant the citizens of all 27 EU members visa-free entry into the United States, extending visa-free entry to the citizens of Greece and 11 of the 12 members joining after 2004. The expedited access to information is intended to increase the effectiveness of passenger screening, addressing the security concerns of both the United States and the European Union.¹⁹²⁴

Germany has also improved anti-terrorism measures of transport security within the framework of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP). On 17 July 2007, the German Parliamentary State Secretary, Peter Altmaier, attended the second meeting on the EPCIP in Berlin.¹⁹²⁵

¹⁹²⁰ Challenges to European Security Architectures in the 21st Century, Speech by Germany's Federal Minister of the Interior at the 11th European Police Congress, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 April 2008.

<http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_012/nn_769658/Internet/Content/Nachrichten/Reden/2008/01/BM_Europaeischer_Polizeikongress_en.html>

¹⁹²¹ The German E-Passport, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 17 December 2007.

<http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_012/nn_1016300/Internet/Navigation/EN/Topics/Travel_ID_Documents/Travel_ID_Documents_node.html_nnn=true>

¹⁹²² 2007 Passenger Name Records Agreement, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008.

<http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_012/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Fluggastdaten_Abkommen_2007_en.html>

¹⁹²³ Agreement Between the European Union and the United States of America on the Processing and Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data by Air Carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 29 November 2007.

<<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st11/st11595.en07.pdf>>

¹⁹²⁴ EU Vows no Privacy Breaches with U.S. Visa Accords, Reuters (Strasbourg) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSL2393071720080423>>

¹⁹²⁵ European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 17 July 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_012/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/European_Programme_for_Critical_Infrastructure_Protection_engl.html>

Securing critical infrastructure, of which transportation is an integral component, is crucial to an effective counter-terrorism strategy and prevention. The Federal Government has welcomed the European Commission's (EC) efforts to implement and strengthen the EPCIP.¹⁹²⁶ Furthermore, Germany is active in the development of the EU's Design of an Interoperable European federated Simulation network for Critical InfraStructures (DIESIS) Project. Launched on 3 March 2008,¹⁹²⁷ the DIESIS Project will involve Italian, German, Dutch, and British experts who will develop an e-platform to facilitate interoperable simulations of disruption scenarios to the EU's critical infrastructure. Such modeling is imperative for adequate analysis and prevention of potential threats to infrastructure networks, as disruptions cannot be observed in real time. The DIESIS Project will also support member states' research on critical infrastructure protection.¹⁹²⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress in passenger screening and techniques.

Analyst: Julia Muravska

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on transport security. The Italian government was active in addressing transport security through international forums, such as United Nations bodies and the European Union during the first half of the compliance cycle. Little progress has been made, however, since the publication of the Interim Compliance Report in February 2008.

On 23 April 2008, after the victory of his right-wing coalition in the most recent general election, Prime Minister-elect Silvio Berlusconi promised that security, especially along Italy's borders, would be a priority concern for his new government.¹⁹²⁹ Prime Minister Berlusconi said that Italy would toughen controls along its borders and enter into cooperative agreements with its Mediterranean neighbours. He did not clarify, however, whether this would be intended to combat clandestine migration only or if new initiatives would include strengthening cargo and passenger screening at points of entry.¹⁹³⁰

On 9 January 2008, the Italian Ministry of the Interior issued a decree identifying the country's "critical infrastructure" and calling for the creation of an Integrated Information Centre to identify threats to the security of critical installations.¹⁹³¹ The information gathered on sites identified as critical infrastructure by the Ministry of the Interior will address potential threats from international terrorist groups. It will be shared with other national Ministries, agencies, and organizations, as well as provincial authorities and agents of public security. The new Centre will be under the authority of the Department of Public Security.¹⁹³²

¹⁹²⁶ European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 17 July 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008.

<http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_012/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/European_Programme_for_Critical_Infrastructure_Protection_engl.html>

¹⁹²⁷ News, Design of an Interoperable European federated Simulation network for critical InfraStructures (DIESIS), 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 14 April 2008. <<http://www.diesis-project.eu/index.php?page=new>>

¹⁹²⁸ Protecting Europe's Critical Infrastructures, News, European Commission's Research and Development Information (Brussels) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=EN_NEWS&ACTION=D&SESSION=&RCN=29397>

¹⁹²⁹ Primo colloquio tra Napolitano e il futuro premier "Su sicurezza agiremo subito, basto col lassismo", Il Messaggero (Rome) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.ilmessaggero.it/articolo.php?id=23039&sez=ELEZIONI2008&desc_sez=Elezioni%C2%A02008>

¹⁹³⁰ Primo colloquio tra Napolitano e il futuro premier "Su sicurezza agiremo subito, basto col lassismo", Il Messaggero (Rome) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

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¹⁹³¹ Antiterrorismo: nasce il Centro nazione anticrimine informatico a protezione delle infrastrutture critiche, Ministero dell'Interno (Rome) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/antiterrorismo/0821_2008_05_06_antiterrorismo_internazionale.html>

¹⁹³² Antiterrorismo: nasce il Centro nazione anticrimine informatico a protezione delle infrastrutture critiche, Ministero dell'Interno (Rome) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/antiterrorismo/0821_2008_05_06_antiterrorismo_internazionale.html>

On 29-31 October 2007, Italy participated in the fifth special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which took place in Nairobi. Issues such as aviation and maritime security were discussed.¹⁹³³ Regarding port facilities and cargo-screening capabilities, the Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme announced that its program on maritime security will remain a priority.¹⁹³⁴ With regards to cargo-screening capabilities specifically, Italy was involved in the discussions on the World Customs Organisation's SAFE Framework of Standards, which "covers all areas of customs control, from the point of packing in the country of export to clearance in the country of import."¹⁹³⁵

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In a similar initiative, the Interior Minister of Italy, along with the Interior Ministers of other EU member states, authorized the European Commission to open negotiations with the United States and allow it to access select information contained in EU police data bases. This measure is necessary for the conclusion of a visa-waiver agreement that would grant the citizens of all 27 EU members visa-free entry into the United States, extending visa-free entry to the citizens of Greece and 11 of the 12 members joining after 2004. The expedited access to information is intended to increase the effectiveness of passenger screening, addressing the security concerns of both the United States and the European Union.¹⁹³⁹

On 6 November 2007, former Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini, as Vice-President of the European Commission, presented a proposal that emphasized the value of sharing passenger information. According to Frattini, this would be a "better way to discourage and to detect terrorists." He continued: "I suggest that all member states should equip themselves with a PNR [passenger name record] system and share information with others when relevant."¹⁹⁴⁰

On 20 March 2008, as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, Italy adopted Resolution 1805 at the UNSC's 5856th meeting, reaffirming that "terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism

¹⁹³³ International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations (New York) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/pdf/International_Civil_Aviation_Organization.pdf>

¹⁹³⁴ Working Group on Maritime Security, United Nations (New York) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/pdf/Maritime_Security.pdf>

¹⁹³⁵ Working Group on Cargo Security, United Nations (New York) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/pdf/Cargo_Security.pdf>

¹⁹³⁶ News, Design of an Interoperable European federated Simulation network for critical InfraStructures (DIESIS), 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 14 April 2008. <<http://www.diesis-project.eu/index.php?page=new>>

¹⁹³⁷ Protecting Europe's Critical Infrastructures, News, European Commission's Research and Development Information (Brussels) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=EN_NEWS&ACTION=D&SESSION=&RCN=29397>

¹⁹³⁸ Agreement Between the European Union and the United States of America on the Processing and Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data by Air Carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 29 November 2007.

<<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st11/st11595.en07.pdf>>

¹⁹³⁹ EU Vows no Privacy Breaches with U.S. Visa Accords, Reuters (Strasbourg) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSL2393071720080423>>

¹⁹⁴⁰ EU counter-terrorism strategy, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/505&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level.”¹⁹⁴¹

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of progress on the issue of transport security since February 2008.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on transport security. Although Japanese ministers have attended several conferences on related topics, few significant announcements were made and improvements were only seen in port entry security techniques.

On 20 November 2007, a new program came into effect in Japan whereby all foreigners entering the country are fingerprinted and photographed at air and marine ports. Japan is the second country in the world to introduce such a system.¹⁹⁴² This program is a part of revisions to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Law.¹⁹⁴³

The Japanese Ministry of Transport will also require all airlines to check the passports of passengers at boarding gates of international airports as early as July 2008. Airline officials will cross-check the names on passports and air tickets and check passengers' faces against the photos in their passports. According to the sources at the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the move is intended to prevent terrorists and smugglers from traveling on international flights.¹⁹⁴⁴

On 2 November 2007, at the conclusion of the 5th ASEAN and Japan Transport Ministers Meeting in Singapore, a statement was made acknowledging progress in the implementation of ongoing transport security projects and the introduction of a new initiative, the ASEAN-Japan Regional Road Map for Aviation Security. It “sets a collaborative framework to further enhance aviation security through improvement plans and supportive activities for their implementation”.¹⁹⁴⁵

Finally, the lead-up to the Hokkaido Summit has prompted an overhaul of surveillance systems in the nation's rail system. This has included replacing old security cameras and adding new ones, especially in areas near government offices and foreign embassies. Referring to the surveillance expansion, a Tokyo Metro representative said, “It is hard to check the baggage of all passengers. We are aware of the risk of being targeted by terrorists and hope to get through the summit with our security cameras and with cooperation from concerned organizations.”¹⁹⁴⁶

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress on passenger screening and aviation security.

Analysts: Amadeus Domaradzki and Katya Prokhorova

¹⁹⁴¹ Resolution 1805, United Nations Security Council (New York) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/279/25/PDF/N0827925.pdf?OpenElement>>

¹⁹⁴² Foreign Arrivals get Biometric Scan, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 November 2007. Date of access: 8 December 2007. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20071121a1.html>.

¹⁹⁴³ Will Entry Checks Cross the Line, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 November 2007. Date of access: 8 December 2007. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20071108f1.html>.

¹⁹⁴⁴ More airport checks. Carriers to screen passports at gates, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo). 30 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <<http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20080330a1.html>>

¹⁹⁴⁵ The Fifth ASEAN and Japan Transport Ministers Meeting Joint Ministerial Statement (Singapore) 2 November 2007. Date of access: 6 January 2007. <http://www.aseansec.org/21026.htm>.

¹⁹⁴⁶ Train stations installing more security cameras ahead of G8 summit, Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) 14 April 2008. Date of access: 8 May 2008. <http://mdn.mainichi.jp/national/news/20080414p2a00m0na025000c.html>.

Russia: +1

Russia demonstrated active policy in the field of transport security. On 14 August 2007, a new federal law concerning transport security came into effect. The key objectives of this law include: strengthening the system of transport; securing it from the threat of terrorism; determining the organizations and legal entities responsible for security of passengers and shipments during transportation; and analyzing the level of safety of transport systems.¹⁹⁴⁷

The Ministry of Transport continued to complete legal texts as well as inter-agency and agency-level precepts that were necessary for the implementation of this law. Deputy Transport Minister B.M. Korol held several round tables devoted to this subject.¹⁹⁴⁸

Russia has participated in various international transport security conferences. In September 2007 a conference in the framework of a Russia-EU dialog of transport security took place in St. Petersburg.¹⁹⁴⁹

On 24 August 2007, restrictions on liquids permitted on airplanes, similar to those imposed in Europe and the United States, came into force in Russia. Yevgeny Bachurin, head of the federal air transportation agency, said inspection times might increase, but that passengers would not suffer any additional financial burden over the new rules.¹⁹⁵⁰

On 6 December 2007, the Ministry of Transport put forward a proposal on strengthening the control and security of ports. Obligatory insurance and facility security audits of all types of crafts were stressed.¹⁹⁵¹

Russia continued its large-scale program of issuing passports with biometric features. In November 2007, the Head of the Federal Migration Service, Fedor Karpovez, announced the results of this program in Moscow. Over 40 000 passports had been distributed to date and over 50 000 additional requests had been made.¹⁹⁵² On 1 January 2008, nearly all departments of the Federal Migration Service will be equipped to issue biometric passports.¹⁹⁵³

The Ministry of Interior Affairs launched a new system of security on airplanes in January 2008. The primary goal of the new system is to create a corps of police for flights, similar to the air marshals who police flights in the United States.¹⁹⁵⁴

In February 2008, the VII International Conference on “Terrorism and Transport Security” was held in Moscow. It was devoted to legal questions surrounding transport security in Russia, particularly on the actions necessary for the implementation of a new federal law passed in August 2007.¹⁹⁵⁵

New regulations in highway transport have also introduced changes in the transportation of passengers by land. The law came into force on 13 May 2008 and will help to increase the level of passenger security on the roads and allow for greater security controls on road transportation.¹⁹⁵⁶

¹⁹⁴⁷ The new federal transport security law, Gassudarstvyennaya Duma (Moscow) 9 February 2007. Date of access: 20 December 2007. <www.akdi.ru/gd/proekt/097501GD.SHTM>

¹⁹⁴⁸ Vaprosy transportnoy bezapastnosti, Ministry of Transport (Moscow) 17 August 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <http://www.mintrans.ru/Pressa/Security/Trans_Security_VV.htm>

¹⁹⁴⁹ Vaprosy transportnoy bezapastnosti, Ministry of Transport (Moscow) 17 August 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2007. <http://www.mintrans.ru/Pressa/Security/Trans_Security_VV.htm>

¹⁹⁵⁰ Russia imposes flight restrictions following Europe, U.S., RIA News Agency (Moscow) 24 August 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20070824/74363076.html>>

¹⁹⁵¹ The Ministry of Transport suggests to strengthen the control over the security of navigation and the security of the marine environment, Prime-Tass (Moscow) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=740993&ct=news>

¹⁹⁵² The residents of Moscow receiving actively new biometric passports, Biometrics.ru (Moscow) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <www.biometrics.ru/document.asp?group_id=65&nItemID=2771&sSID=3.64>

¹⁹⁵³ From 2008 biometric passports will receive everyone, Biometrics.ru (Moscow) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <www.biometrics.ru/document.asp?group_id=65&nItemID=2771&sSID=3.64>

¹⁹⁵⁴ The air militia can appear in Russia, Transportnaya Bezapastnost' (Moscow) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://transbez.com/news/200801156416.html>>

¹⁹⁵⁵ Terrorism and transport security, Morskoy Flot (Moscow) 6 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2008. <<http://www.morflot.su/archives/articles1733file.pdf>>

According to Rosoboronexport (Russian export service), special surveillance devices will soon appear in Russia's airports. With their help, it will be possible to recognize flammable and explosive liquids in closed bottles concealed in luggage and distinguish them from benign substances, such as water.¹⁹⁵⁷

On 20 March 2008, as a member of the United Nations Security Council, Russia adopted Resolution 1805 at the UNSC's 5856th meeting, reaffirming that "terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level."¹⁹⁵⁸

Russia has demonstrated significant results in the development of security programs in its land and air systems for the transport of passengers and cargo. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Julia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom (UK) has partially complied with its commitment on transport security. The UK has enhanced transport security clearance programs and security management systems, but has made no significant progress in either passenger screening programs or port security audits.

On 1 July 2007, the British Department for Transport regulations on The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations came into force.¹⁹⁵⁹ The regulations stem from new security requirements enshrined in international agreements regarding the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail, and are intended to secure Great Britain's borders from international terrorism.¹⁹⁶⁰

In addition, on 9 July 2007 the Department for Transport declared the opening of applications for financing of projects in the North Sea region within the framework of the European Union's plan to establish "Motorways of the Sea."¹⁹⁶¹ Motorways of the Sea was originally proposed by the European Commission in 2001, and is intended to be a system of key routes between the ports of EU member states, as well as certain third countries by 2010.¹⁹⁶² The new waterway routes will relieve pressure on road networks and will provide better alternatives for transporting dangerous goods and heavy cargo.

On 18 July 2007, the European Union, of which the United Kingdom is a member, signed an agreement with the United States to ensure that Passenger Name and Records (PNR) data contained in the reservation systems of air carriers operating passenger flights in foreign air transport to or from the United States will be made available to the United States Department of Homeland Security. Information is to be used strictly for the purpose of preventing and combating terrorism and related crimes.¹⁹⁶³

¹⁹⁵⁶ The new regulations in highway transport, Vsyo (Petrozavodsk, Karelia Autonomous Republic) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008 <<http://vse.karelia.ru/news/?t=smi&id=6909>>

¹⁹⁵⁷ In the airports of Russia will appear new devices, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 14 May 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008 <<http://www.rian.ru/technology/20080514/107352387.html>>

¹⁹⁵⁸ Resolution 1805, United Nations Security Council (New York) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/279/25/PDF/N0827925.pdf?OpenElement>>

¹⁹⁵⁹ The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2007 (CDG2007), Department for Transport (London) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/freight/dgt1/domesticregulations/pdfcarriagedangoods071>>

¹⁹⁶⁰ Transport Security, Department for Transport (London). Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/security/>>

¹⁹⁶¹ Motorways of the Sea Get Under Way, Department for Transport (London) 9 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=297668&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=FaIse>>

¹⁹⁶² White Paper—European Transport Policy for 2010: Time to Decide, European Commission (Brussels) 12 September 2001. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/white_paper/documents/doc/lb_texte_complet_en.pdf>

¹⁹⁶³ Agreement Between the European Union and the United States of America on the Processing and Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data by Air Carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Council

In a similar initiative, the interior minister of the United Kingdom, along with the interior ministers of other EU member states, have authorized the European Commission to open negotiations with the United States allowing it to access select information contained in EU police data bases. This measure is necessary for the conclusion of a visa-waiver agreement that would grant the citizens of all 27 EU members visa-free entry into the United States, extending it to the citizens of Greece and 11 of the member-states joining after 2004. The expedited access to information is intended to increase the effectiveness of passenger screening, addressing the security concerns of both the United States and the European Union.¹⁹⁶⁴

The United Kingdom has also improved anti-terrorism measures in transport security within the framework of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP). On 3-5 October 2007, a UK delegation attended the Second International Workshop on Critical Information Infrastructures Security (CRITIS), which also included the Information Technology for Critical Infrastructure Protection Conference (ITCIP).¹⁹⁶⁵ The ITCIP focused on the use of information and communication technology to improve critical infrastructure's resilience and dependability.¹⁹⁶⁶ Securing critical infrastructure, of which transportation is an integral component, is crucial to an effective counter-terrorism strategy. Furthermore, the UK is active in the development of the EU's Design of an Interoperable European federated Simulation network for Critical InfraStructures (DIESIS) Project. Launched in 3 March 2008,¹⁹⁶⁷ the DIESIS Project will involve Italian, German, Dutch, and British experts who will develop an e-platform to facilitate interoperable simulations of disruption scenarios to the EU's critical infrastructure. Such modeling is imperative for adequate analysis and prevention of potential threats to infrastructure networks, since disruptions cannot be observed in real time. The DIESIS Project will also support member states' research on critical infrastructure protection.¹⁹⁶⁸

However, there are alarming security deficiencies in some of the United Kingdom's regional airports, such as the Norwich International Airport. Despite advanced security screening technology and extensive personnel training, physical loopholes remain, possibly enabling individuals to approach the airside and access the aircraft uninhibited. Although the Norwich Airport authorities have moved quickly to rectify such breaches, it is unknown whether other regional airports have taken comparable measures.¹⁹⁶⁹

Nevertheless, the UK has exhibited notable progress in the sphere of transportation security clearance programs. On 17 December 2007, the British Aviation Minister, Jim Fitzpatrick, stated that safety checks carried out on foreign passenger and cargo aircraft will rise from 250 to 600 throughout 2008, reaching 1000 in 2009. Although largely intended to increase accident prevention, the nature of the checks will also contribute to the improvement of security management, as they will include document and flight plan inspection. Moreover, in a statement on 8 May 2008, the UK Department of Transportation reaffirmed its commitment to conducting counter-terrorist checks for all airside staff responsible for security tasks.¹⁹⁷⁰

On 20 March 2008, as a member of the United Nations Security Council, the United Kingdom adopted Resolution 1805 at the UNSC's 5856th meeting, reaffirming that "terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed and

of the European Union (Brussels) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 29 November 2007.

<<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st11/st11595.en07.pdf>>

¹⁹⁶⁴ EU Vows no Privacy Breaches with U.S. Visa Accords, Reuters (Strasbourg) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSL2393071720080423>>

¹⁹⁶⁵ 2nd International Workshop on Critical Information Infrastructures Security, Universidad de Málaga (Malaga) 5 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://critis07.lcc.uma.es/>>

¹⁹⁶⁶ Welcome to the ITCIP 2007 Conference on Information Technology for Critical Infrastructure, Information Technology for Critical Infrastructure Protection (Malaga), 5 October 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.itcip.eu/>>

¹⁹⁶⁷ News, Design of an Interoperable European federated Simulation network for critical InfraStructures (DIESIS), 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 14 April 2008. <<http://www.diesis-project.eu/index.php?page=new>>

¹⁹⁶⁸ Protecting Europe's Critical Infrastructures, News, European Commission's Research and Development Information (Brussels) 30 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=EN_NEWS&ACTION=D&SESSION=&RCN=29397>

¹⁹⁶⁹ Security Breach at Norwich Airport, BBC News (Norfolk) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/norfolk/7364854.stm>

¹⁹⁷⁰ No Crime Checks for "Airside" Foreign Workers, Reuters UK (London) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008 <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/domesticNews/idUKPAR84718120080508?pageNumber=1&virtualBrandChannel=0>>

remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level.”¹⁹⁷¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress in transport security clearance and security management systems.

Analyst: Julia Muravska

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on transport security.

On 23 August 2007, the Transport Security Administration (TSA) proposed the implementation of the Secure Flight program. This program will allow the government to assume responsibility for comparing passenger names against a watch list, and will align domestic and international passenger pre-screening. The program will allow for better-focused enhanced passenger screening efforts on individuals likely to pose a threat, and facilitate the secure and efficient travel of the majority of the traveling public.¹⁹⁷² In addition, the TSA has indicated that it will continue to expand layers of security throughout the airport environment, including placing specially trained Transport Security Officers at the front of the checkpoint to review travel documents in order to find fraudulent identifications and observe behavior.¹⁹⁷³

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has implemented the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. The DHS will submit a report on the performance and effectiveness of the TSA’s Surface Transportation Security Inspection Program’s (STSI) inspectors by 30 September 2008. This will address concerns regarding the size of the STSI force and identify security gaps.¹⁹⁷⁴

On 18 July 2007, the United States signed an agreement with the European Union to ensure that Passenger Name and Records (PNR) data contained in the reservation systems of air carriers operating passenger flights in foreign air transport to or from the United States will be made available to the United States Department of Homeland Security. Information is to be used strictly for the purpose of preventing and combating terrorism and related crimes.¹⁹⁷⁵

US President George W. Bush issued an updated National Strategy for Homeland Security on 9 October 2007, in which the importance of a comprehensive Homeland Security Management System was emphasized. The proposed system is based on a “continuous, mutually reinforcing cycle of activity across four phases – guidance; planning; execution; and assessment and evaluation.”¹⁹⁷⁶ Although the Federal government is instructed to lead the operation of this system, governments at the state and local levels are encouraged to implement complementary and corresponding methods and practices. The National Strategy also calls for the development of multidisciplinary education opportunities which will allow for the further development of a community of homeland security professionals.¹⁹⁷⁷

¹⁹⁷¹ Resolution 1805, United Nations Security Council (New York) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/279/25/PDF/N0827925.pdf?OpenElement>>

¹⁹⁷² Statement of Kip Hawley Assistant Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 17 December 2007. <www.tsa.gov/assets/pdf/10-16-07_Testimony_SCST.pdf>

¹⁹⁷³ Statement of Kip Hawley Assistant Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 17 December 2007. <www.tsa.gov/assets/pdf/10-16-07_Testimony_SCST.pdf>

¹⁹⁷⁴ Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Performance Plan, US Department of Homeland Security (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <http://www.dhs.gov/xoig/assets/OIG_APP_FY08.pdf>

¹⁹⁷⁵ Agreement Between the European Union and the United States of America on the Processing and Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data by Air Carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 29 November 2007. <<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st11/st11595.en07.pdf>>

¹⁹⁷⁶ Fact Sheet: National Strategy for Homeland Security, the White House (Washington D.C.) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/homeland/>

¹⁹⁷⁷ Fact Sheet: National Strategy for Homeland Security, the White House (Washington D.C.) 9 October 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/homeland/>

On 16 October 2007, the Transportation Security Administration Assistant Secretary, Kip Hawley, stated that random screening of airport workers at unexpected locations has proved to be practical and effective, and that 100% screening of all airport workers unnecessarily diverts resources from higher risk operations without providing significant improvements in security.¹⁹⁷⁸

Enrollment for the Transport Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) began 16 October 2007; as a result, biometric transportation security credentials will be issued to any individual with unescorted access to secure areas of facilities and vessels.¹⁹⁷⁹

The TSA is encouraging the 27-nation bloc of the European Union to agree to a range of new security measures for transatlantic flights. These measures include: the presence of an armed air marshal on all international flights; the European Union's submission of personal data on all passengers flying over, but not landing in the United States; online applications by European travelers for permission to enter the United States before purchasing a ticket; and the provision of personal information on any non-travelers who are allowed beyond departure barriers to help passengers board their flights.¹⁹⁸⁰

The DHS proposed the implementation of biometric exit procedures at all air and sea ports of departure on 22 April 2008 in an effort to confirm travelers' identities and purpose of travel.¹⁹⁸¹

On 28 April 2008, the DHS announced enhancements aimed at alleviating aggravation for travelers while improving aviation security, including allowing airlines to allow individuals whose names are similar to those on a watch list the ability to check in remotely at kiosks and online and clarifying which travel documents are accepted at checkpoints in the United States. Additionally, the Department unveiled Checkpoint Evolution, in which "Transportation Security Officers and managers have completed a 16-hour training module designed to incorporate the latest intelligence analysis, more advanced explosives detection skills, and ways to engage with passengers to promote a calmer environment for better security."¹⁹⁸²

On 20 March 2008, as a member of the United Nations Security Council, the United States adopted Resolution 1805 at the UNSC's 5856th meeting, reaffirming that "terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level."¹⁹⁸³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive transport security initiatives.

Analyst: Nicole Staszczak

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment on transport security. Although it has made great strides in passenger and cargo screening, the EU needs to place additional focus on other areas of the commitment.

¹⁹⁷⁸ Statement of Kip Hawley Assistant Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 17 December 2007. <www.tsa.gov/assets/pdf/10-16-07_Testimony_SCST.pdf>

¹⁹⁷⁹ Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), Transportation Security Administration (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <www.tsa.gov/what_we_do/layers/twic/index.shtm>

¹⁹⁸⁰ Bush orders clampdown on flights to US, The Guardian (Brussels) 11 February 2008. Date of Access: 28 April 2008. <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/feb/11/usa.theairlineindustry>>

¹⁹⁸¹ DHS Proposes Biometric Airport and Seaport Exit Procedures, US Department of Homeland Security (Washington D.C.) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 26 April 2008. <http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/releases/pr_1208186058701.shtm>

¹⁹⁸² DHS Announces New Aviation Security and Traveler Screening Enhancements, US Department of Homeland Security (Baltimore) 28 April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/releases/pr_1209396910434.shtm>

¹⁹⁸³ Resolution 1805, United Nations Security Council (New York) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/279/25/PDF/N0827925.pdf?OpenElement>>

Franco Frattini, the Vice President of the European Commission, proposed the Passenger Name Record (PNR) system to the EU's Executive Commission on 6 November 2007. The PNR system recommends the establishment of a procedure in which information on airline passengers flying into the 27-nation bloc will be collected. The plan allows EU governments to retain and exchange information on airline passengers with other member-states when appropriate.¹⁹⁸⁴ The purpose of the proposal is to have air carriers make PNR information available to law enforcement authorities in EU Member States.¹⁹⁸⁵

On 18 July 2007, the European Union signed an agreement with the United States to ensure that PNR data contained in the reservation systems of air carriers operating passenger flights in foreign air transport to or from the United States will be made available to the United States Department of Homeland Security. Information is to be used strictly for the purpose of preventing and combating terrorism and related crimes.¹⁹⁸⁶

In a similar initiative, the Interior Ministers of the EU member states authorized the European Commission to open negotiations with the United States and allow it to access select information contained in EU police data bases. This measure is necessary for the conclusion of a visa-waiver agreement that would grant the citizens of all 27 EU members visa-free entry into the United States, extending visa-free entry to the citizens of Greece and 11 of the 12 members joining after 2004. The expedited access to information intended to increase the effectiveness of passenger screening, addressing the security concerns of both the United States and the European Union.¹⁹⁸⁷

The European Parliament called for a review of legislation regarding liquid restrictions on air travel, arguing that the regulations increased costs for airports, operators and passengers.¹⁹⁸⁸ The European Commission rejected the proposal, saying that restrictions could not be relaxed so long as there was a threat that liquid explosives would be used for terror attacks on planes.¹⁹⁸⁹ Liquid restriction regulations will continue to be upheld in the interest of security.

On 11 January 2008, an agreement on common rules in the field of civil aviation security was reached in which the principle of one-stop security was established. The Council and the European Parliament agreed that "passengers, baggage, cargo and aircraft, having undergone the necessary security controls in a third country which has aviation security standards equivalent to the EU law do not need to repeat these security controls."¹⁹⁹⁰

On 11 December 2007, the European Maritime Safety Agency implemented RuleCheck, a system that enables ship inspections to be performed more efficiently and effectively. Port State Control Officers (PSCOs) are able to produce checklists of relevant rules and procedures applicable to certain vessels.¹⁹⁹¹ This will ensure that the different rules for various vessels are applied properly.

¹⁹⁸⁴ EU plans anti-terror screening for air passengers, EurActiv (London) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2007. <www.euractiv.com/en/transport/eu-plans-anti-terror-screening-air-passengers/article-168103>

¹⁹⁸⁵ Proposal for a Council Framework Decision on the Use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) for law enforcement purposes, European Union (Brussels) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 December 2007. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/449&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

¹⁹⁸⁶ Agreement Between the European Union and the United States of America on the Processing and Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data by Air Carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 29 November 2007. <<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st11/st11595.en07.pdf>>

¹⁹⁸⁷ EU Vows no Privacy Breaches with U.S. Visa Accords, Reuters (Strasbourg) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSL2393071720080423>>

¹⁹⁸⁸ MEPs call for liquids on planes legislation to be repealed, European Parliament Press Releases (Brussels) 05 September 2007. Date of Access: 12 November 2007.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/062-10003-246-09-36-910-20070823IPR09766-03-09-2007-2007-false/default_en.htm>

¹⁹⁸⁹ EU spurns MEP plea on liquid ban, BBC News UK Edition (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 13 November 2007. <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/6980208.stm>>

¹⁹⁹⁰ Agreement on common rules in the field of civil aviation security, Parliament and Council Conciliation Committee (Brussels) 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/misc/98046.pdf>

¹⁹⁹¹ EMSA Launches RuleCheck PSC system, EMSA Press Releases (Brussels) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.emsa.europa.eu/Docs/press_releases/pr20071212.pdf>

On 28 February 2008, the European Commission sent reasoned opinions to Germany and Poland for their failure to transpose into national law the European rules for establishing a Community framework for the security of all port areas, which seeks to prevent intentional illicit acts against ports and their various components. Further disciplinary action will require that the EU brings the matter to the Court of Justice.¹⁹⁹²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its progress in passenger and cargo screening.

Analyst: Nicole Staszczak

¹⁹⁹² Port security: European Commission sends reasoned opinions to Germany and Poland, European Union (Brussels) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 March 2008.
<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/348&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

21. Counter-Terrorism: Financial Action Task Force [318]

Commitment

“We commend the efforts of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and reaffirm our commitment to implement and promote internationally its 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and nine Special Recommendations on Terror Finance.”¹⁹⁹³

G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism: Security in the Era of Globalization

Assessment

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

Background

The FATF was established at the G7 Summit in Paris in 1989 and released its first set of 40 Recommendations in 1990.¹⁹⁹⁴ The mandate of the FATF is to ensure that national financial systems are not used for illegal purposes. The FATF was charged by the G7 nations with the task of reviewing their national and international rules and regulations with the goal of identifying possible areas to be strengthened against money laundering and criminal enterprise.¹⁹⁹⁵ The 40 Recommendations were revised in 1996 and 2003 in order to ensure that they remain current and relevant.¹⁹⁹⁶

In 2001, the FATF added the problem of terror finance to its primary scope of activities. In 2004, the FATF released a further 9 Special Recommendations in order to comply with its new goal of combating terror finance.¹⁹⁹⁷ Some of the Recommendations include specific actions to be undertaken by national authorities, while others insist on the ratification and implementation of UN Conventions and Treaties.¹⁹⁹⁸ As of 2007, 32 nations and 2 regional bodies (including all members of the G8 plus the European Union) were members or observers of the Financial Action Task Force.¹⁹⁹⁹

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

¹⁹⁹³ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism: Security in the Era of Globalization, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.html>>

¹⁹⁹⁴ About the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁹⁹⁵ About the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁹⁹⁶ About the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁹⁹⁷ 9 Special Recommendations (SR) on Terrorism Financing (TF), Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁹⁹⁸ 9 Special Recommendations (SR) on Terrorism Financing (TF), Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1_1,00.html>

¹⁹⁹⁹ Members and Observers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236869_1_1_1_1_1,00.html>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on the FATF as agreed at the June 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

On 29 February 2008, the FATF released the Third Mutual Evaluation of Canada's implementation of the 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and 9 Special Recommendations on Terror Finance. The FATF, in cooperation with officials from Canadian financial institutions, determined that Canada was fully compliant or largely compliant with 30 of the 49 recommendations, while being partially compliant or non-compliant with the remaining 19.²⁰⁰⁰

The FATF expressed serious concerns about FINTRAC, Canada's financial intelligence unit (FIU). Feedback from law enforcement agencies was generally negative, citing "unsatisfactory timelines for disclosures, relatively limited added value of FINTRAC disclosures in law enforcement investigations."²⁰⁰¹ Furthermore, "the number of staff dedicated to ML/FT [money laundering/financing of terrorism] cases is low."²⁰⁰² Pointing to the low number of ML/FT convictions, the Evaluation concludes that the "statutes available for countering ML are not being used as effectively as they could be."²⁰⁰³ Finally, the FATF described interagency cooperation between FINTRAC and law enforcement authorities as, "not fully effective".²⁰⁰⁴

The Evaluation points to serious lapses in legislation regarding customer identification, customer due diligence, politically exposed persons, beneficial owners, and designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs).²⁰⁰⁵ The Evaluation, however, reflects only those regulations that were in force at the time of analysis. The FATF acknowledges that provisions within the new Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) And Terrorist Financing Act (Bill C-25), which come into force in June and December 2008, will specifically address most of the aforementioned regulatory deficiencies.²⁰⁰⁶

On 7 June 2007, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) And Terrorist Financing Act (Bill C-25) was finalized. A limited portion of Bill C-25 came into affect on 23 June 2007.²⁰⁰⁷ The implemented sections represent the partial enforcement²⁰⁰⁸ of Recommendation 7, which calls for financial institutions to take additional steps beyond normal due diligence with respect to cross-border correspondent banking and

²⁰⁰⁰ Table: Ratings of Compliance with FATF Recommendations, Executive Summary, Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>>

²⁰⁰¹ Paragraph 18, Executive Summary, Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>>

²⁰⁰² Paragraph 18, Executive Summary, Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>>

²⁰⁰³ Executive Summary, Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Canada, paragraph 10, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>>

²⁰⁰⁴ Executive Summary, Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Canada, paragraph 45, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>>

²⁰⁰⁵ Executive Summary, Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Canada, table: ratings of compliance with FATF recommendations, Executive Summary, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>>

²⁰⁰⁶ Executive Summary, Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Canada, paragraph 3, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>>

²⁰⁰⁷ RE: Coming into force of Bill C-25: Amendments to the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA); and Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (2007-1); and related matters, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (Ottawa) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/app/DocRepository/1/eng/notices/osfi/2007_07_27_bc25_e.pdf>

²⁰⁰⁸ RE: Coming into force of Bill C-25: Amendments to the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA); and Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (2007-1); and related matters, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada, (Ottawa) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/app/DocRepository/1/eng/notices/osfi/2007_07_27_bc25_e.pdf>

similar relationships.²⁰⁰⁹ The amendments that came into affect do not include a requirement for financial institutions to assess the respondent institution's anti-money laundering and terror finance controls as stipulated by Recommendation 7(c).²⁰¹⁰ On 23 June 2008, the remaining amendments will come into force, making Canada compliant with Recommendations 5, 6, 8, 13, 22, 33, 34, and Special Recommendations IV and IX.²⁰¹¹

On 27 July 2007, the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) issued an advisory to all federally regulated financial institutions summarizing the regulatory changes that came into affect pursuant to Bill C-25. It urged a timely transition to the new regulations, scheduled to begin in June 2008.²⁰¹² The OSFI Report also referred to the FATF *Guidance on The Risk-Based Approach To Combating Money Laundering And Terrorist Financing* and advised financial institutions to use the FATF's document when evaluating their anti-money laundering and anti-terror finance programs.²⁰¹³

At their meeting in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their support for the Financial Action Task Force and their "commitment to counter money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing."²⁰¹⁴ They also agreed that the FATF should continue its efforts to combat the threats posed to the international financial system by illicit transactions and its support for nations implementing United Nations Resolutions against WMD proliferation financing.²⁰¹⁵ Similar comments were made at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in Tokyo on 9 February 2008.²⁰¹⁶

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its extensive efforts to both implement the FATF's 40+9 Recommendations domestically and promote them internationally.

Analyst: Daniel Seleanu

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on the FATF as agreed at the June 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

France continued to pursue major criminal convictions against individuals accused of domestic and international money laundering offences. On 9 January 2008, a US federal court ruling against Manuel Noriega moved France one step closer to extraditing the former Panamanian dictator to face money

²⁰⁰⁹ The 40 Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/28/0,3343,en_32250379_32236930_33658140_1_1_1_1,00.html#40recs>

²⁰¹⁰ The 40 Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 9 January 2008.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/28/0,3343,en_32250379_32236930_33658140_1_1_1_1,00.html#40recs>

²⁰¹¹ RE: Coming into force of Bill C-25: Amendments to the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA); and Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (2007-1); and related matters, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada, (Ottawa) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/app/DocRepository/1/eng/notices/osfi/2007_07_27_bc25_e.pdf>

²⁰¹² RE: Coming into force of Bill C-25: Amendments to the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA); and Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (2007-1); and related matters, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (Ottawa) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/app/DocRepository/1/eng/notices/osfi/2007_07_27_bc25_e.pdf>

²⁰¹³ RE: Coming into force of Bill C-25: Amendments to the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA); and Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (2007-1); and related matters, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (Ottawa) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/app/DocRepository/1/eng/notices/osfi/2007_07_27_bc25_e.pdf>

²⁰¹⁴ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰¹⁵ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰¹⁶ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

laundrying charges in the United States.²⁰¹⁷ On 4 February 2008, the so-called Sentier II money laundering trial began in Paris. French bank Société Generale and the National Bank of Pakistan were among 4 banks and 130 individuals charged in relation to a money laundering ring that funneled €82 million into Israel in the late 1990s.²⁰¹⁸

France further strengthened its financial system with regulatory instruments that mitigate its exposure to high-risk international finance activities. On 18 March 2008, for example, the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) updated its General Regulation for collective investment products, adding a prohibition against investment funds originating from “countries or territories identified as uncooperative by the FATF.”²⁰¹⁹

In June 2007, the Banque de France completed the implementation of a new reporting system to meet the requirements of COREP (Common Reporting) and FINREP (Financial Reporting) framework for all French banks.²⁰²⁰ The new reporting framework is used by TRACFIN, France's financial intelligence unit (FIU), which shares intelligence about money laundering and terror finance with its international partners in the Egmont group of FIUs.²⁰²¹

Pursuant to the FATF declaration that, “Iran’s lack of a comprehensive anti-money laundering / combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime represents a significant vulnerability within the international financial system,”²⁰²² French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner announced that he will pressure large French companies to refrain from investing in Iran.²⁰²³

As of 1 November 2007, the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) finalized the transposition of the EU's Directive on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing²⁰²⁴ for “the prevention of the use of the financial systems for the purpose of money laundering and terrorism financing”.²⁰²⁵ New regulations stipulate that investment services providers “shall have organizational structures and procedures that enable them to comply with the vigilance and disclosure requirements provided for in... the Monetary and Financial Code relating to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.”²⁰²⁶

In addition to broad domestic compliance with the FATF's 40+9 Recommendations, France continued to help other states implement FATF policies. In February 2008, French Interior Minister Michele Alliot-Marie and Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdel Aziz signed a civil security agreement aimed at boosting bilateral cooperation on counter-terrorism and anti-money laundering.²⁰²⁷

²⁰¹⁷ Noriega loses bid to block extradition to France, MSNBC (Miami) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008.

<<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/22574563/>>

²⁰¹⁸ Money Laundering Case Goes to Trial, The Jerusalem Post (New York) 5 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1202064583645&pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull>>

²⁰¹⁹ General Regulation Book IV – Collective Investment Products, Autorité des Marchés Financiers (Paris) 18 March 2008.

Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.amf-france.org/documents/general/7554_1.pdf>

²⁰²⁰ General Regulation Book III – Service Providers, Autorité des Marchés Financiers (Paris) 11 September 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.amf-france.org/documents/general/7553_1.pdf>

²⁰²¹ Financial Intelligence Units of the World, The Egmont Group (Toronto). Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://www.egmontgroup.org/list_of_fius.pdf>

²⁰²² FATF Statement On Iran, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 11 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/1/2/39481684.pdf>>

²⁰²³ Kouchner's Kingdom, The Economist (Paris) 11 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1107>>

²⁰²⁴ AMF Working Program on Regulation 2007-2008, Autorité des Marchés Financiers (Paris) February 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <http://www.amf-france.org/documents/general/7689_1.pdf>

²⁰²⁵ Directive on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Council of The European Union (Brussels) 20 September 2005. Date of Access 10 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/05/240&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

²⁰²⁶ General Regulation Book III – Service Providers, Autorité des Marchés (Paris) 11 September 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <http://www.amf-france.org/documents/general/7553_1.pdf>

²⁰²⁷ Saudi Arabia, France sign cooperation agreement to combat terrorism, money laundering, International Herald Tribune (Paris) 25 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008.

<<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1107>>

As of May 2008, however, France had still not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.²⁰²⁸

At their meeting in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their support for the Financial Action Task Force and their “commitment to counter money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing.”²⁰²⁹ They also agreed that the FATF should continue its efforts to combat the threats posed to the international financial system by illicit transactions and its support for nations implementing United Nations Resolutions against WMD proliferation financing.²⁰³⁰ Similar comments were made at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Meeting in Tokyo on 9 February 2008.²⁰³¹

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its extensive efforts to both implement the FATF’s 40+9 Recommendations domestically and promote them internationally.

Analyst: Daniel Seleanu

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its Financial Action Task Force commitment as agreed at the Heiligendamm Summit.

On 28 February 2008, the Federal Ministry of the Interior issued a draft bill aimed at combating money laundering and terror finance. The bill is designed to incorporate EU directives from 2005 into the existing Money Laundering Act, as well as the Banking Act and other Acts of Parliament that regulate financial transactions and institutions.²⁰³² The changes to the Money Laundering Act are intended to ease reporting of suspected cases of terror finance to the appropriate authorities. They will also enshrine numerous aspects of the Financial Action Task Force’s 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations in German law, requiring stricter due diligence of financial institutions.²⁰³³

The proposed bill will also introduce measures to strengthen transparency and integrity requirements for corporations. These measures will deprive money launderers and those who raise funds for terrorists of the means of creating legitimate legal persons that can be used to launder the proceeds of illicit activities.²⁰³⁴ They are designed to protect natural persons potentially engaging in legitimate transactions with shell companies and to increase the transparency of corporate structures, simplifying the means by which

²⁰²⁸ Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 16 May 2005. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=198&CM=7&DF=12/11/2007&CL=ENG>>

²⁰²⁹ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰³⁰ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰³¹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

²⁰³² Entwurf eines Gesetzes zur Ergänzung der Bekämpfung der Geldwäsche und der Terrorismusfinanzierung, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.bmi.bund.de/Internet/Content/Common/Anlagen/Gesetze/Entwurf_Geldw_C3_A4schebek_C3_A4mpfungs_erg_C3_A4nzungsgesetz,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Entwurf_Geldw%C3%A4schebek%C3%A4mpfungserg%C3%A4nzungsgesetz.pdf>

²⁰³³ Entwurf eines Gesetzes zur Ergänzung der Bekämpfung der Geldwäsche und der Terrorismusfinanzierung, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.bmi.bund.de/Internet/Content/Common/Anlagen/Gesetze/Entwurf_Geldw_C3_A4schebek_C3_A4mpfungs_erg_C3_A4nzungsgesetz,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Entwurf_Geldw%C3%A4schebek%C3%A4mpfungserg%C3%A4nzungsgesetz.pdf>

²⁰³⁴ Entwurf eines Gesetzes zur Ergänzung der Bekämpfung der Geldwäsche und der Terrorismusfinanzierung, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmi.bund.de/Internet/Content/Common/Anlagen/Gesetze/Entwurf_Geldw_C3_A4schebek_C3_A4mpfungs_erg_C3_A4nzungsgesetz,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Entwurf_Geldw%C3%A4schebek%C3%A4mpfungserg%C3%A4nzungsgesetz.pdf>

German authorities investigate suspected cases of money laundering and terror finance.²⁰³⁵ The Ministry of the Interior has not said when it expects the bill to be passed by Parliament.

On 27 November 2007, the German Central Bank released its report on the characteristics of the German remittance system. Remittances, in particular the hawala system common in the Middle East and South Asia, have long been cited as a problem area in the fight against terror finance. Although the Bundesbank's report concentrated on the cost of remittance services, it also called for greater transparency at all levels of the remittance industry in order to enhance the abilities of financial regulators.²⁰³⁶

At their meeting in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their support for the Financial Action Task Force and their "commitment to counter money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing."²⁰³⁷ They also agreed that the FATF should continue its efforts to combat the threats posed to the international financial system by illicit transactions and its support for nations implementing United Nations Resolutions against WMD proliferation financing.²⁰³⁸ Similar comments were made at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in Tokyo on 9 February 2008.²⁰³⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for progress made toward the implementation of the FATF's 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on the Financial Action Task Force as agreed at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. The Italian government has instituted a number of wide-reaching initiatives to combat money laundering and terror finance at home and has promoted the implementation of the FATF 40+9 Recommendations abroad.

On 30 April 2008, new anti-money laundering legislation came into force. Under the new measures, known as Article 49, stricter controls have been instituted on the use of cash and bearer bonds. In particular, it is no longer permissible for amounts of €5000 or more to be paid in cash or by cheque marked "transferable".²⁰⁴⁰ Furthermore, Italian post offices and banks will no longer issue transferable cheques. Cheques marked "cash" will be honoured for immediate cash withdrawal only and will not be permitted to circulate, nor will consumers be able to open demand deposit accounts for sums exceeding €5000.²⁰⁴¹

²⁰³⁵ Entwurf eines Gesetzes zur Ergänzung der Bekämpfung der Geldwäsche und der Terrorismusfinanzierung, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 28 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmi.bund.de/Internet/Content/Common/Anlagen/Gesetze/Entwurf_Geldw_C3_A4schebek_C3_A4mpfungs_erg_C3_A4nzungsgesetz,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Entwurf_Geldwäschebekämpfungsergänzungsgesetz.pdf>

²⁰³⁶ The German Remittance Market – An Overview, Bundesbank (Frankfurt) 27 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008.

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/cln_04/nn_3790/DE/Internationale_Beziehungen/Informelle_Gremien_der_Zusammenarbeit/G7_G8/008_e_anl,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf>

²⁰³⁷ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰³⁸ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰³⁹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

²⁰⁴⁰ Antiriciclaggio: Nuove normative per contanti e assegni, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mef.gov.it/web/assegni.asp>>

²⁰⁴¹ Antiriciclaggio: Nuove normative per contanti e assegni, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.mef.gov.it/web/assegni.asp>>

On 21 November 2007, the Italian government issued a decree concerning the application of new rules and regulations targeting money laundering and other illegal financial activities.²⁰⁴² In particular, the document clarified the application of reporting and monitoring procedures dating from 2006 with respect to provision of information on money transfers.²⁰⁴³ The rule stems directly from Special Recommendation VII of the FATF's Special Recommendations on Terror Finance. The decree seeks to tighten the requirements for information on individuals sending funds (both euro and US dollar denominated amounts) to recipients outside the country.²⁰⁴⁴

The same decree clarifies that the Ministry of the Economy and Finance is responsible for all relations with other European Union countries on matters of terror finance and money laundering.²⁰⁴⁵ It provides for the creation of a financial information unit (Unità d'informazione finanziaria, UIF) at the country's central bank, the Banca d'Italia. The UIF is charged with the analysis of financial movements that might be the result of money laundering or terror finance activities; receipt of tips on possible illegal activities from the appropriate private entities and initiate investigations of the said tips; and the transfer of information collected to the appropriate authorities.²⁰⁴⁶ The UIF is also empowered by the decree to freeze the activities of suspect organizations for 5 days, provided this does not unduly prejudice the activities of the organization. The 21 November 2007 decree provides similar powers to special financial task forces in the judiciary and the police force.²⁰⁴⁷

The Italian government is also involved in a protracted campaign against organized criminality, often involving the mafia, camorra, 'ndrangheta and other regional criminal enterprises. The campaign has important effects on Italian efforts to combat money laundering and other financial crimes. On 20 October 2007, the Ministry of the Interior announced that a series of new measures to combat illegal acts and organized crime had been passed by the Council of Ministers.²⁰⁴⁸ One measure included in the package sought to ease payment of government and other receipts electronically to eliminate the dangers inherent in the use of cash for official transactions. Representatives of the Ministry claimed that this would have important effects on the fight against money laundering.²⁰⁴⁹

According to the budget of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, €1 million have been allocated for the 2008 fiscal year for various programs targeted at the prevention of money laundering, terror finance and the

²⁰⁴² Decreto Legislativo 21 Novembre 2007 N.231, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.dt.tesoro.it/Aree-Docum/Prevenzion/Antiriciclaggio/Normativa-/decreto-legislativo-di-recepimento-della-III-Direttiva-CE-antiriciclaggio.pdf>>

²⁰⁴³ Decreto Legislativo 21 Novembre 2007 N.231, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.dt.tesoro.it/Aree-Docum/Prevenzion/Antiriciclaggio/Normativa-/decreto-legislativo-di-recepimento-della-III-Direttiva-CE-antiriciclaggio.pdf>>

²⁰⁴⁴ Decreto Legislativo 21 Novembre 2007 N.231, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.dt.tesoro.it/Aree-Docum/Prevenzion/Antiriciclaggio/Normativa-/decreto-legislativo-di-recepimento-della-III-Direttiva-CE-antiriciclaggio.pdf>>

²⁰⁴⁵ Decreto Legislativo 21 Novembre 2007 N.231, Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (Rome) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.consob.it/main/documenti/Regolamentazione/normativa/dlgs231_2007.htm?hkeywords=riciclaggio&docid=18&page=0&hits=12>

²⁰⁴⁶ Decreto Legislativo 21 Novembre 2007 N.231, Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (Rome) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.consob.it/main/documenti/Regolamentazione/normativa/dlgs231_2007.htm?hkeywords=riciclaggio&docid=18&page=0&hits=12>

²⁰⁴⁷ Decreto Legislativo 21 Novembre 2007 N.231, Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (Rome) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.consob.it/main/documenti/Regolamentazione/normativa/dlgs231_2007.htm?hkeywords=riciclaggio&docid=18&page=0&hits=12>

²⁰⁴⁸ Approvato in Consiglio dei ministri il "Pacchetto sicurezza". Via libera a cinque disegni di leggi, Ministero dell'Interno (Rome) 30 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0893_2007_10_30_pacchetto_sicurezza.html>

²⁰⁴⁹ Approvato in Consiglio dei ministri il "Pacchetto sicurezza". Via libera a cinque disegni di leggi, Ministero dell'Interno (Rome) 30 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0893_2007_10_30_pacchetto_sicurezza.html>

freezing of bank accounts and other funds implicated in the aforementioned crimes.²⁰⁵⁰ Details on the exact programs that will benefit from these funds have not been released.

Italy has promoted accords against money laundering internationally. On 11 July 2007, the Governor of the United Arab Emirates Central Bank, Sultan Nasser As-Suwaiddi, visited Italy and met various representatives of the Banca d'Italia and the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.²⁰⁵¹ After bilateral discussions, representatives of the two countries signed agreements on the sharing of information and programs for the training of officials charged with leading the fight against money laundering.²⁰⁵²

At their meeting in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their support for the Financial Action Task Force and their “commitment to counter money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing.”²⁰⁵³ They also agreed that the FATF should continue its efforts to combat the threats posed to the international financial system by illicit transactions and its support for nations implementing United Nations Resolutions against WMD proliferation financing.²⁰⁵⁴ Similar comments were made at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Meeting in Tokyo on 9 February 2008.²⁰⁵⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its wide-ranging efforts to implement the Financial Action Task Force’s 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its FATF commitment as agreed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007.

On 29 February 2008, Japan revised the “Law for Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds” to further comply with the FATF’s 40+9 Recommendations. The law, initially proposed on 1 April 2007 and fully enforced on 1 March 2008, significantly increases Japan’s compliance with the FATF Recommendations as it: (1) requires measures such as customer identification, retention of transaction records, and reporting of suspicious transaction by a larger scope of business operators; (2) relocates the Japan Financial Intelligence Center from the Financial Services Agency to the National Police Agency, which simplifies the enforcement process of anti-money laundering policies; and (3) specifies the forfeiture or collection of equivalent value on criminal proceeds.²⁰⁵⁶

On 10 August 2007, the Financial Services Agency (FSA) of Japan published the *Basic Policy and Plan for Financial Inspections in Program Year 2007*. In the *Basic Policy*, the FSA demonstrated its intention to “examine the status of financial institutions’ establishment of systems for dealing with money laundering at their domestic branches and the management of anti-money laundering efforts at overseas branches by their divisions in charge of supervising international business operations.”²⁰⁵⁷ Furthermore, the FSA expects to

²⁰⁵⁰ Bilancio di previsione 2008 per capitolì, Ministero dell’Economie e delle Finanze (Rome) 2 January 2008. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/Finanza-Pu/Bilancio-d/2008/Bilancio-di-previsione-2008-per-capitolì.pdf>>

²⁰⁵¹ Money Laundering Committee Visits Italy, UAE Interact (Abu Dhabi) 11 July 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://uaeinteract.com/docs/Money_Laundering_Committee_visits_Italy/26104.htm>

²⁰⁵² Money Laundering Committee Visits Italy, UAE Interact (Abu Dhabi) 11 July 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://uaeinteract.com/docs/Money_Laundering_Committee_visits_Italy/26104.htm>

²⁰⁵³ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰⁵⁴ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰⁵⁵ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

²⁰⁵⁶ Law for Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, Japan Financial Intelligence Center (Tokyo) 1 April 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <<http://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/Jafic/horei/Lawptcp.pdf>>

²⁰⁵⁷ The Basic Policy and Plan for Financial Inspection in Program Year 2007, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 1 April 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2007/20070810.html>>

“examine whether financial institutions take appropriate measures to deal with the changes in the regulatory environment, such as an expansion of the range of services for which customer identity verification is necessary and the establishment of the Law for Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds.”²⁰⁵⁸

On 22 April 2008, the FSA enforced a measure to counter Iranian nuclear activities. Under the new guidelines, initially proposed by the United Nations, Japanese financial institutions are required to monitor and stop any transactions involving Iranian banks, corporations, and blacklisted individuals until the FSA gives permission for the completion of the transaction.²⁰⁵⁹

At their meeting in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their support for the Financial Action Task Force and their “commitment to counter money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing.”²⁰⁶⁰ They also agreed that the FATF should continue its efforts to combat the threats posed to the international financial system by illicit transactions and its support for nations implementing United Nations Resolutions against WMD proliferation financing.²⁰⁶¹ Similar comments were made at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Meeting in Tokyo on 9 February 2008.²⁰⁶²

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for the progress it has made in implementing the FATF’s 40+9 Recommendations.

Analysts: Kenta Hatamochi and Arina Shadrikova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its Financial Action Task Force commitment having made significant efforts to implement the FATF 40+9 Recommendations.

In 2007, Russia continued to bring its national legislation in line with FATF Recommendations. The Federal Law “On money laundering and terrorist financing”²⁰⁶³ was amended, whereby the list of organizations responsible for combating money laundering and terror finance was extended to commercial organizations that conclude factoring agreements as fiscal agents. Controls over the clearance and transfer of large sums of money were strengthened. Also, the State Duma is now considering a law that will require all lending institutions to report transactions of their clients of RFR600 000 (approximately US\$25 260 at the market exchange rate of 7 May 2008) and more to a central authority.²⁰⁶⁴

In February 2007, Sergei Ignatyev, Chairman of the Russian Central Bank, commented that “[o]perations to debit cash for allegedly legal purposes are the most widespread type of fictitious banking transactions. In reality, cash goes to pay ‘gray’ wages, offer bribes and carry out other illegal deals.”²⁰⁶⁵ Efforts have therefore been taken to block the flow of dirty money through banks. For this reason, the Central Bank of Russia has been withdrawing licenses from banks for the violation of the law on money laundering and

²⁰⁵⁸ The Basic Policy and Plan for Financial Inspection in Program Year 2007, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 1 April 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2007/20070810.html>>

²⁰⁵⁹ Limiting Iranian Nuclear Activities, Japan Financial Intelligence Center (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 4 May 2008. <<http://www.fsa.go.jp/news/19/sonota/20080422-1/01.pdf>>

²⁰⁶⁰ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰⁶¹ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰⁶² Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

²⁰⁶³ Senators have approved amendments to the law on combating money laundering, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 6 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/politics/20071116/88369919.html>>

²⁰⁶⁴ Duma will consider a law on control over the residents’ cash dealings, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 14 November 2007. Date of Access: 6 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071114/87954032.html>>

²⁰⁶⁵ Russia loses \$19-30 bln a year from fictitious deals – CBR, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20070220/61011207.html>>

banking legislation since 2005, especially when violations were repeated within one year.²⁰⁶⁶ The Russian government continued to enforce this policy through 2007 and the first half of 2008.²⁰⁶⁷ In 2007, 51 licenses were withdrawn,²⁰⁶⁸ and since the beginning of 2008 six more Russian banks have lost their licenses.²⁰⁶⁹ According to Chairman Ignatyev, the actions of the Central Bank are in line with the 40 Recommendations of the FATF.²⁰⁷⁰

The FATF's own opinion about Russia's progress will soon be known. FATF auditors are currently auditing Russia's system of financial regulation. The expectations of many Russian officials are quite positive. Former Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov, who was previously successful in having Russia removed from the FATF's blacklist, commented that "Russia may get a high score."²⁰⁷¹

In March 2008, the Federal Financial Monitoring Agency published online a new list of organizations and individuals suspected of extremist activities.²⁰⁷² In February 2008, Russia and Brazil signed their 39th International Informational Cooperation Agreement, which is aimed at combating money laundering and terror finance.²⁰⁷³

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its domestic implementation and international promotion of the FATF's 40+9 Recommendations.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on the FATF as agreed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. The UK has demonstrated a strong commitment to implement and promote the 40+9 Recommendations proposed by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on both the domestic and international levels.

On 29 February 2008, Her Majesty's Treasury released a warning to British nationals and business about jurisdictions that were characterized by "heightened risks of money laundering or terrorism finance." The entities identified included Uzbekistan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, São Tomé and Príncipe and the unrecognized Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.²⁰⁷⁴ The warnings were based on information released by the FATF about laxities in the financial system monitoring apparatuses of the aforementioned states and territories. HM Treasury also used the announcement to remind British nationals and firms that they are to use their own discretion in the appropriate implementation of information provided by the FATF.²⁰⁷⁵

On 24 July 2007, HM Treasury released the *Money Laundering Regulations* document, which went into effect 15 December 2007, in line with the EU's Third Money Laundering Directive. UK legislation

²⁰⁶⁶ CB RF has withdrawn license from the Moscow KB Bank, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 6 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071120/88760942.html>>

²⁰⁶⁷ CBR has recalled licenses from 3 Moscow region banks, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 27 November 2007. Date of Access: 6 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071127/89732958.html>>

²⁰⁶⁸ It's Become Risky to Launder, National Banking Magazine (Moscow) April 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.nbj.ru/archive/number/article/?article=14025>>

²⁰⁶⁹ Falsehood on trial, Rossiyskaya Gazeta (Moscow) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.rg.ru/2008/04/23/cb-pravila.html>>

²⁰⁷⁰ Russia loses \$19-30 bln a year from fictitious deals – CBR, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20070220/61011207.html>>

²⁰⁷¹ Russia may get high scores from the FATF in 2007, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 17 August 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007. <<http://minfin.rinet.ru/Interview/2007/Interview08/170807zubkov.htm>>

²⁰⁷² Information Message, Federal Financial Monitoring Agency (Moscow) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://www.kfm.ru/news_28032008_336.html>

²⁰⁷³ Information Message, Federal Financial Monitoring Agency (Moscow) 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://www.kfm.ru/news_03032008_335.html>

²⁰⁷⁴ HM Treasury warns of higher risk of money laundering and terrorism financing, HM Treasury (London) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2008/press_20_08.cfm>

²⁰⁷⁵ HM Treasury warns of higher risk of money laundering and terrorism financing, HM Treasury (London) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2008/press_20_08.cfm>

enforces a stricter “know your customer” policy by requiring enhanced customer due diligence (CDD) on high-risk customers, including politically exposed persons (PEP’s), non-financial business and professions (DNFBPs), and all transactions not conducted in person.²⁰⁷⁶ The issuance of the *Money Laundering Regulations* marks the first time that monitoring of money laundering activity is extended to all businesses in the regulated sector, including “credit institutions; financial institutions; auditors, insolvency practitioners, external accountants and tax advisers; independent legal professionals; trust or company service providers; estate agents; high value dealers; casinos.”²⁰⁷⁷ The new legislation empowers the Treasury to prevent any relevant person from entering into a business relationship or from furthering said relationship or transaction if the customer is “situated or incorporated in a non-EEA state to which the Financial Action Task Force has decided to apply counter-measures.”²⁰⁷⁸

The FATF Mutual Evaluation Report, released on 1 August 2007, revealed that the United Kingdom “has a comprehensive legal structure to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.”²⁰⁷⁹ The Evaluation commended the UK’s “comprehensive powers to restrain, confiscate, and recover proceeds of crime, and to freeze and seize terrorist-related assets.”²⁰⁸⁰

In July 2007, James Sassoon, who represents the UK at the FATF, was appointed to the Presidency of the FATF. The UK attended the first Plenary Session held under Sassoon’s presidency in Paris in October 2007. At the Session, British representatives collaborated with other nations to encourage Iran to urgently strengthen its anti-money laundering controls. They also agreed to implement measures that will strengthen the participation of the private sector in the fight against money laundering and terror finance. During the Plenary Session, the United Kingdom committed to “produce a regular global threat assessment setting out key issues of criminal and terrorist financing concern.”²⁰⁸¹

At their meeting in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their support for the Financial Action Task Force and their “commitment to counter money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing.”²⁰⁸² They also agreed that the FATF should continue its efforts to combat the threats posed to the international financial system by illicit transactions and its support for nations implementing United Nations Resolutions against WMD proliferation financing.²⁰⁸³ Similar comments were made at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Meeting in Tokyo on 9 February 2008.²⁰⁸⁴

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for the implementation of the Money Laundering Regulations, its presidency of the FATF and the reaffirmation of its strong commitment to the 40+9 Recommendations set forth by the FATF.

Analyst: Ivana Jankovic

²⁰⁷⁶ HM Treasury: The Money Laundering Regulations 2007, HM Treasury (London) 24 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 November 2007.

<http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/F/1/money_laundering_regulations2007.pdf>

²⁰⁷⁷ The Money Laundering Regulations 2007: Summary (London) 24 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 November 2007.

<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/pdf/ukxi_20072157_en.pdf>

²⁰⁷⁸ The Money Laundering Regulations 2007: Summary (London) 24 July 2007. Date of Access: 15 November 2007.

<http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/F/1/money_laundering_regulations2007.pdf>

²⁰⁷⁹ FATF: Third Mutual Evaluation Report. Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2007. <<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/55/29/39064399.pdf>>

²⁰⁸⁰ FATF: Third Mutual Evaluation Report. Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2007. <<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/55/29/39064399.pdf>>

²⁰⁸¹ Financial Action Task Force: Chairman’s Summary Paris Plenary, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 12 October 2007. Date of Access: 30 October 2007. <<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/0/23/39485130.pdf>>

²⁰⁸² Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰⁸³ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰⁸⁴ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on the FATF.

Although American authorities have not passed new measures to combat money laundering and terror finance, they have sought to implement aggressively existing frameworks designed to tackle these two issues. In particular, since 8 June 2007, the US Treasury has targeted the financial networks of Colombian drug traffickers²⁰⁸⁵ and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC),²⁰⁸⁶ the assets of a known Mexican money launderer,²⁰⁸⁷ and a US-based charity channeling funds to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), an organization recognized as a terrorist group in the US and Sri Lanka.²⁰⁸⁸

The US has actively encouraged foreign countries to implement the FATF regulations by participating in anticorruption conferences. On 29 October 2007, the US participated in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Anticorruption Conference and showed its commitment to work with the APEC partners to “ensure that [they] have in place proper regulatory measures to counter money laundering.”²⁰⁸⁹

The US has taken numerous measures to compel other states to comply with the FATF’s 40+9 Recommendations. On 25 October 2007, the US government implemented several measures “to counter Iran’s bid for nuclear capabilities and support for terrorism by exposing Iranian banks, companies and individuals that have been involved in these dangerous activities and by cutting them off from the US financial system.”²⁰⁹⁰

On 6 March 2008, Stuart A. Levey, Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, made remarks regarding the direct link between terrorism and illicit financial practices. In his speech, he stated that countries such as North Korea and Iran are “finding themselves increasingly isolated from the international financial system” as a result of “the formal actions of the UN and the FATF.”²⁰⁹¹

On 21 February 2008, the US Department of the Treasury blacklisted Rami Makhluף for benefiting from Syrian corruption by using his close ties to the Assad regime to obtain improper business advantages over other Syrians. Under the new order, any assets that Makhluף holds under US jurisdiction have been frozen and transactions prohibited because Makhluף has “[disadvantaged] innocent Syrian businessmen and [entrenched] a regime that pursues oppressive and destabilizing policies.”²⁰⁹²

At their meeting in Washington D.C. on 11 April 2008, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their support for the Financial Action Task Force and their “commitment to counter money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing.”²⁰⁹³ They also agreed that the FATF should continue its efforts to combat the threats posed to the international financial system by illicit transactions and its support for nations implementing United Nations Resolutions against WMD proliferation

²⁰⁸⁵ Treasury Targets Financial Network of Ramierz Abadia, U.S. Treasury (Washington D.C.) 15 August 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp535.htm>>

²⁰⁸⁶ Treasury Targets 15 Leaders of Colombian Narco-Terrorist Group, U.S. Treasury (Washington D.C.) 1 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp661.htm>>

²⁰⁸⁷ Treasury Designates Financial Empire of Key Mexican Money Launderer Blanca Margarita Cazares Salazar, U.S. Treasury (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp729.htm>>

²⁰⁸⁸ Treasury Targets Charity Covertly Supporting Violence in Sri Lanka, U.S. Treasury (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2008. <<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp683.htm>>

²⁰⁸⁹ The Fight Against High-Level Corruption: Ending Impunity, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 29 October 2007. Date of Access: 23 November 2007. <<http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/rm/94406.htm>>

²⁰⁹⁰ Designation of Iranian Entities and Individuals for Proliferation Activities and Support for Terrorism, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2007. <<http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/hp644.htm>>

²⁰⁹¹ Prepared Remarks by Stuart A. Levey, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 6 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/hp863.htm>>

²⁰⁹² Treasury: Rami Makhluף Designated for Benefiting from Syrian Corruption, U.S. Treasury (Washington D.C.) 21 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://treas.gov/press/releases/hp834.htm>>

²⁰⁹³ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

financing.²⁰⁹⁴ Similar comments were made at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in Tokyo on 9 February 2008.²⁰⁹⁵

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of the 40+9 Recommendations and its active pressure on foreign countries to follow suit.

Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on the Financial Action Task Force's 40+9 Recommendations.

On 18 April 2008, the Justice and Home Affairs Committee of the European Commission announced that it had reached a political agreement on making Europol a full EU body by 2010. Europol is tasked with the fight against organized crime throughout the European Union, and its absorption by the EU will allow for greater and more efficient sharing of information between the bloc's 27 member-states. Furthermore, the Europol Convention will be replaced by a Council Decision, "so that Europol's legal framework can be adapted more rapidly in response to trends in crime," according to the European Commission.²⁰⁹⁶

Cash controls at points of entry to EU member states came into effect on 15 June 2007.²⁰⁹⁷ The regulations are a concentrated effort to minimize money launderers' ability to smuggle illicit funds across the national borders of EU member states. The new controls require travelers to declare importation or exportation of cash and securities in excess of €10 000 at any point of entry or exit. They also empower customs officials to search the person and baggage of any travelers suspected of transferring such sums into or out of the EU.²⁰⁹⁸

On 8 February 2008, the European Commission announced that it would launch a study entitled "An examination of the links between organized crime and corruption." The study is intended to better understand the manner in which organized crime outfits use corruption and bribery in order to affect enforcement, when criminals use corruption instead of other means at their disposal, and possible policy recommendations to address the issue.²⁰⁹⁹

On 27 June 2007, Europol released the European Union Organized Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) 2007, which "identifies and assesses the main organized crime trends in the European Union."²¹⁰⁰ The report is an attempt by the European Commission to educate member states about money laundering trends. On 2-3 November 2007, the European Commission held a "Tackling Money Laundering" conference in Utrecht. During the conference, representatives from the IMF, World Bank and national agencies discussed the methodology of tackling money laundering and discussed preventative measures.²¹⁰¹

²⁰⁹⁴ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Following Meeting of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²⁰⁹⁵ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080209.htm>>

²⁰⁹⁶ Europol to become EU agency in 2010, European Commission (Brussels) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/610&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

²⁰⁹⁷ European Commission: Taxation and Customs Union - Cash Controls, European Union (Brussels) 20 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2007.

<http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_controls/cash_controls/index_en.htm>

²⁰⁹⁸ European Commission: Taxation and Customs Union - Cash Controls, European Union (Brussels) 20 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2007.

<http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_controls/cash_controls/index_en.htm>

²⁰⁹⁹ An examination of the links between organized crime and corruption, European Commission (Brussels) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/news/intro/doc/sec_2008_196_en.pdf>

²¹⁰⁰ Organised crime: Europol's threat assessment, Europol (The Hague) June 2007. Date of access: 20 December 2007. <[http://www.europol.europa.eu/publications/European_Organised_Crime_Threat_Assessment_\(OCTA\)/OCTA2007.pdf](http://www.europol.europa.eu/publications/European_Organised_Crime_Threat_Assessment_(OCTA)/OCTA2007.pdf)>

²¹⁰¹ Research: "Tackling Money Laundering" Conference, Universiteit Utrecht (Utrecht) 2007. Date of Access: 20 November 2007. <<http://www2.econ.uu.nl/users/unger/conference.html>>

The Council of Europe's Moneyval Committee has held numerous plenary meetings and mutual evaluations with the FATF to jointly examine and assess the compliance of member states with the FATF 40+9 Recommendations. Moneyval and FATF undertook the examination of the Third Rounds of Evaluation Reports of Liechtenstein, the Czech Republic, Moldova, Malta, and Andorra on 10-14 September 2007.²¹⁰² From September to November 2007, the FATF and Moneyval completed two onsite visits to the Russian Federation in order to assess Russia's anti-money laundering and terror finance systems. The draft report, detailing the visit and evaluating Russia's Anti-Money Laundering (AML) system according to the FATF recommendations, is scheduled to be released in July 2008.²¹⁰³ On 2-6 December 2007, Moneyval examined an evaluation report of Monaco, Latvia, Lithuania and Montenegro.²¹⁰⁴

The European Commission's Joint Research Centre (Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen) will be conducting a research project during 2008 that will examine trade-based money laundering. The project will utilize statistical methods on trade transactions data provided by the member states with the intention of "detect[ing] specific transactions that may be instances of trade based money laundering."²¹⁰⁵

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of FATF Recommendations and its promotion of measures to counter money laundering abroad.

Analyst: Ivana Jankovic

²¹⁰² Moneyval Mutual evaluation: Andorra, Czech Republic, Malta and Moldova, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 14 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal_affairs/legal_co-operation/combating_economic_crime/5_money_laundering/Evaluations/Reports_summaries3.asp#TopOfPage>

²¹⁰³ FATF/MONEYVAL/EAG on site-visits in the Russian Federation, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 14 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_affairs/Legal_co-operation/Combating_economic_crime/5_Money_laundering/Default_moneyval.asp>

²¹⁰⁴ Mutual evaluations on AML systems: assessments by Moneyval and the FATF, European Union (Brussels) 2007. Date of Access: 22 December 2007. <http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/company/docs/financial-crime/aml-news-122007_en.pdf>

²¹⁰⁵ The Joint Research Centre: trade-based money laundering, European Union (Brussels) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/company/docs/financial-crime/aml-news-122007_en.pdf>

22. Trade [327]

Commitment

“We remain fully committed to the development dimension of the DDA, promoting progressive trade liberalisation, helping developing countries to better integrate into the multilateral trading system and providing support to the poorest countries in order to enable them to benefit from the significant opportunities of globalisation.”²¹⁰⁶

G8 Trade Declaration

Assessment

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

Background

On 9-14 November 2001, the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference was held among complaints from developing nations that previous WTO Ministerial Conferences had been excessively weighed to the interests of the developed-nation members of the OECD.²¹⁰⁷ The result was a new trade round based on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). The Doha Development Agenda provides a mandate for negotiations on a range of subjects. Its goal is to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system by preventing restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.²¹⁰⁸

The Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference was held on 10-14 September 2003 in Cancun, Mexico. The Ministerial collapsed after the QUAD countries (US, EU, Japan and Canada, i.e. the G7) failed to reach an agreement with the G20 bloc of developing countries. The G20 bloc is led by India and Brazil and includes power world trading nations such as China and South Africa. Together, these countries represent over two-thirds of the world's population and world farmers.²¹⁰⁹ The unification of the emerging trade powers in the G20 bloc has led to negotiations that are more confrontational than they were previously, as the G20 bloc represents a strong counterforce to the United States and the European Union in setting and agreeing on the terms of negotiation.²¹¹⁰

Subsequent Ministerial Conferences failed to arrive at agreement on the terms of an accord between the QUAD member states and other negotiating parties. Nevertheless, leaders of the QUAD countries maintain

²¹⁰⁶ G8 Trade Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-trade.html>>

²¹⁰⁷ The Case for Reviving the Doha Trade Round, The Centre for American Progress (Washington D.C.) 8 January 2007.

Date of Access: 14 May 2007. <<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2007/01/pdf/doha.pdf>>

²¹⁰⁸ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2005.

Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf>

²¹⁰⁹ Demystifying Doha, Harvard International Review (Cambridge, MA) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<<http://www.harvardir.org/articles/1458/>>

²¹¹⁰ Demystifying Doha, Harvard International Review (Cambridge, MA) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<<http://www.harvardir.org/articles/1458/>>

the importance of assisting less-developed nations in their trade capacities in order to promote economic growth and alleviate poverty. To this end, they made a commitment at the Sea Island Summit in June 2004 to resume negotiations and meet extended deadlines.²¹¹¹

On 1 August 2004, WTO members adopted a General Council decision on the Doha Work Programme, informally known as the July Package, which established a framework for placing the DDA on track for completion by 2006. The Programme was negotiated by the “Group of Interested Parties,” comprised of the US, EU, Australia (from the Cairns Group), Brazil and India (from the G20). Under the Programme, industrialized countries agreed to major concessions that they had previously resisted in Cancun: the EU agreed to place all agricultural subsidies on the table for discussion; wealthy countries agreed to an immediate 20% reduction in total current agricultural subsidies; Less-Developed Countries (LDCs), including approximately 25 African states, received an agreement in principle to receive increased market access while maintaining the right to shelter their domestic industries; and three Singapore Issues (foreign investment, competition policy, and government procurement) were dropped from the DDA, with the fourth (trade facilitation) kept on in the understanding it would result in a clarification and simplifying of current agreements. In exchange, developing countries agreed to open their markets further to manufactured imports and to continue negotiations on a deal in trade in services.²¹¹²

The conclusion of the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Hong Kong on 13-18 December 2005, displayed progress in establishing a credible commitment to eliminate export subsidies by 2013. No timeline was established for the elimination of trade-distorting domestic support.²¹¹³ As of June 2007, negotiations within the DDA were stalled following an impasse between the US and the EU, representing rich state interests, and India and Brazil, representing the developing world.²¹¹⁴ Talks collapsed after both sides complained about the other parties’ unfair demands.²¹¹⁵

The World Bank claims that, in order for nations to realize gains in welfare and foreign exchange earnings, the largest cuts in tariffs and subsidies must be made in agricultural sectors.²¹¹⁶ The inability of the parties to conclude negotiations rests on political rather than technical issues.²¹¹⁷ The main obstacle to agreement raised by the G8 countries remains trade-distorting domestic subsidies on the part of the United States and import barriers for agricultural products on the part of the European Union and Japan.²¹¹⁸ The G20 bloc, on the other hand, is accused of not being willing to make further concessions on the issue of tariffs on industrial goods.²¹¹⁹

Team Leader: Mila Khodskaya

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment on trade. Canada has promoted progressive trade liberalization, assisted developing countries to better integrate into a multilateral trading system and

²¹¹¹ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2004. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf>

²¹¹² Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Sea Island Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2005. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf>

²¹¹³ Trade: 2005 Gleneagles Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf>

²¹¹⁴ Potsdam G4 meeting ends with no agreement on industrial tariff cuts, European Commission (Brussels) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/june/tradoc_135087.pdf>

²¹¹⁵ G4 talks collapse, throw trade round into doubt, Reuters (New York) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 26 January 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/topNews/idUSL2179513320070621>>

²¹¹⁶ Impact of global trade and subsidy policies on developing country trade, World Bank (Washington, DC) March 2006. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETTRADE/Resources/Internal-Training/287823-1116536061368/DohaG24paper0306rev.pdf>>

²¹¹⁷ Development Vs. Free Trade, YaleGlobal Online (New Haven, CT) 20 July 2006. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display_article?id=7850>

²¹¹⁸ The Case for Reviving the Doha Trade Round, Center for American Progress (Washington, DC) January 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008 <<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2007/01/pdf/doha.pdf>>

²¹¹⁹ U.S. accuses Doha of dissidents, Financial Times (Paris) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://search.ft.com/ftArticle?queryText=US+accuses+Doha+dissidents&y=0&aje=true&x=0&id=070906012693&ct=0>>

has announced additional financial support to help the poorest countries in benefiting from the significant opportunities of globalization.

On 19 July 2007, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced new free trade negotiations between Canada and the states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).²¹²⁰ Prime Minister Harper supported the negotiations by stating that they are an “indispensable foundation on which to build national and regional endeavours which can lead to fair and sustainable growth and prosperity.”²¹²¹ The negotiations are ongoing and “Canada is committed to negotiating a modern trade agreement with CARICOM Members that will take into account differing levels of development, vulnerabilities associated with island states, and trade-related capacity challenges.”²¹²²

In September 2007, Canada announced its intention to provide CAD19.2 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework over five years to further enable LDCs to build their productive capacities such that they can take advantage of emerging global market opportunities.²¹²³

Furthermore, on 9 September 2007, while at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, Prime Minister Harper, together with the other APEC leaders, stressed the importance of the Doha Round of negotiations and the crucial role that discussions on industrial and agricultural goods played in the potential success of the Round.²¹²⁴

Canada has shown its interest in promoting trade liberalization by appealing to other states to re-evaluate their agricultural policies. Canada made an official request to the WTO dispute settlement panel on 8 November 2007 in order to resolve the issue of trade-distorting American agricultural subsidies.²¹²⁵ In the interests of supporting the Doha negotiations, Minister of International Trade David Emerson stated that “Canada believes that the United States has breached its international obligations by providing agricultural subsidies that exceed the levels allowed by the WTO.”²¹²⁶ Canada, along with Brazil, is most affected by these subsidies. On 12 December 2007, Minister of Agriculture Gerry Ritz expressed his disappointment over the European Union’s decision to continue the use of export subsidies for certain pork products, referring to it as a “...stark contrast to its [the EU’s] stated commitment in the current round of World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations to end export subsidies on agricultural products, including pork.”²¹²⁷

In January 2008, Canada signed a free trade agreement with the European Free Trade Association (Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). This is the first such agreement with European countries.²¹²⁸

²¹²⁰ Prime Minister Harper urges CARICOM nations to embrace free trade as the path to prosperity, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 July 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1762>>

²¹²¹ Prime Minister Harper urges CARICOM nations to embrace free trade as the path to prosperity, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 July 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1762>>

²¹²² Canada-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Free Trade Negotiations, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 14 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/caricom.aspx?lang=en>>

²¹²³ CIDA’s Statement at the World Trade Organization Aid for Trade Global Review, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008.

<http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/stat_rostami_e.doc>

²¹²⁴ Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_ael_m_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹²⁵ Canada Requests New WTO Panel on U.S. Agricultural Subsidies, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385576&language=E&docnum_ber=156>

²¹²⁶ Canada Requests New WTO Panel on U.S. Agricultural Subsidies, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385576&language=E&docnum_ber=156>

²¹²⁷ Government of Canada denounces European Union’s Re-Introduction of Export Refunds for Pork Products, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 14 January 2008.

<http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2007&page=n71212a>

²¹²⁸ Canada’s Global Trade Agenda, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008

On 8 January 2008, the Ministry of Agriculture issued its response to the eight Working Papers released by the WTO in order to reach an agreement on trade barriers. In a news release, Canada reiterated that, while remaining heavily involved in the DDA and having shown strong leadership on the issue, it has strong concerns "...about key elements of the Chair's document on sensitive products. Canada continues to actively oppose any tariff quota expansion or tariff cuts for sensitive products and we continue to take a firm position on this issue."²¹²⁹

On 9 March 2008, following an increase in general economic volatility, Prime Minister Harper stated that Canada's economic policies should not drift towards protectionist trade policies. He reminded Canadians that "broader economic policies must be shaped around building strong, long-term fundamentals that are forward-looking, not bailouts of today's problems."²¹³⁰ Furthermore, on 18 April 2008, the Prime Minister stressed the importance of improving trade ties with India, noting that "Canada simply cannot afford to miss out on India's phenomenal economic growth. That's why our government is putting so much emphasis on improving trade and investment between our countries."²¹³¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of the three components of the trade commitment.

Analyst: Mila Khodskaya

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. France failed to actively endorse the three priority topics as part of its stance on the trade negotiations within the DDA. In addition, France has made statements undermining the push for increased liberalization in agricultural markets.

On 11 September 2007, at the International Trade Fair for Livestock in Rennes, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced plans to reform the European Union's €30 billion farming subsidies during France's EU Presidency in July 2008.²¹³² He plans to modernize the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) by creating a better EU framework for achieving food security and food sovereignty rather than promoting trade liberalization.²¹³³ The "European preference" approach favours EU products and greater export subsidization.²¹³⁴ President Sarkozy stated that it may be necessary to kill the DDA in order to save the CAP.²¹³⁵

On 21 September 2007, Minister of Agriculture Michel Barnier reaffirmed President Sarkozy's position by arguing for "custom protections" against products that enter Europe "without any consideration for the ecology or health and safety."²¹³⁶ According to Minister Barnier, France intends to maintain import tariffs

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&Language=E&publication_id=386020&docnumber=71>

²¹²⁹ Government of Canada Continues to Defend Canadian Agricultural Interests, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 8 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2008&page=n80104>

²¹³⁰ Prime Minister Harper calls balanced fiscal plan key to Canada's long-term prosperity, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 7 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008

<<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=2008>>

²¹³¹ Prime Minister urges stronger trade relations with India, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=2072>>

²¹³² Nicolas Sarkozy pledges reform of European Farming Subsidies, Times Online (Paris) 12 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2007. <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2434567.ece>>

²¹³³ Speech by Prime Minister Sarkozy at the International Trade Fair for Livestock, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 September 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/press_871/international_trade_fair_for_57535.html>

²¹³⁴ Nicolas Sarkozy pledges reform of European Farming Subsidies, Times Online (Paris) 12 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2007. <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2434567.ece>>

²¹³⁵ Nicolas Sarkozy pledges reform of European Farming Subsidies, Times Online (Paris) 12 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2007. <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2434567.ece>>

²¹³⁶ Michel Barnier: 'We won't be naïve about agriculture', Cafebabel.com (Paris) 21 September 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cafebabel.com/en/article.asp?T=T&Id=12231>>

while implementing tougher food safety and quality standards as protection from “unfair competition.” The Minister elaborated on the possibility of eventually replacing import tariffs with non-tariff barriers in what he describes as “the European model.”²¹³⁷

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, France adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹³⁸

On 18 February 2008, France spoke out against the latest WTO proposal for a global trade deal, rejecting its large tariff and subsidy cuts for fear of its effect on the farming sector.²¹³⁹ Minister for Agriculture Michel Barnier said that France is one of 20 EU nations that prefer no agreement over a bad agreement.²¹⁴⁰ This is in line with the Ministry of Agriculture’s plan to continue the CAP beyond 2009. France is the largest recipient of CAP subsidies.²¹⁴¹

On 27 March 2008, France issued a joint summit declaration with the United Kingdom, promising to “push for an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive agreement in the WTO negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda”.²¹⁴²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for the hostile language of French officials directed at principles of the DDA.

Analyst: Anna Chen

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment.

On 27 June 2008, Claudia Dörr, the Director-General for European Policy in the German Ministry of Economics and Technology, reaffirmed the commitments of both Germany and the EU in “opening markets through bilateral and regional free trade agreements.” The Director-General added that “it is impossible for Europe to stem the tide of globalisation by resorting to protectionism.”²¹⁴³

On 6 November 2007, Federal President Horst Köhler highlighted the benefits of free trade in the opening speech at the Club of Rome Conference on “Policy Changes in the Next Phase of Globalization.” President Köhler noted that “it is more profitable for a country to open up to international trade because it is anything but a zero-sum game.”²¹⁴⁴

On 13 November 2007, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier reiterated Germany’s support for Central Asian countries and their respective bids for WTO membership. Minister Steinmeier spoke at

²¹³⁷ Paris for ‘protection, not protectionism’, Financial Times Online (Paris) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <http://search.ft.com/ftArticle?queryText=%22Michel+Barnier%22&id=071024000553&ct=0&nclink_check=1>

²¹³⁸ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹³⁹ France rallies EU partners against world trade pact, EurActiv (Brussels) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 28 March 2008. <<http://www.euractiv.com/en/trade/france-rallies-eu-partners-world-trade-pact/article-170401>>

²¹⁴⁰ France says 20 EU nations oppose latest WTO farm proposals, International Herald Tribune Online (Brussels) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.ihl.com/articles/2008/02/18/business/wto.php>>

²¹⁴¹ France to Push for Extension of EU Farm Subsidies, Inter Press Service (Paris) 24 March 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2008. <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=41706>>

²¹⁴² Joint UK-France Summit Declaration, 10 Downing Street (London) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/files/pdf/UK-FR%20Communique%20270308.pdf>>

²¹⁴³ Speech by Claudia Dörr, Director-General for European Policy in the German Ministry of Economics and Technology at the Conclusion of Germany’s EU Council Presidency, Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology (Berlin) 27 June 2007. Date of Access: 26 November 2007. <<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/speeches-and-statements,did=209494.html>>

²¹⁴⁴ Address by Federal President Horst Köhler at the opening of the Club of Rome conference on “Policy Changes in the Next Phase of Globalisation”, Office of the President (Berlin) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.bundespraesident.de/en/-,5.642739/Address-by-Federal-President-H.htm>>

the conference on “Central Asia and Europe: A New Economic Partnership for the 21st Century,” held in Berlin. The Minister also publicized Germany’s intent to assist in the implementation of any “necessary trade-law and customs-law reforms.”²¹⁴⁵

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, Germany adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹⁴⁶

On 21 April 2008, the World Trade Organization announced that Germany had donated €1 million to the Doha Development Agenda Trust Fund, equivalent to its contribution for 2007.²¹⁴⁷ The grant will go towards technical assistance programs and training for developing countries in order to help them benefit more from the multilateral trading system, according to WTO Director General Pascal Lamy.²¹⁴⁸

On 23 April 2008, Germany joined France in opposing cuts to the EU’s agricultural subsidies, hindering a new deal for the Doha Development Round. German Agricultural Minister Horst Seehofer argues that the CAP is necessary for European food security and does not contribute to the global food crisis or hurt developing countries. According to Minister Seehofer, “we have to make sure that we produce enough to combat hunger in the developing world.”²¹⁴⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its policy pronouncements in favour of trade liberalization, despite its support for the CAP.

Analyst: Anna Chen

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. Italy has failed to elaborate any policy on the Doha Round of negotiations since June 2007, apart from their country’s support for the European Commissioner for External Trade, Peter Mandelson. Nevertheless, it has provided some support to low-income nations to help them to integrate better into the multilateral trading system.

In a press release on 21 June 2007, the Minister for International Commerce Emma Bonino noted that there was no “miracle” to help restart the negotiations of the G4 (the European Union, the United States, India and Brazil).²¹⁵⁰ Former Minister Bonino continued to note the positive aspect of an increase in global trade volumes, but did not make any pronouncements on trade policy or the importance of the Doha Development Agenda.²¹⁵¹

During a speech to the 3rd National Italy Latin America Caribbean Conference in Rome on 16 October 2007, then Minister of Foreign Affairs Massimo D’Alema noted that, while he is in favour of a trade deal emerging from the Doha Round of negotiations, he fears that the Round will end without agreement.²¹⁵² He

²¹⁴⁵ Address by Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier at the conference on “Central Asia and Europe: A New Economic Partnership for the 21st Century”, Office of the President (Berlin) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Rede/2007/071112-Zentralasienkonferenz.html>>

²¹⁴⁶ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹⁴⁷ Germany offers EUR1 million to WTO training programme for developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr523_e.htm>

²¹⁴⁸ Germany offers EUR1 million to WTO training programme for developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr523_e.htm>

²¹⁴⁹ German minister rejects cuts in EU farm subsidies, International Herald Tribune (Berlin) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.ihf.com/articles/2008/04/23/business/farm.php>>

²¹⁵⁰ WTO, Bonino “Non c’è stato il miracolo, adesso seria riflessione”, Ministero di Commercio Estero (Rome) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.mincom.es.it/news/news2007/giugno/cs210607b.htm>>

²¹⁵¹ WTO, Bonino “Non c’è stato il miracolo, adesso seria riflessione”, Ministero di Commercio Estero (Rome) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.mincom.es.it/news/news2007/giugno/cs210607b.htm>>

²¹⁵² Intervento del Ministro D’Alema alla III Conferenza Nazionale Itali America Latina Caraibi, Ministero d’Affari Esteri (Rome) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071115_interventodalema>

stressed this point as a reason why Latin American nations should seek bilateral agreements with the European Union.²¹⁵³ Again, no mention was made of Italy's policy objectives for the Doha Round. Similarly, in an earlier speech in New Delhi, former Minister D'Alema stressed the importance of the success of the Doha Round, but gave no indication of Italy's goals for multilateral negotiations on trade.²¹⁵⁴

Italy has, nonetheless, made financial contributions toward the integration of low-income states into the multilateral trading system. On 8 October 2007, the World Trade Organization announced that Italy had donated €200 000 to the Doha Development Agenda Trust Fund (DDATF).²¹⁵⁵ The donation will aid the DDATF in providing technical assistance to developing nations. On the same date, it was also announced that Italy would donate €100 000 to the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), a body jointly managed by the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Organization for Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization.²¹⁵⁶ On the occasion of the two donations, Italy's Ambassador to the WTO remarked that "[w]ith these new contributions, Italy wishes to enhance the WTO's technical assistance programmes and to contribute to the common goal of allowing developing countries to make full use of the multilateral trading system and gain easier market access."²¹⁵⁷

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, Italy adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹⁵⁸

On 18 March 2008, Italy contributed an additional €170 000 to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (DDATF). The new contribution is intended to finance technical assistance programs and training activities for developing and least developed countries.²¹⁵⁹ A second contribution of €100 000 to the Standards and Trade Development Facility will assist developing countries in improving compliance with international sanitary and phytosanitary standards, which must be met for certain products to be exported.²¹⁶⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for addressing only two of the three aspects of the Heiligendamm commitment on trade.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Sophia Liao

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on Trade. It has actively endorsed the three priority topics as part of its stance on the trade negotiations within the DDA. Japan has actively sought to integrate developing states into the multilateral trade system and has supported the continued liberalization of trade in accordance with the commitments of 2007 G8 Trade Declaration.

²¹⁵³ Intervento del Ministro D'Alema alla III Conferenza Nazionale Itali America Latina Caraibi, Ministero d'Affari Esteri (Rome) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071115_interventodalema>

²¹⁵⁴ Intervento del Ministro D'Alema presso il Consiglio degli Affari Mondiali indiano, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) 10 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071010_Dalema_ConsiglioAffariIndiano>

²¹⁵⁵ Italy donates EUR300 000 to two WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr496_e.htm>

²¹⁵⁶ Italy donates EUR300 000 to two WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr496_e.htm>

²¹⁵⁷ Italy donates EUR300 000 to two WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr496_e.htm>

²¹⁵⁸ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹⁵⁹ Italy makes donations, totalling EUR300,000 to three WTO trust funds, World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr518_e.htm>

²¹⁶⁰ Italy makes donations, totalling EUR300,000 to three WTO trust funds, World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr518_e.htm>

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda has reiterated Japan's determination "[t]o advance efforts towards market liberalization, including reforms in the areas of foreign direct investment in Japan, trade procedures, and the financial and capital markets, thereby enabling the Japanese economy to expand in step with growth around the globe."²¹⁶¹

On 26 June 2007, the Japanese government donated CHF525 913 to the Doha Development Agenda Trust Fund (DDATF), making its total contribution to the fund more than CHF5 million since the creation of the DDATF. Japan's contribution is aimed at assisting developing and less-developed countries to adapt their economies to the global trading system.²¹⁶² Japanese Ambassador Ichiro Fujisaki stated that "[t]his contribution reflects our strong commitments to provide assistance to developing countries to help them better participate in the multilateral trading system by assisting to promote a better understanding of the WTO rules."²¹⁶³

Japan has intensified its pursuit of economic partnership agreements around the world. On 20 August 2007, then Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Indonesian President Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement (JIEPA). The agreement aims to strengthen cooperation between the two countries and to liberate trade and investment with respect to the objectives of the DDA negotiations.²¹⁶⁴ Similarly, the Free Trade Agreement between Japan and Chile was implemented on 3 September 2007. The FTA seeks to remove the restrictions on the flow of trade between the two countries.²¹⁶⁵

On 9 September 2007, leaders from the APEC group, including Japan, further endorsed the statement on the Doha Development Agenda made by their respective Ministers for trade.²¹⁶⁶ The statement, dated 6 July 2007, reiterated the participants' support for trade liberalization and the inclusion of all states in the multilateral trading system.²¹⁶⁷ It did not, however, provide guarantees of support for low-income countries to fully benefit from the opportunities of globalization.²¹⁶⁸

Japan has negotiated further regional trade agreements throughout the year. The Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and the Kingdom of Thailand, which was implemented on 1 November 2007, aims to promote the development and further liberalization of trade between the two countries.²¹⁶⁹ On 28 March 2008, Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) concluded the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP), which is intended to "provide a strong impetus for

²¹⁶¹ Special Address by H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan On the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (Tokyo) 26 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.g8summit.go.jp/eng/doc/080126_davos.html>

²¹⁶² Japan Offers a Further CHF525,913 to the WTO Training Programme for the Benefit of Developing Countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007.

<http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr484_e.htm>

²¹⁶³ Japan Offers a Further CHF525,913 to the WTO Training Programme for the Benefit of Developing Countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007.

<http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr484_e.htm>

²¹⁶⁴ Joint Statement at the Signing of the Agreement Between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia for an Economic Partnership, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 August 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/indonesia/epa0708/joint.html>>

²¹⁶⁵ Joint Statement on the Entry into Force of the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Chile for a Strategic Economic Partnership, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 3 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/latin/chile/joint0709-3.html>>

²¹⁶⁶ Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_aelm_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹⁶⁷ Meeting of the APEC Ministres Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁶⁸ Meeting of the APEC Ministres Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁶⁹ Joint Press Statement on the Inaugural Meeting of Japan-Thailand Joint Committee on Economic Partnership, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/thailand/joint0711.html>>

further invigoration of trade and investment.”²¹⁷⁰ Japan not only sought to introduce measures to boost economic cooperation with Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and China, but also endeavored to resume free-trade talks with South Korea.²¹⁷¹ The agreements aim to strengthen cooperation between Japan and the signatories in order to liberate trade and investment with respect to the objectives of the DDA negotiations.

Japanese Ministers Norihiko Akagi and Akira Amari have pledged to remain committed to supporting the DDA so that the round can be successfully concluded.²¹⁷² The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reaffirmed its willingness to cooperate with WTO member states to ensure a positive outcome of the DDA.²¹⁷³

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts in promoting the DDA.

Analysts: Ece Yagman and Katya Prokhorova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. Russia has granted preferential treatment to goods from LDCs and encouraged other countries to remain committed to the DDA. Russia is an observer to the Doha Round of negotiations.

On 2 July 2007, at the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva, Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Yakovenko stated Russia’s interest in “active participation in multilateral trade negotiations.”²¹⁷⁴ He emphasized that while Russia currently acts as a “spectator during the Doha negotiations,” it is ready to promote negotiations within the frameworks of the DDA, and to stimulate the removal of barriers to international trade.²¹⁷⁵

On 4 September 2007, the APEC group of finance ministers called for urgent action to save the Doha Round negotiations and insisted that an open and rules-based trade system was crucial for sustaining regional growth. The group, which includes the US, Japan, China, Russia, Canada and Australia, called for domestic reforms to ease trade flows and promised to work towards barrier-free trading in financial services, which has thus far been resisted by many countries in the region.²¹⁷⁶

In August 2007, Russia discussed economic cooperation with Colombia. Colombia hopes to develop cooperation with Russia to boost meat and coffee exports to the country, the Colombian Ambassador to Russia stated.²¹⁷⁷

As of October 2007, Russia will grant preferential market access goods originating in certain African countries, according to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Products from least developed countries

²¹⁷⁰ Agreement is signed on comprehensive economic partnership between Japan and ASEAN member countries (AJCEP Agreement), The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 1 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/Backissueindex.html>>

²¹⁷¹ Japanese, Chinese Finance Ministers to Meet Sunday, G8 News and Analysis (Toronto) 19 March 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008 <<http://g8live.org/2008/03/19/japanese-chinese-finance-ministers-to-meet-sunday>>;

Fukuda, Lee Agree to Resume Top Reciprocal Visits, Seek FTA, G8 News and Analysis (Toronto) 25 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008 <<http://g8live.org/2008/02/25/fukuda-lee-agree-to-resume-top-reciprocal-visits-seek-fta/>>

Press Briefing Speaker: Ambassador Koji Tsuruoka, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/others_press/2008/4/0425.html>

²¹⁷² Joint Statement on DDA From Norihiko Akagi, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Akira Amari, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 22 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/WTO/2007-6-22JointStatement.pdf>>

²¹⁷³ Japan’s Initial Response to the Issuing of the Chairs’ Texts on Draft Modalities of Agriculture and NAMA in the DDA, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 July 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/7/1174520_830.html>

²¹⁷⁴ Lamy says relatively small concessions needed for reaching Doha agreement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 3 July 2007. Date of Access: 3 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/ru/news.asp?msg_id=20566>

²¹⁷⁵ Lamy says relatively small concessions needed for reaching Doha agreement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 3 July 2007. Date of Access: 3 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/ru/news.asp?msg_id=20566>

²¹⁷⁶ Asia-Pacific finance ministers warn of growth threat from protectionism, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 4 September 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/en/press.asp?msg_id=20979>

²¹⁷⁷ Colombia upbeat on economic cooperation with Russia – ambassador, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 10 August 2007. Date of Access: 5 June 2008. <en.rian.ru/world/20070810/70882622.html>

(LDCs), including those in Africa, will be exempted from import duties. “The initiative, which is part of Group of Eight (G-8) compliance measures and corresponds with the World Trade Organisation's Doha development agenda, will create new opportunities in Russian-African trade which is still very low, compared to other regions,” head of the Union of African Diplomats in the Russian Federation, Dr. Churchill Ewumbue-Monono, emphasized.²¹⁷⁸

Nevertheless, European Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson stressed that there were two key obstacles blocking Russia's access to the multilateral trade system: “Moscow's imposition of export duties on lumber and a year-old ban on imports of meat from Poland, an EU member since 2004.”²¹⁷⁹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for the policy pronouncements it has made in favour of the DDA and for its support of the integration of LDCs into the multilateral trading system through preferential trade agreements and other means.

Analyst: Julia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and the British government have continued to affirm the UK's commitment to trade liberalization as outlined in the DDA.

Prime Minister Brown has highlighted three priority areas of the Heiligendamm commitment through bilateral negotiations and in public speeches, urging the G8 members, in particular the US and the EU, to cooperate fully in order to achieve these goals quickly. In his speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister Brown commented that he “accept[s] an immediate obligation on world leaders to address protectionism and work to make what we promised - the development trade round - happen this year.”²¹⁸⁰ In a speech to Parliament, the Prime Minister clearly restated the UK's position by confirming British commitment to free trade and openness: “[t]he priority is securing a successful outcome to the Doha trade round, which would deliver gains to the global economy approaching 200 billion dollars by 2015, equivalent to 0.6 per cent of global income and bringing significant benefits to rich and poor countries alike. We will also promote better EU-US trade links.”²¹⁸¹ In a joint statement with Hungary's Prime Minister, Ferenc Gyurcsány, Prime Minister Brown reiterated that it was a priority for the European Union to display leadership in the Doha talks, in order to bring about a successful outcome.²¹⁸²

On 24 September 2007, the United Kingdom donated GBP200 000 to the WTO Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment trust fund. UK Ambassador Nick Thorne commented that “the UK is strongly supportive of developing countries' efforts to strengthen their trade capacity and take best advantage of trading opportunities. He added that the UK “will carry on assisting them so that they can better benefit from the multilateral trading system.”²¹⁸³

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, Britain adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free

²¹⁷⁸ Russia Opens Market to Poorest Countries, InterPress Agency (Rome) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=39865>>

²¹⁷⁹ Doha round, Russia WTO entry “doable”: Lamy, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 13 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/en/press.asp?msg_id=20381>

²¹⁸⁰ In full: Brown's speech at UN, BBC News (London) 31 July 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/6924570.stm>

²¹⁸¹ British PM Outlines European Union Priorities, Scoop Independent News (Auckland) 17 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO0712/S00922.htm>>

²¹⁸² Joint Statement with Prime Minister of Hungary, 10 Downing Street (London) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page13732.asp>>

²¹⁸³ The United Kingdom offers GBP200,000 to the WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr492_e.htm>

market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹⁸⁴

The UK has also been pushing members of the WTO for greater co-operation and resolution of their differences in order to substantially progress on the DDA. The International Development Committee urged the EU and the US specifically to come to agreement on the level of liberalization of their respective agricultural sectors, including export subsidies, import tariffs and production quotas.²¹⁸⁵

On 27 March 2008, the United Kingdom issued a joint summit declaration with France, promising to “push for an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive agreement in the WTO negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda”.²¹⁸⁶

On 15 April 2008, John Hutton, the Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, announced in the Sustainability Business Conference for China and the UK a new target for greater bilateral trade in goods and services. The Secretary hopes to set the target at US\$60 billion by 2010. The goal of an augmented target is to open up China’s market to increased trade with the rest of the world.²¹⁸⁷

In a speech about EU-India trade relations, Gareth Thomas, the Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Consumer Affairs, highlighted the UK’s role in increasing UK-India bilateral trade, mentioning that the UK is India’s greatest European trading partner. He also expressed the UK’s interest in seeing the EU conclude a free trade agreement with India based on the DDA. He therefore urged greater flexibility on India’s behalf in reducing industrial tariffs.²¹⁸⁸

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to promote all three aspects of the trade commitment.

Analyst: Hiba Sha’ath

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. The American government remains committed to free trade and the Doha Round of negotiations. The United States has sought to provide financial support for the integration of low-income states into the multilateral trade system.

On 12 October 2007, US President George W. Bush told an audience in Miami that his government was supporting a global push for the completion of the Doha Round of negotiations.²¹⁸⁹ Much of the President’s speech, however, focused on the importance of bilateral trade agreements for the American economy, particularly those with Latin American states.²¹⁹⁰ On 9 September 2007, the American President, together with the other leaders of the APEC Forum, stressed the importance of the Doha Round of negotiations and the crucial role that discussions on industrial and agricultural goods played in the potential success of the

²¹⁸⁴ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹⁸⁵ UK panel urges rich states to save trade talks, Reuters UK Edition (London) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008 <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKL0345389820071204>>

²¹⁸⁶ Joint UK-France Summit Declaration, 10 Downing Street (London) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/files/pdf/UK-FR%20Communique%20270308.pdf>>

²¹⁸⁷ China and UK: Partners in Sustainability, Department for Business and Regulatory Reform (London) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/pressroom/Speeches/page45691.html>>

²¹⁸⁸ EU-India Trade Relations, Department for Business and Regulatory Reform (London) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/pressroom/Speeches/page45897.html>>

²¹⁸⁹ Remarks by the President on Trade Policy, United States Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 12 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.commerce.gov/NewsRoom/PressReleases_FactSheets/PROD01_004243>

²¹⁹⁰ Remarks by the President on Trade Policy, United States Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 12 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.commerce.gov/NewsRoom/PressReleases_FactSheets/PROD01_004243>

Round.²¹⁹¹ They further endorsed the statement on the Doha Development Agenda made by their respective Trade Ministers (including the United States Trade Representative).²¹⁹² The statement, dated 6 July 2007, reiterated the participants' support for trade liberalization and the inclusion of all states in the multilateral trading system.²¹⁹³ It did not, however, provide guarantees of support for low-income countries to fully benefit from the opportunities of globalization.²¹⁹⁴

In a statement made on 17 July 2007, United States Trade Representative (USTR) Spokesperson Gretchen Hamel stressed the need for the American government to concentrate on all three “pillars” of the Doha negotiations: agriculture, non-agricultural market access and services.²¹⁹⁵ Although Representative Hamel did not stress American support for low-income countries, she did note that the USTR wished to ensure that the “revised texts defined a clear path for an ambitious and balanced result that generates economic growth and development through new trade flows and new market opportunities.”²¹⁹⁶

The United States has provided monetary assistance to developing states through the World Trade Organization. On 28 September 2007, The American government announced that it had donated US\$150 000 to the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), a body jointly managed by the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Organization for Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization.²¹⁹⁷ The donation will be used to further the work of the STDF and its sanitary and phytosanitary standards program, which “help[s] developing countries analyze and implement international standards on food safety and animal and plant health.”²¹⁹⁸

In a new development, at the Bali Trade Ministers Meeting on 7 December 2007, Commissioner Mandelson and United States Trade Representative Susan Schwab called for trade ministers to agree on the need to create a more open flow in global trade in green goods and services.²¹⁹⁹ They stated that “to truly fulfill its potential, a bold initiative on environmental goods and services should help green technology and skills flow between developed and developing countries and between the economies of the developing world.”²²⁰⁰ The proposal comes as another level for integration of developing states into the multilateral trade system.

On 11 April 2008, United States Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson expressed his view, following the Meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting and Central Bank Governors, that financial market turmoil

²¹⁹¹ Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_aelm_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹⁹² Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_aelm_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹⁹³ Meeting of the APEC Ministres Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁹⁴ Meeting of the APEC Ministres Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁹⁵ Statement from Gretchen Hamel, USTR spokeswoman, regarding draft texts released today, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 17 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2007/July/Statement_from_Gretchen_Hamel,_USTR_spokeswoman,_regarding_draft_texts_released_today.html>

²¹⁹⁶ Statement from Gretchen Hamel, USTR spokeswoman, regarding draft texts released today, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 17 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2007/July/Statement_from_Gretchen_Hamel,_USTR_spokeswoman,_regarding_draft_texts_released_today.html>

²¹⁹⁷ US gives \$150k for food, animal and plant health standards projects in 2008, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr494_e.htm>

²¹⁹⁸ US gives \$150k for food, animal and plant health standards projects in 2008, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr494_e.htm>

²¹⁹⁹ Working towards an open global market in green technology, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/december/tradoc_137152.pdf>

²²⁰⁰ Working towards an open global market in green technology, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/december/tradoc_137152.pdf>

and its impact on global growth “underscore the need for all countries to remain open to trade and investment. We agreed that a successful completion of Doha is also critical to this effort.”²²⁰¹

On 18 April 2008, the US and South Korea concluded an agreement to fully reopen South Korea’s market to all US beef products consistent with international standards and the World Organization for Animal Health guidelines. This move removes the major obstacle to the KORUS Free Trade Agreement.²²⁰²

On 1 May 2008, the second meeting of the Uruguay Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) was held in Washington D.C. In implementing the TIFA, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to expand economic opportunities between Uruguay and the US, while simultaneously coordinating their efforts to promote greater trade liberalization through the WTO.²²⁰³ Both governments agreed to continue dialogue under the TIFA Work Program. The Parties agreed to convene another meeting of the Trade and Investment Council by November 2008.²²⁰⁴

On 8 May 2008, US Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab met with Indonesia’s Minister of Trade Mari Pangestu to discuss the US-Indonesia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). They also discussed ways to further US-Indonesia economic relations, cooperation on regional issues and the WTO Doha Round negotiations. The meeting covered a wide range of issues, including investment, intellectual property rights, agriculture, industrial products, and the trans-shipment of textiles and apparel.²²⁰⁵

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts in promoting the DDA.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Sophia Liao

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment on trade. The EU has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to the DDA in both policy statements and actions.

The EU concluded several Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA’s) with a number of African and Caribbean Pacific (ACP) countries by the end of December 2007.²²⁰⁶ The EPAs formalized the EU’s offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union, with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²²⁰⁷ The EU had set the end of 2007 as a deadline for negotiating new agreements with these countries in order to replace a pre-existing waiver of trade restrictions for products originating in ACP countries. Many African countries, however, did not reach a deal with the EU, which resulted in harsh penalties on their exports into the European Union stemming from the expiration of the previous waiver program on 1 January 2008.²²⁰⁸

²²⁰¹ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²²⁰² Fact Sheet on Korea Beef Protocol, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Fact_Sheets/2008/asset_upload_file459_14857.pdf>

²²⁰³ US Trade Representative and Indonesia Trade Minister Meet to Discuss Trade and Investment Issues, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/May/asset_upload_file265_14885.pdf>

²²⁰⁴ US and Uruguay Holds Second Round of Trade and Council Meeting, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/May/asset_upload_file325_14886.pdf>

²²⁰⁵ US Trade Representative and Indonesia Trade Minister Meet to Discuss Trade and Investment Issues, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/May/asset_upload_file265_14885.pdf>

²²⁰⁶ European Union cements market access for ACP countries; takes important step in EPA negotiations, European Commission (Brussels) 17 December 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr201207_en.htm>

²²⁰⁷ Latest on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development, (London) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²²⁰⁸ European Union cements market access for ACP countries; takes important step in EPA negotiations, European Commission (Brussels) 17 December 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr201207_en.htm>

The failure to negotiate a regional EPA for all African nations represents a blow to the DDA, and its goal of increasing trade liberalization.

On 22 November 2007, in a joint article to the International Herald Tribune, Manuel Pinho, the Trade Minister of Portugal, along with Peter Mandelson, the European Trade Commissioner, reiterated the importance of free and fair trade in the multilateral system by stating that the policy should "...be 10 words long. Resist protectionism at home. Open markets abroad. Defend fair trade."²²⁰⁹

EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development Mariann Fischer Boel recently announced that agricultural negotiations in Geneva had stalled and would not progress until the end of January at the earliest.²²¹⁰

In a new development, at the Bali Trade Ministers Meeting on 7 December 2007, Commissioner Mandelson and United States Trade Representative Susan Schwab called for trade ministers to agree on the need to create a more open flow in global trade in green goods and services.²²¹¹ They stated that "to truly fulfill its potential, a bold initiative on environmental goods and services should help green technology and skills flow between developed and developing countries and between the economies of the developing world."²²¹² The proposal comes as another level for integration of developing states into the multilateral trade system.

The European Union puts great effort into ensuring the DDA negotiations remain on track. On 29 February 2008, in a speech in Lesotho, Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson stressed the importance of the success of the DDA negotiations. Commissioner Mandelson reiterated the EU's commitment and called on other parties to be more committed in order to save the negotiations from failure.²²¹³ On 6 May 2008, the Commissioner urged greater speed in revising Doha texts, setting a deadline for mid-May 2008 for commitments from other states.²²¹⁴

On 13 March 2008, the European Commission contributed €1 million to the DDA Global Trust Fund, aimed at aiding developing countries in integrating into the global trading system through capacity building. Both the European Commission and EU member states have already contributed two-thirds of the Global Trust Fund budget.²²¹⁵

Finally, on 8 May 2008, Commissioner Mandelson met the President of the Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Soumaila Cissé, to work on the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and West Africa, with the aim of securing agreement by mid-2009.²²¹⁶ The next negotiation rounds will take place in June and July 2008, with the aim of continuing to push for regional integration.²²¹⁷

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its policy pronouncements and actions in favour of the DDA, despite setbacks in various trade forums.

²²⁰⁹ Defending Europe's Interests, International Herald Tribune (Paris) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. <<http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/11/22/opinion/edmandelson.php?page=2>>

²²¹⁰ 2834th Council meeting of Agriculture and Fisheries, European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/07/264&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

²²¹¹ Working towards an open global market in green technology, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/december/tradoc_137152.pdf>

²²¹² Working towards an open global market in green technology, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/december/tradoc_137152.pdf>

²²¹³ Mandelson warns Doha failure will hurt the poorest, European Commission (Brussels) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr290208_en.htm>

²²¹⁴ Mandelson calls for revised Doha texts by mid-May, European Commission (Brussels) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/newround/doha_da/pr060508_en.htm>

²²¹⁵ EU supports capacity building for developing countries in WTO, European Commission (Brussels) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/global/development/pr130308_en.htm>

²²¹⁶ Mandelson and Cissé see West Africa EPA progress in 2008, European Commission (Brussels) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr070508_en.htm>

²²¹⁷ Mandelson and Cissé see West Africa EPA progress in 2008, European Commission (Brussels) 8 May 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr070508_en.htm>

Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath

23. Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction [328]

Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction as set out in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit documents.”²²¹⁸

Report on the G8 Global Partnership

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance 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		0	
Average Score			+0.22

Background

The Global Partnership Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction was introduced at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. Its aim is to assist Russia and the former Soviet Republics in destroying and disposing of excess stocks of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.²²¹⁹ The United States spearheaded the initiative as a means of threat reduction; the Global Partnership sought to prevent the acquisition of WMD or their constituent parts by rogue states and terrorist organizations.

The costs of disarmament (both securing excess stocks from smuggling and theft, and ultimately destroying the weapons) are extremely high. Thus, G8 member states pledged US\$20 billion over ten years to go toward the Global Partnership programme and its associated initiatives. The G8 member states renewed their commitment at Gleneagles in 2005,²²²⁰ again at St. Petersburg in 2006,²²²¹ and in 2007 at Heiligendamm.

The following is a chart of the contributions agreed by each participant at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, to be provided by 2012:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Original Currency</u>	<u>2002 US Dollars</u>	<u>2007 US Dollars</u>	<u>Contributions as of June 2007²²²²</u>
Canada	CAD1 billion	\$637 million*	\$917 million [†]	CAD288 million

²²¹⁸ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-gp-report.pdf>>

²²¹⁹ Statement by G8 Leaders on The G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>>

²²²⁰ Gleneagles Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/nonprolif.pdf>>

²²²¹ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/gp_report.html>

²²²² Report on the G8 Global Partnership: Annex. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-gp-report-anx.pdf>>

France	€1 billion	\$941 million*	\$1.35 billion [†]	€108 million
Germany	€1.5 billion	\$1.4 billion*	\$2.03 billion [†]	€414 million
Italy	€1 billion	\$941 million*	\$1.35 billion [†]	€29.7 million
Japan	USD200 million	\$200 million	\$200 million	US\$7.5 million
Russia	US\$2 billion	\$2 billion	\$2 billion	US\$2.018 billion
United Kingdom	€750 million	\$706 million*	\$1.01 billion [†]	GBP118 million
United States	USD10 billion	\$10 billion	\$10 billion	US\$3.66 billion
European Union	€1 billion	\$941 million*	\$1.35 billion [†]	€502 million

* According to IMF's 2002 average exchange rate

[†] According to average Bank of Canada exchange rate for 2.1.2007 to 26.10.2007

[‡] According to average ECB exchange rate for 2.1.2007 to 26.10.2007

Team Leader: Gabriel De Roche

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership as reaffirmed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. Although Canada has traditionally been an enthusiastic partner, this compliance cycle has yet to see sufficient spending on the part of Canada to fulfill its commitment of CAD1 billion by 2012. Nevertheless, plans for additional spending have been announced.

On 30 August 2007, Canadian officials announced the opening of a bridge, partially financed by Canada, at the Shchuch'ye facility for the destruction of chemical weapons in Russia. Canada's contribution to the Shchuch'ye facility has totaled over CAD100 million since 2002.²²²³ Canada will also provide financing for the completion of a chemical weapons destruction centre at Shchuch'ye. The Centre, which is financed primarily by the Russian Federation and the United States, is expected to become operational by 2009.²²²⁴

On 1 October 2007, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade announced plans to spend up to CAD100 million on improvements to the Kizner facility for the destruction of chemical weapons.²²²⁵

Also on 1 October 2007, Canadian Ambassador to Russia Ralph Lysyshyn and the Head of the shipyard Zvezdochka, Vladimir Nikitin, signed the act on the completion of the 3rd stage of the Program on Russian nuclear-powered submarine utilization in Severodvinsk (Arkhangelsk region). This program, which is part of the Global Partnership, consists of four stages and encourages cooperation between Russia and Canada on the utilization of 12 "Victor" nuclear-powered submarines.²²²⁶ The government of Canada has allotted CAD29 million for the completion of this project.²²²⁷ In November 2007, Canada also provided CAD120 000 for the dismantlement of 12 Russian nuclear submarines not armed with ICBMs at the Zvezdochka shipyard.²²²⁸

²²²³ Canada-United States cooperation under the Global Partnership - The destruction of chemical weapons, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/canada-us-en.aspx>>

²²²⁴ Global Partnership Update, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington D.C.) January 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²²⁵ Canada-United States cooperation under the Global Partnership - The destruction of chemical weapons, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/canada-us-en.aspx>>

²²²⁶ Head of "Zvezdochka" Center for ship repair and Canadian Ambassador in Russia will sign an agreement, RIA News Agency (Moscow), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071001/81730194.html>>

²²²⁷ Global Partnership Update, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington D.C.) January 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²²⁸ Global Partnership Update, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington D.C.) January 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

In February 2008, Canada released an extensive report on its commitment and contribution to the Global Partnership during the period 2006-2007.²²²⁹ The details contained in the report chronicle Canadian actions from 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007, and are therefore outside the Heiligendamm compliance cycle.

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which Canada is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²²³⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with its Global Partnership commitment.

Analyst: Gabriel De Roche

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership.

In 2007, France announced a contribution of €40 million to the fund set up by the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the dismantlement of decommissioned Russian submarines.²²³¹

France continued its financial contributions toward the construction of the new sarcophagus for the Chernobyl nuclear power plant throughout 2007. This included the announcement, in September 2007, that a French firm has signed a contract with the Ukrainian government to build a shield over the main Chernobyl reactor.²²³² In cooperation with Rosatom, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Norway, the US, and Canada, France is currently participating in the rehabilitation of the former naval base at Gremikha (Russia), as well as at the Severodvinsk solid nuclear waste incinerator.²²³³ By the end of 2007, France had committed €5.3 million to submarine dismantlement at Gremikha, as well as €10 million for the survey and feasibility study and €4 million for urgent work at the site.²²³⁴

Bilateral Industrial Project, developed by EDF (France) and the Russian nuclear operator Rosenergoatom (REA) and aimed at improving nuclear safety standards in Russia, is nearing its completion date of late-2008. The project has been conducted successfully since 2003.²²³⁵ No plans to continue the project have been announced.

As a member of a special Contact Expert Group (CEG) for International Radwaste Projects in the Russian Federation, France was represented at the plenary meeting held under the auspices of the international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 3-5 September 2007 in Bruges, Belgium.²²³⁶ Furthermore, under the auspices of North Dimension Environmental Partnership (to which France has contributed €40 million)

²²²⁹ Global Partnership Annual Report 2006-2007, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa). Date of Access: 8 February 2008. <<http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/annualreport20062007-en.aspx>>

²²³⁰ Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>

²²³¹ Global Partnership France- main achievements in the nuclear field. International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/documents/plenary21_4E.pdf>

²²³² Yushchenko approves work plan of Chernobyl closure by 2012, Itar-Tass (Moscow) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.itar-tass.com/eng/level2.html?NewsID=12258439&PageNum=0>>

²²³³ Global Partnership France- main achievements in the nuclear field. International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/documents/plenary21_4E.pdf>

²²³⁴ G8 Global Partnership – France's Contribution, CEA (Paris) January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/en/actions-bilaterales/gremikha>>

²²³⁵ G8 Global Partnership – France's Contribution, CEA (Paris) January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/en/actions-bilaterales/surete>>

²²³⁶ Global Partnership France- main achievements in the nuclear field, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/documents/plenary21_4E.pdf>

France is involved in the dismantling of Russian nuclear thermoelectric generators in collaboration with Norway, Canada, and the US.²²³⁷

France has continued to fulfill its multilateral and bilateral nuclear dismantlement pledges, but no new plans have been announced. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Iryna Lozynska

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership.

The preliminary budget of the German state for the period 2007-2011 includes a pledge of €45 million in 2008 for the dismantling and temporary storage of Russian nuclear submarines under the auspices of the Global Partnership.²²³⁸ In addition, the budget mentions that €300 million will be made available between 2008 and 2014 for a new centre for the disposal of nuclear waste.²²³⁹ €10 million will be spent on the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership Funds, which is working on the disposal of military nuclear waste in Northwest Russia.²²⁴⁰

The German government continues to support the joint German-Russian project of a long-term radioactive waste storage facility at Sayda Bay in the Murmansk Region of the Russian Federation.²²⁴¹ Germany plans to provide €300 million to the project, which aims to establish conditions that will allow for secure storage of 150 submarine reactor compartments in an interim storage facility for up to 70 years. The project includes the construction of a processing and storage facility for all low- and medium-radioactivity nuclear waste from nuclear submarines and other radioactive elements.²²⁴² In June 2007 and September 2007, an additional 21 dismantled reactor compartments were transported to the long-term interim storage facility, which is considered exemplary by other members of the G8 Global Partnership.²²⁴³ Germany has also awarded contracts for more than €40 million of the €57 million that it has appropriated for 2007. An extension of the project, with the construction of a regional processing and storage facility for radioactive nuclear submarine waste, is being planned, with construction slated to begin in 2008.²²⁴⁴ A meeting of the Russian-German Coordination Technical Committee concerning the construction of this long-term storage facility in Sayda Bay took place in Murmansk on 24 September 2007.²²⁴⁵

Germany has further demonstrated its support for new projects under the Global Partnership with a pledge of up to €140 million for the construction of an incineration plant for reactor-masses and other crude materials in Pochep in the region of Bryansk.²²⁴⁶ This plant is to prevent the proliferation of fissile material

²²³⁷ G8 Global Partnership – France's Contribution - Bilateral, CEA (Paris) January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.
<<http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/index.php/en/actions-multilaterales/ndep>>

²²³⁸ Finanzplan des Bundes 2007 bis 2011, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.
<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/cln_03/nn_4314/DE/Service/Broschueren__Bestellservice/Bundeshaushalt/30000,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf>

²²³⁹ Finanzplan des Bundes 2007 bis 2011, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.
<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/cln_03/nn_4314/DE/Service/Broschueren__Bestellservice/Bundeshaushalt/30000,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf>

²²⁴⁰ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Ministry of Defence (Berlin) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.
<http://www.bmvg.de/portal/a/bmvg/kcxml/04_Sj9SPykssy0xPLMnMz0vM0Y_QjzKLd4k38QgCSYGZbub6kTCxoJRUFv-P_NxUfW_9AP2C3IhyR0dFRQAUTwLM/delta/base64xml/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS80SVVFLzZfRF80SFI!%2Fcontent.jsp>

²²⁴¹ German Ministry of Economics and Technology project for the dismantlement of nuclear powered submarines, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131408.html>>
²²⁴² Description of the project, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.
<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131454.html>>

²²⁴³ Project results, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2007.
<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131414.html>>

²²⁴⁴ Project results, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2007.
<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131414.html>>

²²⁴⁵ G8 Global Partnership meetings in Murmansk, Bellona, (Oslo) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.
<<http://www.bellona.org/news/murmanskmeetings>>

²²⁴⁶ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.
<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

and will be run in coordination with Rosatom and the Russian Federal Ministry of Defense.²²⁴⁷ The project is scheduled to be operational by the spring of 2009.²²⁴⁸

In addition, Germany is continuing its support for safeguarding Russia's nuclear facilities. These measures are intended to prevent nuclear material from falling into the hands of terrorist groups.²²⁴⁹ Germany has designated €167 million for projects between 2003 and 2010 in partnership with Rosatom and the Russian Ministry of Defense.

In Januar 2008, Rüdiger Lütkeking, Deputy Commissioner for Arms Control and Disarmament for Germany, has stated that to date, Germany has spent almost €750 million - nearly 50% of the total value its Kananaskis commitment - on Global Partnership projects in the Russian Federation.²²⁵⁰

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive support of Global Partnership projects.

Analyst: Sandro Gianella

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership. Italy has been slow in fulfilling its financial pledge of €1 billion set in 2002. Italian spending to date on the Global Partnership is estimated by the Global Partnership Working Group to be only three percent of that total.²²⁵¹

Although Italy's spending on the Global Partnership commitment in 2007 has been minimal, it has made contributions elsewhere, such as at the September 2007 G8 Global Partnership meetings in Murmansk. The main focus of the meetings was the current procedures involved with radioactive waste handling. Italian and Russian officials began talks on a contract involving radiation situation improvement, specifically with shelters in Andreyeva Bay, and the possibility of building a new solid radioactive waste storage facility.²²⁵² Representatives from the SOGIN (Società gestione impianti nucleari) were also present to discuss possible energy solutions.

On 13 November 2007, Italy became the 17th nation to join the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP). Then Italian Minister of Economic Development Pier Luigi Bersani met U.S. Energy Secretary Sam Bodman to advance talks on energy research and development.²²⁵³ The GNEP is an international framework aimed at expanding nuclear power worldwide while responsibly managing waste and reducing proliferation. The GNEP proposes a nuclear fuel cycle that enhances energy security, while promoting non-proliferation. The Promotion of non-proliferation will be a task shared with the IAEA, with a basic goal of developing enhanced safeguards and technologies which help in detecting the diversion of nuclear materials and modifications to existing nuclear systems.²²⁵⁴

²²⁴⁷ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

²²⁴⁸ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

²²⁴⁹ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008.

<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

²²⁵⁰ Global Partnership Update, SGP Project (Washington) January 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008.

<http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²⁵¹ GPWG Annual Report 2007: Consolidated Report Data (Annex A), German Presidency of the G8 (Berlin) 8 June 2007.

Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/nsc_true/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-annex.templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/gp-report-annex>

²²⁵² G8 Global Partnership Meetings in Murmansk, Bellona (Oslo), 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://www.bellona.org/news/murmanskmeetings>>

²²⁵³ Italy joins GNEP, World Nuclear News (London) 14 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008.

<http://www.world-nuclear-news.org/nuclearPolicies/Italy_joins_GNEP_141107.shtml>

²²⁵⁴ Italy to join Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 November 2007.

Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.gnep.energy.gov/gnepPRs/gnepPR111307.html>>

On 26 March 2008, Valentin Zavadnikov, the chairman of Russia's upper parliament committee for industrial policy, announced that Italy would be cooperating with Russia to construct a facility for the destruction of chemical weapons in the Bryansk region of western Russia.²²⁵⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its slow progress in contributing to the Global Partnership.

Analyst: Killian Thomson

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its Global Partnership commitment.

Japan has not allocated new funds to prevent the proliferation of weapons and materials of mass destruction in the former Soviet bloc. The last financial contribution to the commitment was announced on 12 September 2006, when Deputy Foreign Minister Shintaro Ito announced that Japan had allotted JPY20 billion (US\$173.8 million) to the Star of Hope program. The Star of Hope aims to dismantle five Victor-class nuclear submarines by 2010.²²⁵⁶

On 20 March 2008, Toshiba President and Chief Executive Atsutoshi Nishida signed an agreement with Russia's state-owned nuclear firm, Atomenergoprom, which would promote the design and construction of commercial nuclear power plants.²²⁵⁷ Cooperation between the two firms will be based within the framework of cooperation between the two countries' governments.²²⁵⁸ Harufumi Mochizuki, head of Japan's government agency on natural resources and energy, is optimistic that the agreement will "promote and contribute peaceful use of nuclear energy to the world in a manner ensuring non-proliferation, nuclear safety and security."²²⁵⁹

On 7 April 2008, Japan and Russia participated in a 'strategic dialogue', which included a discussion on nuclear energy and a reiteration of non-proliferation obligations.²²⁶⁰ This was the fourth dialogue between the two countries since January 2007.²²⁶¹

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which Japan is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²²⁶²

Japan has not participated in new programs that combat proliferation in former Soviet Union territories. Despite the lack of participation, Japanese Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament Sumino Tarui remarked that "Japan is paying close attention to the talks between the US and Russia concerning

²²⁵⁵ "Italy to help Russia destroy chemical weapons," Indo-Asian News Service (Haryana, India) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.indiaenews.com/europe/20080326/106794.htm>>

²²⁵⁶ Donor Factsheet: Japan, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project (Washington D.C.) 9 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.sgppproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/Japan.html>>

²²⁵⁷ Russia and Toshiba to cooperate on nuclear projects, Reuters (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKL2034181720080320>>

²²⁵⁸ Russia and Toshiba to cooperate on nuclear projects, Reuters (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKL2034181720080320>>

²²⁵⁹ Russia and Toshiba to cooperate on nuclear projects, Reuters (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKL2034181720080320>>

²²⁶⁰ Russia and Japan to discuss bilateral relations, Russia-InfoCentre (Moscow) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.russia-ic.com/news/show/6115/>>

²²⁶¹ Japan, Russia to Cooperate for G-8, Siberian Economic Development, Bernama (Tokyo) 8 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bernama.com.my/bernama/v3/news_world.php?id=325329>

²²⁶² Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>

arrangements after the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).²²⁶³ START aims to reduce strategic nuclear forces in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.²²⁶⁴

Thus, Japan has earned a score of -1 for its lack of recent participation in Global Partnership programs.

Analysts: Denitza Koev

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership. It has provided its requisite funding to the Global Partnership as agreed at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.

According to the Global partnership Working Group 2007 Annual Report, Russia had fully met its financial commitment to the Global Partnership by June 2007. Russia contributed US\$2 billion in total: US\$347.99 million for a nuclear submarine dismantlement project, and US\$1.67 billion for a chemical weapons destruction project.²²⁶⁵ Within the framework of the Global Partnership program, Russia is continuing to cooperate with 16 foreign partner countries as well as with the European Union on technical and financial issues.²²⁶⁶

On 16 September 2007, Head of Federal Atomic Energy Agency Sergey Kirienko and representatives of nuclear and energy authorities of 15 other countries signed a statement of the basic principles of the Global Nuclear-Energy Partnership in Vienna. This document allows all countries to implement nuclear energy development plans for peaceful purposes with compulsory assurance of non-proliferation. According to Mr. Kirienko, the Global Partnership also gives an opportunity to work out appropriate technologies for treatment of spent nuclear fuel on a global scale through the joint efforts of the countries.²²⁶⁷

On 1 October 2007, Canadian Ambassador to Russia Ralf Lisishin and the Head of shipyard “Zvyozdochka,” Vladimir Nikitin, signed an act on the completion of the 3rd stage of the Program on Russian nuclear-powered submarines utilization in Severodvinsk (Arkhangelsk region). This program, which is part of the Global Partnership, consists of four stages and encourages cooperation between Russia and Canada on the utilization of 12 “Victor” nuclear-powered submarines.²²⁶⁸

On 18 December 2007, at a press conference on the results of a meeting of the State Committee on Chemical Disarmament, Deputy Director of Federal Industry Agency Victor Holstov declared that RFR28.3 billion will be allocated from the Federal Budget for implementation of the Federal Targeted Program on chemical weapons destruction in 2008.²²⁶⁹

On 7 February 2008, the Russian Government considered the ratification of a Russian-Italian agreement on cooperation in the destruction of Russian chemical weapons. Cooperation in chemical weapons

²²⁶³ Statement by H. E. Mr. Sumio Tarui Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Head of the Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/disarm2007/disarm0710-2.html>>

²²⁶⁴ Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Defence Threat Reduction Agency (Lexington, Virginia) Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.dtra.mil/oe/osi/programs/ops/start/index.cfm>>

²²⁶⁵ Report on the G8 Global Partnership: Annex. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-gp-report-anx.pdf>>

²²⁶⁶ Support for self-capacity, Rossijskaja Gazeta (Moscow) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.rg.ru/2007/11/08/opora.html>>

²²⁶⁷ Basic Principles of Atomic-Energy Partnership were adopted in Vienna. RIA News Agency (Moscow) 16 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/world/world_community/20070916/78939016.html>

²²⁶⁸ Head of “Zvezdochka” Center for ship repair and Canadian Ambassador in Russia will sign an agreement, RIA News Agency (Moscow), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071001/81730194.html>>

²²⁶⁹ In 2008 28,3 billion rubles will be allotted by Russia on destruction of chemical weapons stock, Open Internet Journal “Chemical Weapons” (Moscow) 18 December 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1155.html>>

disarmament was first identified by then Russian President Vladimir Putin as a priority within the G8 initiative of Global Partnership.²²⁷⁰

Russia took part in the 2nd Conference on Consideration of the Convention on Chemical Weapons Development, Production, Accumulation, and Use Prohibition, which was held in The Hague on 7-19 April 2008. The priorities of the Russian delegation included issues of non-proliferation and chemical weapons destruction. Russia has emphasized its adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons, including the schedule for chemical weapons reserves elimination. It also called on other countries to take appropriate measures for timely implementation of the Convention commitments.²²⁷¹

On 6 May 2008, US Ambassador William Burns and Rosatom Director Sergey Kirienko signed a US-Russian Nuclear Pact in Moscow.²²⁷² The agreement will allow the development of nuclear energy for civilian use, expand trade and strengthen efforts to prevent nuclear WMD. Ambassador Burns is hopeful that the agreement will foster “very creative ideas” that will enable both Russia and the United States “to deal with the growing challenge of proliferation of nuclear weapons.”²²⁷³

Thus, given that Russia met its financial commitment to the Global Partnership of US\$2 billion in 2007, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaitsev

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership.

The promotion of the Partnership’s principles is prominent in UK foreign policy. At the Lord Mayor’s Banquet Speech on 12 November 2007, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown emphasized the need to be “at the forefront of meeting the challenge of preventing nuclear weapons proliferation.”²²⁷⁴ The UK has identified the elimination of stocks of WMD-related materials, and the prevention of scientists who were formerly employed in WMD programs from using their skills to assist in nuclear proliferation, as its priorities within the Global Partnership.²²⁷⁵

The UK’s total financial contribution (pledged and spent) to the Global Partnership is GBP82 million for the period ending 31 March 2012.²²⁷⁶ As part of the UK-Russia (CIS) Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (CNCP) the UK is involved in 90 projects aimed at providing over 1000 sustainable jobs for former weapons scientists and technicians.²²⁷⁷ The 3rd Annual Conference of the CNCP was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan 24-27 September 2007. Although representatives of the British government were present, no

²²⁷⁰ Russian Government discussed Russian-Italian chemical weapons agreement ratification, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/weapons/20080207/98576850.html>

²²⁷¹ 2nd Conference on consideration of Convention on chemical weapons elaboration, production, accumulation, application prohibition and its extermination, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation (Moscow), 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<[http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/fff587729679008cc325743400477ffc/\\$FILE/23.04.2008.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/fff587729679008cc325743400477ffc/$FILE/23.04.2008.doc)>

²²⁷² U.S.-Russia Nuclear Pact Signed, America’s News Today (Washington D.C.) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://blog.americasnewstoday.com/2008/05/06/usrussia-nuclear-pact-signed.aspx>>

²²⁷³ United States, Russia Sign Nuclear Civil Pact, Media Newswire (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://media-newswire.com/release_1066044.html>

²²⁷⁴ Lord Mayor’s Banquet Speech. PM Gordon Brown identifies British foreign policy priorities, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 November 2007. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page13735.asp>>

²²⁷⁵ Background and Progress During 2006, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) October 2007. Date of Access: 22 November 2007. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file36634.pdf>>

²²⁷⁶ Non-proliferation-Global Threat Reduction Programme, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 21 November 2007. <<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/index.html>>

²²⁷⁷ Closed Nuclear Cities Programme, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/cncp/index.html>>

new initiatives or programs were announced, either under the auspices of the CNCP or as part of the wider Global Partnership.²²⁷⁸

On 18-19 September 2007, the CNCP organized a conference on energy efficiency in Moscow.²²⁷⁹ The conference was organized, in part, by the UK Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and sought to discuss means of channeling scientists who had formally worked on WMD projects into projects addressing energy efficiency and related topics. Again, no new initiatives were announced at the conference.²²⁸⁰

On 26 February 2008, the UK's involvement in the decommissioning of former nuclear sites in Russia was deepened when British Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks announced the commencement of British-Norwegian cooperation, under the aegis of the Global Threat Reduction Plan, on the dismantling of an aging Russian nuclear submarine at Nerpa shipyard. The UK NUKEM commercial nuclear decommissioning team will be providing management and technical advice on the project.²²⁸¹

In addition, the UK urged a widening of the priorities of the Global Partnership outside the Kananaskis outline. On the 21st plenary meeting of the Contact Group (CEG) for International Radwaste Projects in the Russian Federation, the UK has called for "an unbiased qualitative and quantitative assessment of the Global Partnership."²²⁸² Furthermore, the UK has initiated the expansion of the Global Partnership into other countries. In particular, projects for redirection of scientists and work on enhancement of nuclear security are being implemented in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Tajikistan.²²⁸³

With respect to nuclear decommissioning in the Caucasus and Central Asia the UK Foreign Office has yet to fulfill its pledge of GBP2 million that are to be given to the Nuclear Security Fund of the IAEA in order to ensure security of nuclear and radioactive materials in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.²²⁸⁴

A crucial element of UK Global Partnership policy is to make safe and secure Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF). To that end, the GBP23 million Atomflot Interim Fuel Storage Facility project is currently assisting Russia in destroying its 40 000 tons of chemical weapons. During a visit to Russia on 30-31 July 2007 to review progress on UK projects at Andreyeva Bay, Minister Wicks commented that "Russia still has a huge and dangerous legacy of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste from the Soviet era, but through the Global Partnership significant progress is being made and the Russian commitment remains strong."²²⁸⁵

In the domestic sphere, BERR has established a single inter-departmental pooled budget for the United Kingdom Global Threat Reduction Programme in order to facilitate the efficient distribution of the program's financial resources.²²⁸⁶

The UK has shown dedication to its previously established commitments and projects under the auspices of the Global Partnership. However, there is a significant lack of new projects and initiatives. Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0.

²²⁷⁸ The 3rd Annual Conference of CNCP in Tashkent, September 2007, British Closed Nuclear Centers Program (Moscow) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://cncp.ru/cis/eng/news/program20086.shtml>>

²²⁷⁹ Energy Efficiency Workshop, September 2007, British Closed Nuclear Centers Program (Moscow) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://cncp.ru/eng/news/program20085.shtml>>

²²⁸⁰ Energy Efficiency Workshop, September 2007, British Closed Nuclear Centers Program (Moscow) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://cncp.ru/eng/news/program20085.shtml>>

²²⁸¹ Norway and UK to share £3.9 million burden of dismantling Russian November class sub, Bellona (Oslo) 26 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.bellona.org/articles/articles_2008/uknorway_subdismantling>

²²⁸² UK Global Partnership Programme to the Global Partnership Working Group, Department of Trade and Industry (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclearlegacy/index.html>>

²²⁸³ Third Annual Report, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 23 November 2007. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38791.rtf>>

²²⁸⁴ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Global Partnership Update. January 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUpdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²⁸⁵ Global Partnership UK Contribution 2007 Report, Department for Business, Enterprise, and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2007. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44741.pdf>>

²²⁸⁶ Third Annual Report, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 23 November 2007. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38791.rtf>>

Analyst: Iryna Lozynska

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership.

On 12 December 2007, the US House of Representatives passed a fiscal 2008 spending bill that sets overall funding for non-proliferation activities in former Soviet states at US\$428 million.²²⁸⁷ Over US\$178 million is allotted to the “Nunn-Lugar” Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Initiative.²²⁸⁸ The CTR provides funds and expertise for states in the former Soviet bloc to decommission nuclear, biological and chemical weapon stockpiles.²²⁸⁹ The proposed US\$178 million is significantly lower than the US\$348 million requested for FY 2008.²²⁹⁰ The CTR funds for 2008 are also lower than the US government’s traditional US\$450 million allocations.²²⁹¹

On 17 July 2007, the US House of Representatives approved a bill that would increase spending for the Nuclear Material Protection Cooperation (MPC&A) program in Russia to over US\$127 million.²²⁹² This is US\$67 million more than the White House initially requested in a draft Department of Energy budget for 2008.²²⁹³ The program focuses on developing and strengthening nuclear material security.²²⁹⁴

On 13 December 2007, US Secretary of Defence Robert M. Gates and Ambassador of the Republic of Kazakhstan Erlan Idrissov finalized and signed an extension of their bilateral CTR agreement.²²⁹⁵ First signed in 1993, the CTR program has been ratified for another seven years.²²⁹⁶

On 19 November 2007, a new plan to dispose of 34 metric tons of Russian weapon-grade plutonium was signed by US Secretary of Energy Samuel W. Bodman and Russian Federal Atomic Energy Agency Director Sergei Kirienko.²²⁹⁷ The agreement outlines the use of BN-600 and BN-800 fast reactors to dispose of the Russian weapons plutonium. Both reactors will be able to dispose of approximately 1.5 metric tons of weapon-grade plutonium per year.

The United States continued to support non-proliferation in former Soviet and satellite states during the first half of 2008. On 25 March 2008, US Ambassador to Bulgaria John Beyrle and Bulgaria’s Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education and Science Daniel Vulchev signed an intergovernmental

²²⁸⁷ U.S. House Authorizes \$178 million for Russian Nuclear Safety, RIA Novosti (Moscow), 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://en.rian.ru/world/20071213/92225020.html>>

²²⁸⁸ U.S. House Authorizes \$178 million for Russian Nuclear Safety, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://en.rian.ru/world/20071213/92225020.html>>

²²⁸⁹ Cooperative Threat Reduction, Defence Threat Reduction Agency (Lexington, Virginia) Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.dtra.mil/oe/ctr/index.cfm?More>>

²²⁹⁰ Cooperative Threat Reduction Annual Report to Congress Fiscal Year 2008, Defence Threat Reduction Agency (Lexington, Virginia) 31 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <<http://www.dtra.mil/documents/oe/ctr/FY08%20CTR%20Annual%20Report%20to%20Congress.pdf>>

²²⁹¹ Charles Digges, Putin moves Duma a step closer to ratifying CTR Umbrella Agreement, Bellona, (Oslo), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://www.bellona.org/articles/putin_CTR>

²²⁹² U.S. House backs closer ties with Russia on nuclear materials, Global Security (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/russia/2007/russia-070718-rianovosti03.htm>>

²²⁹³ U.S. House backs closer ties with Russia on nuclear materials, Global Security (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/russia/2007/russia-070718-rianovosti03.htm>>

²²⁹⁴ Renewing the Partnership Recommendations for Accelerated Action to Secure Nuclear Material In the Former Soviet Union, Partnership for Global Security (Washington D.C.) August 2000. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ransac.org/Issues/U.S.-Russian%20Non-proliferation%20Programs/Threat%20Reduction%20Status%20and%20Issues/mpca2000-exec.html>>

²²⁹⁵ The United States Extends Strategic Non-proliferation partnership with Kazakhstan, U.S. Department of Defence (Washington D.C.) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=11560>>

²²⁹⁶ US to grant \$64 million within Nunn-Lugar program, Kazinform (Astana) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.inform.kz/showarticle.php?lang=eng&id=159138>>

²²⁹⁷ Russia, U.S. agree to dispose of Russian weapon-grade plutonium, Global Security (Washington D.C.) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/russia/2007/russia-071120-rianovosti02.htm>>

agreement against proliferation.²²⁹⁸ Under the agreement, the US will contribute US\$5.5 million and assist Bulgaria in the safe transportation of spent fuel from the reactor in Sofia to Russia.²²⁹⁹

The closure of a Russian plutonium reactor in Seversk, completed on 20 April 2008, marked a milestone in US nuclear non-proliferation efforts.²³⁰⁰ Decommissioning the three remaining Russian plutonium reactors has been a major US goal. The second reactor, also in Seversk, is scheduled to close in June 2008, while the third reactor, in Zheleznogorsk, will shut down by the end of 2009.²³⁰¹ As part of an agreement reached in March 2003 between the US and Russia, Washington has devoted US\$926 million to aid the construction of fossil fuel plants.²³⁰² One is almost completed in Seversk.

On 6 May 2008, US Ambassador William Burns and Rosatom Director Sergey Kirienko signed a US-Russian Nuclear Pact in Moscow.²³⁰³ The agreement will allow the development of nuclear energy for civilian use, expand trade and strengthen efforts to prevent nuclear WMD. Ambassador Burns is hopeful that the agreement will foster “very creative ideas” that will enable both Russia and the United States “to deal with the growing challenge of proliferation of nuclear weapons.”²³⁰⁴ Meanwhile, White House press secretary Dana Perino stated that this agreement “advances US-Russia non-proliferation and civil nuclear energy cooperation goals.”²³⁰⁵

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which the United States is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²³⁰⁶

Thus, despite lower contributions to the Global Partnership than in previous years, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive support of programs in various former Soviet states.

Analyst: Denitza Koev

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership.

Since 1 January 2007, as part of the reform of EU assistance instruments, EU funds for the Global Partnership have been organized and provided by the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) and by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument.²³⁰⁷ For the budgetary period of 2007 until 2013, €524 million in EU funds have been earmarked to support the INSC, although it is not specified how many of these funds will be spent directly on projects linked to the Global Partnership.²³⁰⁸ In 2008, the

²²⁹⁸ Bulgaria, U.S. sign agreement on non-proliferation assistance, China View (Beijing) 25 March 2008. Date of Access: 13 April 2008. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-03/25/content_7858302.htm>

²²⁹⁹ US Gives USD 5,5 M for Bulgarian Scientific Nuclear Reactor, Novinite (Sofia) 12 March 2008. Date of Access: 13 April 2008. <http://www.novinite.com/view_news.php?id=91231>

²³⁰⁰ Russia closes down plutonium producing reactor, The San Diego Union-Tribune (San Diego) 20 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20080420-1157-russia-nuclear.html>>

²³⁰¹ Russia closes down plutonium producing reactor, The San Diego Union-Tribune (San Diego) 20 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20080420-1157-russia-nuclear.html>>

²³⁰² Russia closes down plutonium producing reactor, The San Diego Union-Tribune (San Diego) 20 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20080420-1157-russia-nuclear.html>>

²³⁰³ U.S.-Russia Nuclear Pact Signed, America's News Today (Washington D.C.) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://blog.americasnewstoday.com/2008/05/06/us-russia-nuclear-pact-signed.aspx>>

²³⁰⁴ United States, Russia Sign Nuclear Civil Pact, Media Newswire (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://media-newswire.com/release_1066044.html>

²³⁰⁵ United States, Russia Sign Nuclear Civil Pact, Media Newswire (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://media-newswire.com/release_1066044.html>

²³⁰⁶ Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>

²³⁰⁷ Nuclear safety and non-proliferation, External cooperation programmes, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/nuclear-safety/index_en.htm>

²³⁰⁸ Nuclear safety and non-proliferation, External cooperation programmes, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/nuclear-safety/index_en.htm>

European Union is planning to spend €71 million for the Nuclear Safety Programme.²³⁰⁹ Overall, the EU claims that it is currently well on its way to meeting its initial pledge made in 2002 with around €800 million committed and more than €400 million spent.²³¹⁰ The European Commission continuously stresses that support for improving nuclear safety will remain a priority of major importance, bearing in mind the need for continued coordination with international funding mechanisms in this field.²³¹¹

The EU has maintained its support for ISTC/STCU former weapons scientist assistance, a program intended to prevent the proliferation of the expertise and technologies of weapons of mass destruction.²³¹² As part of the official programme of the Finnish Chairmanship of the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Finnish Ministry of Education held a conference on the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP) on 8 and 9 October 2007.²³¹³ This Partnership is partly funded by the EU and is working to diminish the threat of nuclear waste in the Northern Dimension Area. The conference brought together experts from the European Commission, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communication of the Russian Federation and the Nordic Council of Ministers.²³¹⁴

On 19 February 2008, the EU pledged €49.1 million to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund (CSF). This contribution comes in addition to the €190.5 million that have already been granted from 1998 until 2006.²³¹⁵

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which the European Union is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²³¹⁶

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of non-proliferation programs in general, including the Global Partnership and its constituent initiatives.

Analyst: Sandro Gianella

²³⁰⁹ 2008 Preliminary Draft Budget, European Commission (Brussels) 2 May 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/documents/annual_budgets_reports_accounts/2008/sec_2007_500_apb_2008_doc_1_en.pdf>

²³¹⁰ Foreign Policy and External Security, European Commission's Delegation in Russia (Moscow) May 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.delrus.ec.europa.eu/en/p_228.htm>

²³¹¹ Towards a new Tacis concept and regulation: outline of issues for web-based consultation, External Relations, European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/consultations/cswp_tacis.htm>

²³¹² ISTC/STCU: peaceful research for weapons scientists, European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://ec.europa.eu/research/nis/en/istc.html>>

²³¹³ Northern Dimension Conference in Kajaani, Finland, Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (London). Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.ndep.org/news.asp?type=nc&pageid=14&additionid=737&cont=newsarticle&show=article>>

²³¹⁴ Northern Dimension Conference in Kajaani, Finland, Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (London). Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.ndep.org/news.asp?type=nc&pageid=14&additionid=737&cont=newsarticle&show=article>>

²³¹⁵ Nuclear Safety, Euroaid, European Commission (Brussels) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/euroaid/where/worldwide/nuclear-safety/documents/cs-nuclear-safety-chernobyl_en.pdf>

²³¹⁶ Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>