

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2016 Ise-Shima G7 Interim Compliance Report

29 May 2016 to 19 February 2017

Prepared by
Sarah Beard, Sophia Glisch, Humayun Ahmed, Katie Andrews and Sohaib Ahmed
with Brittaney Warren and Emily Scrivens
G7 Research Group, University of Toronto

15 April 2017
www.g7.utoronto.ca
g8@utoronto.ca
[@g7_rg](#) and [@g8rg](#)

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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Preface

Each year since 1996, the G7 and G8 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G7/8 members in meeting the commitments their leaders issue at each summit. Since 2002, the group has usually published an interim report to assess progress during the transition from one host to the next, as well as the final report issued just before the annual summit. These reports, which monitor each G7/8 member's implementation of a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G7/8 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable meaningful analysis of this unique and informal institution. Compliance reports are available at the G7 Information Centre at <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance>.

Based at the University of Toronto and founded in 1987, the mission of the G7 and G8 Research Group is to serve as the leading independent source of information and analysis on the institutions, performance, issues and participants of the G7/8 summit and system of global governance. It is an global network of scholars, students and professionals. The group oversees the G7 Information Centre, which publishes freely available research on the G7/8 as well as official documents issued by the G7/8.

For the compliance report on the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, hosted by Japan from 26 to 27 May 2016, 19 priority commitments were selected from the total 376 commitments made. This version of the interim report includes assessments for 11 of those commitments as of 31 January 2017 and includes stakeholder feedback on eight of them.

To make its assessments, the G7 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is not attributed. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the report's authors and the analysts of the G7 Research Group.

This report is produced entirely on a voluntary basis. It receives no direct financial support from any source, by a process insulated from the other major activities of the G7 Research Group, such as the "background book" produced by Newsdesk Media or the pre-summit conferences sponsored by various institutions.

The work of the G7 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Sarah Beard, chair of summit studies, as well as the co-directors of the Compliance Unit: Sophia Glisch, Humayun Ahmed, Katie Andrews and Emily Scrivens. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, and Brittaney Warren, senior researcher. We are also indebted to the many people who provide feedback on our drafts, whose comments have been carefully considered in this report.

John Kirton
Director, G7 Research Group

Research Team

Professor John Kirton, Director, G7 Research Group
Madeline Koch, Executive Director, G7 Research Group
Sarah Beard, Chair, Summit Studies
Sophia Glisch, Co-director, Compliance Unit
Humayun Ahmed, Co-director, Compliance Unit
Katie Andrews, Co-director, Compliance Unit
Emily Scrivens, Co-director, Compliance Unit
Sohaib Ahmed, Editor, Compliance Unit

Lead Analysts

Sohaib Ahmed	Hélène Émorine	Bryan Roh
Katrina Bland	Alessandra Harkness	Joudy Sarraj
Zara Bukhari	Eimi Harris	Sanjana Shah
Nabiha Chowdhury	Aceel Hawa	Mathieu Sitaya
Raheeb Dastagir	Alessandra Jenkins	Tina Vulevic
Alison Dilman	Cas Legrand	

Compliance Analysts

Feaven Abidta	Emma Fleetham	Andreas Kyriakos
Fariha Ahmed	Kymone Fletcher	Ebrahim Lababidi
Aisha Albiz	Bianca Zishu Gao	Kevin Lass
Jude Haj Ali	Umaina Ghori	Angus Lee
Nick Allard	Bradley Gould	Jeffrey Li
Cecile Amiot	Andrew Hakes	Jiayue Li
Hivda Ates	Faizah Haleem	De-Zhi Lim
Alessia Avola	Meghan Harris	Sabrina Lin
Sommyyah Awan	Sixbert Himbaza	Lucy Liu
Fatah Awil	Sharon Ho	Sakithyan Logabalendran
Elisha Bauer-Maison	Karen Holstead	Ben MacLean-Max
Sarah Bear	Neumann Hon	Nicole Mahadeo
Ayesha Bery	Anthony Hope	Kaylee Mak
Patricia Bohner	Angela Hou	Saambavi Mano
Siobhan Bradley	Risa Howell	Ryan Melnik
Geneva Calder	Ivan Hsieh	Jainetri Merchant
Fernando Casanova-Ochoa	Jonathan Hutton	Chadwick Meyers
Yujing Chen	Rebekah Hwang	Seyedeh Negar Mirghasemy
Janelle Deniset	Zainab Hyder	Andrea Morales
Jack Denton	Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga	Duja Muhanna
Areya Desai	Rabia Javed	Avinash Mukkala
Sonja Dobson	Tashnim Jerin	Helena Najm
Matthew Dunbar	Michael Johnston	Shaina Ong
John Efstratidakis	Nicolas Jonathan	Dilzayn Panjwani
Jodi Euteneier	Aaishah Karim	Hiral Patel
Noor Fatima	Novera Khan	Camryn Pearson
Arthur Ferguson	Sharika Khan	Sydney Piggott
Jane Filipiuk	Jaspreet Khela	Zain Punjwani
	Marko Kljajic	Fred Randall

Aamna Rashid
Sana Rathore
Syed Raza
Natasha Rizwan
Claire Robbins
Siloe Yassa Roy
Maclean Rozansky
Jack Ryan
Maryam Saleem
Sadia Sandhu
Simran Sawhney
Emerson Segismundo
Pitasanna Shanmugathas
Kristen Shi
Maher Sinno

Bethlehem Solomon
Julia Standish
Mariah Stewart
Adit Tandon
Jane Tien
Cameron Torrens
Diva Tural
Douglas Turner
Ambika Varma
Hunter Vogel

Zihan Wan
Jing Wang
Renze Wang
Venus Wang
Friederike Wilke
Rhys Williams
Benjamin Windeler
Kelsey Wiseman
Courtney Amanda Wong
Emma Woodbeck

Executive Summary

The University of Toronto G7 Research Group's Interim Compliance Report on the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 19 priority commitments of the 376 commitments they made at their summit in Japan on 26-27 May 2016 (see Table A). These selected commitments reflect the breadth of the summit agenda. The analysis covers actions taken by G7 members since 28 May 2016, the day after the summit, until 31 January 2017. Eight of the 11 commitments included here have received stakeholder feedback. The final compliance report, which will be released on the eve of the 2017 Taormina Summit in May 2017, will assess compliance over the full year between May 2016 and May 2017.

The Interim Compliance Score

Compliance is measured on a three-point scale. A score of +1 indicates full compliance with a commitment, a score of 0 indicates partial compliance or a work in progress, and a score of -1 indicates non-compliance as in a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the commitment.

The average interim compliance scores for Part I are listed in Table B.

For the assessment period of 28 May 2016 to 31 January 2017, the average compliance score for these eight commitments was +0.51 (76%), a decrease from the interim score of +0.60 (80%) and final score of +0.65 (83%) for the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit. It is also a decrease from the final score of +0.63 (82%) for the 2014 Brussels Summit.

Compliance by Member

The European Union received the highest compliance score of +0.91 (95%), followed by the United States at +0.82 (91%) and the United Kingdom at +0.64 (82%) (see Table C). Japan and Italy with +0.18 (59%) each had the lowest score.

Compliance by Commitment

The commitment on the Paris Agreement on Climate Change ranked first at +1.00 (100%) followed by the commitment on cyber stability at +0.88 (94%) and the combat against terrorist financing at +0.75 (88%) (see Table D). The two lowest-scoring commitments were on corruption and judicial reform in Ukraine at +0.25 (63%) and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction at 0 (50%).

The Compliance Gap Between Members

These initial results from the Ise-Shima Summit show a difference of 0.73 between the highest and lowest compliance scores. This gap is smaller than the gap at the same midway point between the 2014 and 2015 summits, although much higher than earlier years. The final spread for the 2015 summit was 0.71.

Future Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G7 members and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance with 11 commitments during the 2016-17 period, which spans from 28 May 2016, immediately following the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, to 31 January 2017. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. Comments are always welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment, especially with regard to the three comments that have not received stakeholder feedback. Please send your comments to g8@utoronto.ca.

Table A: 2016 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*

Number	Commitment
25	“The G7, continuing to take a leadership role, commits to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance or approval of the [Paris] agreement as soon as possible and calls on all Parties to do so striving for a goal of entry into force in 2016.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
56	“We recognize that strengthening capacity of developing countries in tax policy and administration is indispensable to level the global playing field.] To enhance both quantity and quality of assistances in this area, we are committed to the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative along with encouraging other countries to make a similar commitment, and we request that the Platform for Collaboration on Tax be actively utilized to provide an opportunity where developing and developed countries and relevant organizations can share information and knowledge on a regular basis.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
66	“We are committed to applying the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement as early as this year, provided that it is ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial, with a view to harnessing the full potential of the transatlantic economy as soon as possible.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
74	“[Recent outbreaks of Ebola and Zika underscore the imperative to improve prevention of, detection of and response to public health emergencies, whether naturally occurring, deliberate or accidental.] In that respect, we remain committed to advancing compliance with the WHO’s IHR objectives including through the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
97	“We commit to promote a strategic framework of international cyber stability consisting of the applicability of existing international law to state behavior in cyberspace, the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime, and the development and the implementation of practical cyber confidence building measures between states.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
107	“We reassert our commitment to countering terrorist financing as declared in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ meeting in Sendai.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
125	“We are committed to supporting displaced persons and their host communities and to working towards a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria and to eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
131	“[We urge Ukraine to maintain and enhance the momentum in its fight against corruption and its judicial reform, including the Prosecutor General’s office.] We are fully committed to providing long-term support to this end.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration)
152	“We remain committed to the universalization of the treaties and conventions relevant to, amongst others, preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament)
188	Building on the G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, we endorse the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, which outlines collective actions in the priority areas of: (i) empowering women; (ii) improving nutrition through a people-centered approach that recognizes the diverse food security challenges people face across the rural to urban spectrum; and (iii) ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems.” (G7 Ise-Shima Summit Leaders’ Declaration)

283	“Towards this end, the G7 will work individually and collectively to advance our shared priorities through relevant international fora including the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and its subsidiary bodies, the OECD as well as promoting implementation of the Declaration Against Corruption adopted at the Anti-Corruption Summit hosted by the United Kingdom on May 12, and the ministerial declaration adopted at the OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting on March 16.” (G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration on G7 Action to Fight Corruption)
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*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at g8@utoronto.ca.

Table B: 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Interim Compliance Scores

		Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	European Union	Average	
1	Trade: Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership	0	-1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+0.38	69%
2	Development: Addis Tax Initiative	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.50	75%
3	Food and Agriculture: G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.50	75%
4	Crime and Corruption: International Cooperation on Anti-Corruption Initiatives	0	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+0.38	69%
5	Terrorism: Combatting terrorist financing	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%
6	Syria: Refugees	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	+0.63	81%
7	Non-proliferation: Weapons of mass destruction	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	+1	0.00	50%
8	International cyber stability	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
9	Climate Change: Paris Agreement	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
10	Health: Global Health Security Agenda	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	0	+0.38	69%
11	Ukraine: Corruption and judicial reform	+1	-1	0	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.25	63%
	Compliance Average	+0.55	+0.27	+0.55	+0.18	+0.18	+0.64	+0.82	+0.91	+0.51	76%
		77%	64%	77%	59%	59%	82%	91%	95%	76%	
	2015 Final Compliance Average	+0.38	+0.67	+0.86	+0.24	+0.48	+0.86	+0.81	+0.95	+0.65	83%
	2015 Interim Compliance Average	+0.18	+0.59	+0.88	+0.18	+0.47	+0.88	+0.65	+1.00	+0.60	80%
	2014 Final Compliance Average	+0.69	+0.50	+0.75	+0.38	+0.44	+0.75	+0.75	+0.81	+0.63	82%
	2013 Final Compliance Average	+0.50	+0.50	+0.39	+0.33	+0.33	+0.78	+0.72	+0.61	+0.51	76%
	2013 Interim Compliance Average	+0.44	+0.44	+0.28	+0.28	+0.17	+0.56	+0.61	+0.61	+0.40	70%
	2012 Final Compliance Average	+0.71	+0.65	+0.76	+0.29	+0.65	+0.65	+0.88	+0.59	+0.60	80%
	2011 Final Compliance Average	+0.67	+0.50	+0.44	+0.33	+0.56	+0.61	+0.61	+0.61	+0.54	77%

Table C: 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Interim Compliance Scores by Country

	2016 interim		2015 final		2015 interim		2014 final		2013 final		2013 interim		2012 interim		2011 final	
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0.39	70%	+0.22	61%	+0.18	59%	+0.56	78%
European Union	+0.91	95%	+0.95	98%	+1.00	100%	+0.81	91%	+0.61	81%	+0.61	81%	+0.59	80%	+0.61	81%
United States	+0.82	91%	+0.81	90%	+0.65	82%	+0.75	88%	+0.72	86%	+0.61	81%	+0.88	94%	+0.61	81%
United Kingdom	+0.64	82%	+0.86	93%	+0.88	94%	+0.75	88%	+0.78	89%	+0.56	78%	+0.65	83%	+0.61	81%
Germany	+0.55	77%	+0.86	93%	+0.88	94%	+0.75	88%	+0.39	70%	+0.28	64%	+0.76	88%	+0.44	72%
Canada	+0.55	77%	+0.38	69%	+0.18	59%	+0.69	85%	+0.50	75%	+0.44	72%	+0.71	86%	+0.67	84%
France	+0.27	64%	+0.67	83%	+0.59	79%	+0.50	75%	+0.50	75%	+0.44	72%	+0.65	83%	+0.50	75%
Italy	+0.18	59%	+0.24	62%	+0.18	59%	+0.38	69%	+0.33	67%	+0.28	64%	+0.29	65%	+0.33	67%
Japan	+0.18	59%	+0.48	74%	+0.47	74%	+0.44	72%	+0.33	67%	+0.17	59%	+0.65	83%	+0.56	78%
Average	+0.51	76%	+0.65	83%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%	+0.52	76%	+0.42	71%	+0.65	82%	+0.54	77%
Spread	0.73		0.71		0.82		0.44		0.45		0.44		0.70		0.34	

Table D: 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment

1	Climate Change: Paris Agreement	+1.00	100%
2	International cyber stability	+0.88	94%
3	Terrorism: Combatting terrorist financing	+0.75	88%
4	Syria: Refugees	+0.63	81%
5	Development: Addis Tax Initiative	+0.50	75%
	Food and Agriculture: G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition	+0.50	75%
7	Trade: Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership	+0.38	69%
	Health: Global Health Security Agenda	+0.38	69%
	Crime and Corruption: International Cooperation on Anti-corruption Initiatives	+0.38	69%
10	Ukraine: Corruption and judicial reform	+0.25	63%
11	Non-proliferation: Weapons of mass destruction	0	50%
	Compliance Average	+0.51	76%

1. Trade: Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

“We are committed to applying the necessary political will to reach a TTIP [Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership] agreement as early as this year, provided that it is ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial, with a view to harnessing the full potential of the transatlantic economy as soon as possible.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.38	

Background

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is a trade and investment agreement that is currently being negotiated between the European Union and the United States. The two G7 members launched negotiations on the agreement in 2013, for the purpose of adding “growth and jobs to both sides of the Atlantic by boosting trade and investment.”¹ Representatives of the US government and the European Commission believe that TTIP will be a mutually beneficial free trade agreement that will expand market access for EU and US businesses and consumers.

According to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, TTIP will serve a range of purposes. First, it will further open markets and expand the USD465 billion in goods and services exported to the EU — the United States’ largest export market — which already supports an estimated 2.2 million American jobs.² Secondly, it will strengthen rules-based investing to bolster the investment relationship between the US and the EU which represents the world’s largest investment relationship.³ The US and the EU currently maintain a total of nearly USD4 trillion in investment in each other’s economies, supporting nearly 7 million jobs.⁴ Third, TTIP will tackle costly “behind the border” non-tariff barriers that impede the flow of the goods and services trade.⁵ TTIP will also seek to significantly decrease the cost of differences in regulation and standards by promoting greater

¹ Fact Sheet: United States to Negotiate Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2013/february/US-EU-TTIP>.

² Fact Sheet: United States to Negotiate Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2013/february/US-EU-TTIP>.

³ Fact Sheet: United States to Negotiate Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2013/february/US-EU-TTIP>.

⁴ Fact Sheet: United States to Negotiate Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2013/february/US-EU-TTIP>.

⁵ Fact Sheet: United States to Negotiate Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2013/february/US-EU-TTIP>.

compatibility, transparency, and cooperation.⁶ It will also enhance cooperation in the development of rules and principles on issues of global concern, including those concerned with developing market-based disciplines for state-owned enterprises, combating discriminatory localization barriers to trade, and promoting the global competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises.⁷

According to the European Commission, European firms will be able to export more goods and services to the United States, and secure government contracts with TTIP.⁸ They will also be able to import more of the goods and services they require to make an assortment of products.⁹ They will be able to determine when a product counts as being made in Europe and not in the US. Finally, they will be able to invest in the United States more readily.¹⁰

The TTIP was first addressed by the G7 at the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, where G7 leaders pledged to “immediately accelerate work on all TTIP issues, ensuring progress in all the elements of the negotiations, with the goal of finalizing understandings on the outline of an agreement as soon as possible, preferably by the end of this year.”¹¹ The G7 remains supportive of TTIP, as this commitment illustrates.

Commitment Features

There are two different aspects to this commitment. The first is the pledge to apply “the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement as early as this year.” This agreement is contingent on the second aspect of the commitment, which is that the TTIP must be an “ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard and mutually beneficial agreement.”¹²

Political will is an abstract concept that is hard to quantify. However, the Oxford Living Dictionaries define it as a “political intention or desire ... specifically the firm intention or commitment on the part of a government to carry through a policy.”¹³ Thus, the actions of member states demonstrating the application of the necessary political will could include, but are not limited to: scheduling or attending high-level meetings discussing TTIP; publishing up-to-date publicly-available information regarding advancements in the negotiation process; or pushing for the signature of TTIP both domestically and abroad. Signature of TTIP would also count towards compliance with this aspect of the commitment.

It is also difficult to define what it means for TTIP to be an “ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard, and mutually beneficial” agreement. However, the US and EU have used similar language since the initiation of TTIP negotiations, so it is possible to interpret the meaning of the phrase based on statements from the two G7 members. In their report recommending the launch of TTIP, the High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth noted that a mutually beneficial agreement would

⁶ Fact Sheet: United States to Negotiate Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2013/february/US-EU-TTIP>.

⁷ Fact Sheet: United States to Negotiate Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the European Union, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2013/february/US-EU-TTIP>.

⁸ How TTIP would work, European Commission (Brussels) 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/about-ttip/contents/>.

⁹ How TTIP would work, European Commission (Brussels) 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/about-ttip/contents/>.

¹⁰ How TTIP would work, European Commission (Brussels) 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/about-ttip/contents/>.

¹¹ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

¹² Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

¹³ Political Will, English Oxford Living Dictionaries (Oxford) 2016. Date of Access: 8 November 2016. https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/political_will.

be “a comprehensive agreement that addresses a broad range of bilateral trade and investment issues, including regulatory issues, and contributes to the development of global rules.”¹⁴ This “comprehensive agreement would include ambitious reciprocal market opening in goods, services, and investment, and would address the challenges and opportunities of modernizing trade rules and enhancing the compatibility of regulatory regimes.”¹⁵ In terms of increased market access, the two parties have suggested that “ambitious outcomes” would be committing to removing tariffs on industrial and agricultural products, “opening up access to government procurement markets at all levels of government without discrimination for European companies,” opening up services markets in new areas, and increasing “liberalisation and investment protection.”¹⁶ Ambitious outcomes in addressing regulatory issues would involve greater regulatory harmonization and the reduction of non-tariff barriers.¹⁷ In this area, the European Commission has committed to maintaining its “high standards” on issues like food safety, environmental protection, and the precautionary principle.¹⁸ This commitment aims to allay the fears of advocacy groups that worry that regulatory harmonization will pressure the EU to downgrade its standards to those of the US. Finally, the two parties have committed to attaining “ambitious outcomes in ... [developing] rules, principles, and new modes of cooperation to address shared global trade challenges and opportunities.”¹⁹ This includes issues of transparency, intellectual property rights, and sustainable development, amongst other concerns.²⁰ Efforts to attain the parties’ goals in these areas will be interpreted as attempts to comply with their commitment to obtain a high-quality agreement.

Not all members of the G7 are party to TTIP. The EU, France, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the US must take direct action to comply with the commitment since they are involved. While Canada and Japan are not involved in TTIP negotiations, the G7 Research Group’s coding manual notes that the commitment has been issued collectively. As a result, the Group presumes that all members should comply, and suggests that they can comply by acting in a supportive way, and by taking actions that help or do not harm the TTIP agreement.

¹⁴ Final Report, United States-European Union High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth () 11 February 2013. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2013/february/tradoc_150519.pdf.

¹⁵ Final Report, United States-European Union High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth () 11 February 2013. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2013/february/tradoc_150519.pdf.

¹⁶ European Union and United States to Launch Negotiations for a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, European Commission (Brussels) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=869>.

¹⁷ European Union and United States to Launch Negotiations for a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, European Commission (Brussels) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=869>.

¹⁸ The Top Ten Myths About TTIP, European Commission (Brussels) 2015. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/march/tradoc_153266.pdf, 4.

¹⁹ European Union and United States to Launch Negotiations for a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, European Commission (Brussels) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=869>.

²⁰ European Union and United States to Launch Negotiations for a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, European Commission (Brussels) 13 February 2013. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=869>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not apply the necessary political will to reach an agreement on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) by 2016 AND does not work towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial agreement.
0	Member applies the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016 OR works towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial agreement.
+1	Member applies the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016 AND works towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial TTIP agreement.

Lead Analyst: H  l  ne   morine

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to bring about the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). It has applied the necessary political will to achieve an ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial agreement that harnesses the potential of the transatlantic economy. Although the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) and TTIP are not explicitly linked, both trade agreements reflect a commitment to fostering free trade relations in the transatlantic economy.

On 22 August 2016, Canada committed to CETA's implementation as soon as possible, and put in place strategies to ensure that it can deliver a broad range of promotion and advocacy initiatives to support timely ratification.²¹

On 30 October 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau signed CETA at the European Union-Canada Leaders' Summit.²² Minister of International Trade Chrystia Freeland tabled the treaty and introduced implementing legislation in the House of Commons in the same month, with the expected implementation of the treaty to take place in 2017.²³

On 5 December 2016, Freeland announced that the federal government will spend CAD218 million over the next five years to create a new agency that will serve as a one-window international hub to attract investment to Canada.²⁴ Freeland said that "there is real economic opportunity in the fact that we have broad support in Canada for our open society ... It's a tremendous moment to go out and promote Canada as the most attractive destination for foreign direct investment in a very turbulent world."²⁵

²¹ CETA Envoy Mandate Letter, Department of Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 24 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/assets/pdfs/pettigrew-mandate.pdf?_ga=1.187633768.1752790210.1454435746.

²² Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/>. Canada has made no explicit commitment or support for the TTIP, but its commitment to trade initiatives to ensure that safety net.

²³ International Trade Minister introduces legislation to Parliament to implement CETA, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 31 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=1&nid=1145499&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=CETA&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI>.

²⁴ Ottawa to create one-stop hub for international investment with \$218 million price tag, National Post (Toronto) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://business.financialpost.com/legal-post/ottawa-to-create-one-stop-hub-for-international-investment-with-218-million-price-tag>.

²⁵ Ottawa to create one-stop hub for international investment with \$218 million price tag, National Post (Toronto) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://business.financialpost.com/legal-post/ottawa-to-create-one-stop-hub-for-international-investment-with-218-million-price-tag>.

Canada has shown no explicit support for the TTIP, but its commitment to trade initiatives in support of a transatlantic partnership has demonstrated a political will that echoes the TTIP agreement; thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Bethlehem Solomon

France: -1

France has not complied with its commitment to bring about the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). The state has not worked towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard and mutually beneficial agreement, nor has it applied the necessary political will to reach an agreement by 2016.

On 26 June 2016, Prime Minister Valls stated that “the agreement on the table is unacceptable on these terms. France has defined its demands since the beginning. No progress has been made.”²⁶ Points of disagreement with the United States that have caused France to oppose negotiations include food and agriculture, energy, health, public procurement, and cultural goods.²⁷

On 5 July 2016, Matthias Fekl, the Minister of State for Foreign Trade, the Promotion of Tourism, and French Nationals Abroad, said that it will be impossible for the European Union and the United States to conclude the TTIP negotiations by the end of 2016.²⁸ Fekl said that the statements made by EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström — that all EU members support the TTIP — are out of touch with what is happening in Europe.²⁹

On 30 August 2016, Fekl announced that his government demanded negotiations on TTIP to cease.³⁰ Fekl stated that “there is no more political support in France for these negotiations” and that negotiations had reached a stalemate because of the United States’ systematic refusal to make concessions to the European Union.³¹ He said “we need a clear and definitive halt to these negotiations in order to restart on a good foundation.”³²

On 30 August 2016, French President François Hollande stated that the TTIP talks were “bogged down” and “too unbalanced,” making an agreement by the end of 2016 “impossible.”³³

²⁶ Libre Échange: Valls Demande ‘Un Coup d’Arrêt’ des Négociations avec les États-Unis, Le Figaro (Paris) 1 September 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-eco/2016/09/01/97002-20160901FILWWW00337-libre-echange-valls-demande-un-coup-d-arret-des-negociations-avec-les-etats-unis.php>

²⁷ Tafta : “Il Ne Peut Pas y Avoir D’Accord de Traité Transatlantique”, Déclare Manuel Valls, Le Monde (Belleville-sur-Mer) 26 June 2016. Date of Access: 29 November 2016. http://www.lemonde.fr/economie-mondiale/article/2016/06/26/tafta-il-ne-peut-pas-y-avoir-d-accord-de-traite-transatlantique-declare-manuel-valls_4958400_1656941.html.

²⁸ TTIP Impossible in 2016, French Minister Says, EurActiv (Brussels) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 December 2016. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/trade-society/news/ttip-impossible-in-2016-french-minister-says/>.

²⁹ TTIP Impossible in 2016, French Minister Says, EurActiv (Brussels) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 December 2016. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/trade-society/news/ttip-impossible-in-2016-french-minister-says/>.

³⁰ Traité de Libre Échange: La France Va Demander l’Arrêt des Négociations, Les Échos (Paris) 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. http://www.lesechos.fr/30/08/2016/lesechos.fr/0211239690343_traite-de-libre-echange--la-france-va-demander-l-arret-des-negociations.htm.

³¹ Traité de Libre Échange: La France Va Demander l’Arrêt des Négociations, Les Échos (Paris) 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. http://www.lesechos.fr/30/08/2016/lesechos.fr/0211239690343_traite-de-libre-echange--la-france-va-demander-l-arret-des-negociations.htm.

³² Tafta : la France Réclame L’Arrêt des Négociations Sur le Traité de Libre-Échange Transatlantique, Le Monde (Paris) 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 29 November 2016. http://www.lemonde.fr/economie/article/2016/08/30/tafta-la-france-reclame-l-arret-des-negociation-sur-le-traite-de-libre-echange-transatlantique_4989876_3234.html.

³³ Hollande Casts Doubt on EU-US Trade Deal as French Trade Minister Declares ‘TTIP is Dead’, The Telegraph (London) 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 21 December 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2016/08/30/hollande-casts-doubt-on-eu-us-trade-deal-as-french-trade-ministe/>.

Thus, France has not worked towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard, and mutually beneficial agreement, and it has not applied the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016. For these reasons, France has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Nicolas Jonathan

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to applying the necessary political will to reach a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement as early as this year, as well as to ensuring that the agreement is comprehensive and mutually beneficial to both the European Union and the United States.

On 30 May 2016, the Government of Germany hosted an event in Bad Staffelstein with the Association of the Bavarian Economy. The event was titled Opportunities and Potential of the Free Trade Agreement with the United States. This was documented as a TTIP event by the Directorate for Trade of the European Commission.³⁴

On 28 August 2016, Sigmar Gabriel, Germany's Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Economy, stated that the TTIP negotiations have "de-facto" failed any prospect of a conclusive deal. In his remarks during a public Q&A session with ZDF, the German public service television broadcaster, Gabriel stated that "Europeans ... must not succumb to American demands."³⁵

However, on 1 September 2016, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stressed her continued support for an EU-US trade agreement. She stated her confidence in TTIP to provide valuable job opportunities and to ensure that the European economy does not fall behind the economy of Asia.³⁶

On 9 September 2016, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) published a press release regarding the TTIP advisory group's meeting on investment protection. The Government of Germany urged the advisory group to provide information to public stakeholders in society, and suggested that improved transparency of the process was necessary.³⁷

On 8 October 2016, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) published a press release on the fifteenth round of TTIP negotiations, which took place on 3-7 October 2016 in New York City.³⁸ The press release stated that the negotiations addressed the key TTIP pillar of regulatory co-operation. It also outlined two high-level meetings involving TTIP: the Council of Trade Ministers on 11 November, and the European Council on 20 and 21 October.

On 11 November 2016, Germany participated in the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council, which reviewed developments in the TTIP negotiations and bilateral trade in light of the US elections.³⁹

³⁴ Documents and Events, EU Commission for Trade (Brussels) 14 December 2016. Date of Access: 16 December 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/documents-and-events/#_events.

³⁵ EU's TTIP Trade Deal with the US Has Collapsed, Says Germany, The Telegraph - Business. 28 August 2016. Date of Access: 16 December 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2016/08/28/eus-ttip-trade-deal-with-the-us-has-collapsed-says-germany/>.

³⁶ Merkel Won't Give Up on 'Dead' US Trade Deal, The Local. 1 September 2016. Date of Access: 16 December 2016. <http://www.thelocal.de/20160901/merkel-says-eu-us-trade-deal-not-dead>.

³⁷ TTIP Advisory Group Discusses Current State of Play in CETA and TTIP and Focuses on Investment Protection, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. 6 September 2016. Date of Access: 16 December 2016. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=779718.html>.

³⁸ 15th Round of TTIP Negotiations Comes to a Close, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. 8 October 2016. Date of Access: 16 December 2016. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=785740.html>.

³⁹ Foreign Affairs Council, 11/11/2016, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 16 December 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2016/11/11/>.

On 16 November 2016, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and United States President Barack Obama made a public appeal for continued cooperation between the US and the European Union on the transatlantic trade deal.⁴⁰

Germany has applied the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016 and has worked towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard and mutually beneficial agreement. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Angela Min Yi Hou

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to applying the necessary political will to reach an agreement on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) as early as this year, as well as ensuring that the agreement is comprehensive and mutually beneficial to both the European Union and the United States.

On 18 October 2016, Italian President Sergio Mattarella attended a bilateral meeting with United States President Barack Obama in Washington DC. President Mattarella stated that reaching an economic partnership between the United States and the member countries of the European Union, including Italy, could help both sides “reduce the loss in the future economic crises.”⁴¹ He urged all parties to finalize the negotiation between the two sides and to reach an agreement. President Mattarella said that Italy has tried to bring the TTIP topic back to the table for further negotiation in order to reach a final deal. After the bilateral meeting, President Barack Obama publicly said that both United States and Italy strongly support the TTIP, which can bring both countries investment benefits and improve both job security and economic growth.⁴²

On 31 August 2016, Italy attended the European meeting hosted by the European Commission, and participated in discussions regarding TTIP. The Italian Minister of Economic Development, Carlo Calenda, said that TTIP has reached a difficult negotiation and the outcome needs to be approved.⁴³ He stated that Italy will provide the “maximum supports to the European Commission” to help to finalize the negotiation and reach the agreements.⁴⁴

On 22 February 2016, Italy attended the 12th TTIP meeting in Brussels and participated in discussions regarding how to push the agreement further forward.⁴⁵ The negotiation focused on the initial public procurement offer, market access, and investment. It aimed to reach an agreement on

⁴⁰ Obama and Merkel Call for Continued Transatlantic Cooperation, The Guardian UK Edition (London) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/nov/16/barack-obama-and-angela-merkel-call-for-continued-transatlantic-cooperation>.

⁴¹ US, Italy Leaders Push for TTIP Outcome Amid Questions over Timeline, International Center for Trade and Substantial Development (Geneva) 11 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/us-italy-leaders-push-for-ttip-outcome-amid-questions-over-timeline>.

⁴² Barack Obama Stated that United States and Italy Have Reaffirmed their Commitment to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Free Trade Deal (Washington) 18 October 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <https://sputniknews.com/world/201610181046468809-us-italy-ttip/>.

⁴³ Italy Urges Maximum Support for EU Commission on TTIP, Rome AGI). Date of Access: 21 November 2016. http://www.agi.it/international/2016/08/31/news/italy_urges_maximum_support_for_eu_commission_on_ttip-1044758/.

⁴⁴ Italy urges maximum support for EU Commission on TTIP, agi.it (Rome) 31 August 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. http://www.agi.it/international/2016/08/31/news/italy_urges_maximum_support_for_eu_commission_on_ttip-1044758/.

⁴⁵ Statement by the EU Chief Negotiator Ignacio García Bercero following the Conclusion of the 12th TTIP Negotiation Round, European Commission (Brussels) 22 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/february/tradoc_154325.pdf.

controversial issues, including the importing tariff and over-sea investment between two-sides. The member countries of the European Union, including Italy, also had a discussion on investment protection, transparency of communication, and their concerns about the possible impact of the TTIP on their domestic policies in areas such as environmental and food safety standards.⁴⁶

On 22 June 2015, in a speech to the European Commission, Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström stated that Italy worked hard to ensure that the TTIP would improve the Italian economy and create multiple opportunities for business by applying crucial policies, including: (1) “eliminating tariffs” for importing goods from both sides; (2) “reducing regulatory barriers”; (3) “enabling Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)”; (4) providing better protection for unique Italian products.⁴⁷

Italy has applied the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016, although no agreement was reached. It has also worked towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard, and mutually beneficial agreement. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Yujing (Carina) Chen

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to apply the necessary political will towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard, and mutually beneficial agreement that harnesses the potential of the transatlantic economy. Although the free trade agreement Japan is currently negotiating with the European Union is not explicitly linked to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), both agreements reflect a commitment to fostering relations in the transatlantic economy.

On 13 June 2016, Japan and the EU hosted their fifth sector-to-sector meeting in Tokyo.⁴⁸ The Japanese State Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Junji Suzuki engaged in dialogue with ambassadors from EU member states. All parties emphasized “the need for accelerating the negotiations in order to ensure that the agreement is both comprehensive and ambitious in scope.”⁴⁹

On 26 September 2016, Japan and the EU engaged in the 17th round of negotiations on a free trade agreement (FTA) in Brussels.⁵⁰ The Japanese government referred to the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement as one of the “mega FTAs” along with the Trans-Pacific Partnership and TTIP.⁵¹ The Japan-EU negotiations centered on areas such as market access, non-tariff measures and technical barriers to trade, procurement, intellectual property, and general and regulatory cooperation.⁵²

On 19 October 2016, Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry published its White Paper on International Economy and Trade 2015. Under Part III “International Economic Policy” and

⁴⁶ Statement by the EU Chief Negotiator Ignacio García Bercero following the Conclusion of the 12th TTIP Negotiation Round, European Commission (Brussels) 22 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/february/tradoc_154325.pdf.

⁴⁷ Address by Trade Commissioner, Cecilia Malmström, at the European Commission, Rome Italy, 22 June 2015. Date of Access: 22 November 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/june/tradoc_153542.pdf.

⁴⁸ Japan-EU: Fifth Sector-To-Sector Meeting Held in Tokyo, Keidanren Japanese Business Federation (Tokyo) 14 June 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.keidanren.or.jp/en/policy/2016/044.html>.

⁴⁹ Japan-EU: Fifth Sector-To-Sector Meeting Held in Tokyo, Keidanren Japanese Business Federation (Tokyo) 14 June 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.keidanren.or.jp/en/policy/2016/044.html>.

⁵⁰ Countries and Regions: Japan, European Commission - Trade. Updated 11 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/japan/>.

⁵¹ Japan-EU EPA (Outline), Free Trade Agreement and Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000013835.pdf>.

⁵² Japan-EU EPA (Outline), Free Trade Agreement and Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000013835.pdf>.

“Section 5 — Initiative to Create New Rules,” the report declares Japan’s support for “alleviating non-tariff measures” and increasing global cooperation between corporations and governments to form international standards and regulations which are part of the TTIP.⁵³

Japan has made no explicit declaration of support for the TTIP, but its commitment to trade initiatives in support of a transatlantic partnership has demonstrated a political will that echoes that of the TTIP agreement, and thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Angela Min Yi Hou

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to apply the necessary political will to reach a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement as early as this year, but has not actively worked to achieve a comprehensive agreement.

On 25 April 2016, the UK Department of Business, Innovation and Skills commented on TTIP negotiations, dispelling the arguments publicized by critics of the agreement.⁵⁴

On 13 September 2016, the Prime Minister’s Office published a press release in support of the TTIP. This release stated that “on trade, the Prime Minister reiterated that we would continue to support EU free trade negotiations, including TTIP, while we remained full members of the EU.”⁵⁵

In September 2016, Prime Minister Theresa May was quoted as saying that the UK was “open for business” and supports free trade.⁵⁶

On 27 October 2016, the UK trade minister signed a letter in favour of continued TTIP talks.⁵⁷ However, due to the outcome of the Brexit vote, a decision to exit the EU bloc, any future TTIP agreement would no longer include the UK.⁵⁸

On 24 April 2016, UK Trade and Investment, the primary government body aimed at regulating international trade for British firms, expressed explicit support for TTIP. The department was quoted as saying, “Negotiations between the US and EU for the TTIP should generate even more opportunities for the UK. This will remove trade barriers by lowering tariffs and making regulations similar.”⁵⁹

⁵³ Section 5: Initiatives to Create New Rules, White Paper on International Economy and Trade 2015, 19 October 2016, Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/data/gIT2015maine.html>

⁵⁴ TTIP: Separating Myth from Fact, GOV.UK (London) 25 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/ttip-separating-myth-from-fact>.

⁵⁵ PM Call with Chancellor Merkel, Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street. 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-phone-call-with-chancellor-merkel-13-september-2016.

⁵⁶ Theresa May Joins G20 Summit to face Brexit Warnings from US and Japan, The Guardian, 4 September 2016. Date of Access: 23 December 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/sep/04/g20-theresa-may-warns-of-tough-times-for-uk-economy-after-brexite>.

⁵⁷ EU and US trade negotiators Seek to Get TTIP talks Back on Track, The Guardian (London) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 23 December 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/sep/30/ttip-eu-and-us-trade-negotiators-seek-to-get-talks-back-on-track>.

⁵⁸ What is TTIP and What Does Brexit Mean for the US-EU Trade Deal? Express, 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 23 December 2016. <http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/693318/TTIP-what-is-EU-US-trade-deal-UK-Britain-Brexit-EU-referendum>.

⁵⁹ TTIP: What is the Future for UK-US Trade? BBC News (London) 24 April 2016. Date of Access: 23 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-36123622>.

The UK has applied the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016, although no agreement was reached. However, it has not worked toward achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial agreement. Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Kevin Lass

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to applying the necessary political will to reach an agreement on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) as early as this year, as well as ensuring that the agreement is comprehensive and mutually beneficial to both the European Union and the United States.

On 11-15 July 2016, the 14th round of TTIP negotiations took place in Brussels, Belgium. United States (US) Trade Representative Dan Mullaney stated that the US and the EU had agreed on cross-cutting and sector-specific regulatory elements. More specifically, the US put forward proposals on trade defense, financial services, sectors, textiles, state-owned enterprises, good regulatory practices, and legal and institutional provisions.⁶⁰

On 15 July 2016, Dan Mullaney, Chief Negotiation for the United States, stated that the US fundamentally believes “that an ambitious T-TIP agreement is achievable in 2016, and that remains the goal of the United States.”⁶¹

On 31 August 2016, US Trade Representative Michael Froman was interviewed by the German newspaper *Spiegel* and said that the US and the EU had made good progress in TTIP negotiations, with both parties agreeing to eliminate 97 per cent of tariffs and make regulatory approaches more transparent and collaborative. He said that both parties also identified potential actions in specific sectors to enhance consumer welfare, and agreed that the TTIP will contain strong labour and environmental obligations so that the TTIP can “raise global standards while improving people’s lives through increased growth and job opportunities.”⁶²

On 15 September 2016, EU Trade Commissioner Malmström met with US Trade Representative Michael Froman in Brussels and released a joint statement after the meeting: “We had a good meeting where we reviewed the substantial progress being made and discussed next steps for moving forward. We have directed our teams to make as much progress as possible during the next round, scheduled for the week of 3 October 2016 in New York.”⁶³

On 3-7 October 2016, the 15th round of negotiations took place in New York City, New York. EU Chief Negotiator Ignacio Garcia Bercero stated that the United States and EU discussed regulatory coherence, technical barriers to trade, and plant and animal health (SPS). The United States agreed to

⁶⁰ Statement by Assistant USTR Dan Mullaney at the 14th Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Negotiating Round, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 28 December 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/speechestranscripts/2016/july/statement-assistant-ustr-dan>.

⁶¹ Statement by Assistant USTR Dan Mullaney at the 14th Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Negotiating Round, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 28 December 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/speechestranscripts/2016/july/statement-assistant-ustr-dan>.

⁶² US Trade Representative on TTIP ‘We Can Still Achieve our Objective,’ *Spiegel Online* (Berlin) 31 August 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2017. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/interview-with-us-trade-representative-on-ttip-a-1110208.html>.

⁶³ Malmström and Froman discussed TTIP progress, next round, European Commission Trade News Archive (Brussels) 15 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1540>.

cooperate in the following nine sectors: cars, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, cosmetics, ICT, pesticide, engineering, medical devices, and textiles.⁶⁴

On 7 October 2016, Dan Mullaney, Chief Negotiation for the United States, stated that the US is “committed as ever” to the success of the TTIP negotiations and is “ready to move forward on an agreement that is in our mutual economic interest.”⁶⁵ Mullaney also called the TTIP “vital to strengthening our transatlantic relationship in a time of significant geopolitical uncertainty and uneven economic growth internationally. It will also give the US and the EU an opportunity to work together to raise global standards based on shared values.”⁶⁶

On 18 October 2016, US President Barack Obama met with Italian President Sergio Mattarella. President Obama publicly said that both the United States and Italy strongly support the TTIP, which can bring benefit to investments and improve both job security and economic growth.⁶⁷

In November 2016, President Obama visited Europe, where he met with several leading EU officials, including Chancellor Merkel of Germany. Both Obama and Merkel made public appeals for continued cooperation between the US and the European Union on the transatlantic trade deal.⁶⁸

The US has applied the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016 and has worked towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard, and mutually beneficial agreement. Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sharon Ho

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to applying the necessary political will to reach an agreement on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) as early as this year, as well as ensuring that the agreement is comprehensive and mutually beneficial to both the European Union and the United States.

On 28 June 2016, President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker urged European leaders to publicly support trade talks with the US.⁶⁹ A spokesperson detailed that “Juncker felt the EU leaders needed to now establish what they wanted from the TTIP talks.”⁷⁰ Juncker further

⁶⁴ Statement by Ignacio García Berceo EU Chief Negotiator for TTIP, European Commission (Brussels) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2017. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/july/tradoc_154811.pdf.

⁶⁵ Opening Remarks by U.S. and EU Chief Negotiators for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) Round 15 Press Conference, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2017. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2016/october/opening-remarks-us-and-eu-chief>.

⁶⁶ Opening Remarks by U.S. and EU Chief Negotiators for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) Round 15 Press Conference, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2017. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2016/october/opening-remarks-us-and-eu-chief>

⁶⁷ Barack Obama stated that United States and Italy have reaffirmed their commitment to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership free trade deal, Washington. 18 October 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <https://sputniknews.com/world/201610181046468809-us-italy-ttip/>

⁶⁸ Obama and Merkel call for the continued transatlantic cooperation, The Guardian UK Edition (London) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/nov/16/barack-obama-and-angela-merkel-call-for-continued-transatlantic-cooperation>.

⁶⁹ Frustrated Juncker urges EU leaders to back TTIP trade talks, Reuters US Edition, 30 May 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/trade-ttip-eu-idUSL8N18R2CR>

⁷⁰ Frustrated Juncker urges EU leaders to back TTIP trade talks, Reuters US Edition, 30 May 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/trade-ttip-eu-idUSL8N18R2CR>

encouraged European leaders “to reconfirm the Commission’s mandate” in regards to a detailed trade agreement.⁷¹

On 11-15 July 2016, the 14th round of negotiations took place in Brussels, Belgium. EU Chief TTIP negotiator Ignacio Garcia Bercero stated that during the negotiations, the EU made a record number of ten new textual proposals. He also stated that following the negotiations, the US and the EU agreed on the outline of the future TTIP agreement.⁷²

On 6 September 2016, the TTIP Advisory Group set up by the EU held an assembly. After the assembly, the TTIP Advisory Group released a report outlining the discussion that took place during their meeting. The Chair explained that the current and second offers on tariff dismantlement now cover 97% off all tariffs on EU goods.⁷³ He followed up by stating that “the EU is in favour of an ambitious approach for non- agricultural tariffs, eliminating all within 7 years as long as this is reciprocal,” demonstrating that the EU is continuing to work towards a highly ambitious agreement with the United States.⁷⁴

On 15 September 2016, EU Trade Commissioner Malmström met with US Trade Representative Michael Froman in Brussels and released a joint statement after the meeting: “We had a good meeting where we reviewed the substantial progress being made and discussed next steps for moving forward. We have directed our teams to make as much progress as possible during the next round, scheduled for the week of 3 October 2016 in New York.”⁷⁵

On 7 October 2016, following the 15th round of negotiations, EU Chief TTIP Negotiator Ignacio Garcia Bercero was quoted in his opening remarks as saying, “in this round [of negotiations] we focused on consolidating texts and removing the differences we had in the existing proposals; or what we call in our trade jargon ‘removing brackets’.”⁷⁶ He continued by explaining the process and details of the negotiations, saying that members “have spent a lot of time discussing the regulatory area, including regulatory coherence, technical barriers to trade, plants and animals health (SPS) and the nine specific sectors identified for cooperation before the talks has begun.”⁷⁷

⁷¹ Frustrated Juncker urges EU leaders to back TTIP trade talks, Reuters US Edition, 30 May 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/trade-ttip-eu-idUSL8N18R2CR>

⁷² Statement by Ignacio García Bercero EU Chief Negotiator for TTIP, European Commission (Brussels) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2017. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/july/tradoc_154811.pdf.

⁷³ Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Advisory Group Meeting Report 6 September 2016, European Commission (Brussels) 6 September 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/october/tradoc_155018.pdf.

⁷⁴ Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Advisory Group Meeting Report, 6 September 2016, European Commission (Brussels) 6 September 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/october/tradoc_155018.pdf.

⁷⁵ Malmström and Froman Discussed TTIP Progress, Next Round, European Commission Trade News Archive (Brussels) 15 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1540>.

⁷⁶ Opening Remarks by U.S. and EU Chief Negotiators for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) Round 15 Press Conference, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, DC) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2016/october/opening-remarks-us-and-eu-chief>.

⁷⁷ Opening Remarks by U.S. and EU Chief Negotiators for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) Round 15 Press Conference, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, DC) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2016/october/opening-remarks-us-and-eu-chief>.

On 16 November 2016, United States President Barack Obama and German Chancellor Angela Merkel made a public appeal for continued cooperation between the US and the European Union on the transatlantic trade deal.⁷⁸

The EU has fulfilled its commitment to advocate for the urgent completion of the TTIP by applying the necessary political will to create a mutually beneficial agreement through public backing from EU leaders such as Chancellor Merkel, Ignacio Garcia Bercero, and European Commission President Juncker, and through the TTIP Advisory Group, which continues to work in detail on the language of the agreement, ensuring that the EU's interests are maintained.

The EU has applied the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement by 2016 and has worked towards achieving an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard, and mutually beneficial agreement. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Johnston

⁷⁸ Obama and Merkel call for the Continued Transatlantic Cooperation, The Guardian UK Edition (London) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/nov/16/barack-obama-and-angela-merkel-call-for-continued-transatlantic-cooperation>.

2. Development: Addis Tax Initiative

“[We recognize that strengthening capacity of developing countries in tax policy and administration is indispensable to level the global playing field.] To enhance both quantity and quality of assistances in this area, we are committed to the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative along with encouraging other countries to make a similar commitment, and we request that the Platform for Collaboration on Tax be actively utilized to provide an opportunity where developing and developed countries and relevant organizations can share information and knowledge on a regular basis.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.50	

Background

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which was launched at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015, outlines the means by which countries will finance sustainable development, and, in particular, the actions needed to achieve the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁷⁹ While the agenda argues that economic growth should be the primary means by which states finance sustainable development at the domestic level, it also “notes the need to strengthen tax administration.”⁸⁰ This builds specifically on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17.1, which commits states to “strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.”⁸¹

The Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) was also launched at the same conference to meet this objective. It was noted that this represented a re-focusing of international attention on domestic resource mobilization, which had “been out of the spotlight for many years.”⁸² Despite this, the ATI declaration argues that it is in step with previous actions on domestic resource mobilization, beginning with the 2002 Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for

⁷⁹ Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Monitoring Commitments and Actions: Inaugural Report 2016, Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (New York) 2016. Date of Access: 29 October 2016. http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Report_IATF-2016-full.pdf, 1.

⁸⁰ Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Monitoring Commitments and Actions: Inaugural Report 2016, Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (New York) 2016. Date of Access: 29 October 2016. http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Report_IATF-2016-full.pdf, 33.

⁸¹ Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (New York) 2015. Date of Access: November 6, 2016. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>.

⁸² Postel, E. Domestic resources are finally at the forefront of development, Devex (Washington, D.C.) 2015. Date of Access: 28 September 2016. <https://www.devex.com/news/domestic-resources-are-finally-at-the-forefront-of-development-86709>.

Development.⁸³ Furthermore at the 2014 High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, attending representatives placed a key focus on domestic resource mobilization to stimulate economic development and self-reliance.^{84,85}

The ATI was initiated by Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States and has since grown to over 30 countries and is supported by 10 international and regional organizations, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.⁸⁶ It is an effort by subscribing countries to enhance the mobilisation and effective use of their domestic resources to improve fairness, transparency, and efficiency in their tax systems.⁸⁷ The Initiative aims to enable members to more effectively finance economic development projects through expanding domestic revenue, and to prevent misuse of funds through greater transparency.⁸⁸

There are three main commitments made in the ATI Declaration. First, the donors agreed to “double our support for technical cooperation in the area of taxation/domestic revenue mobilization by 2020.”⁸⁹ While this “technical cooperation” could include many types of efforts to increase tax compliance in developing countries, partners also agreed to work to combat base erosion and profit sharing (BEPS), which refers to tax avoidance strategies wherein profits are shifted to low- or no-tax locations.⁹⁰ Secondly, the partner countries recognized the importance of political will for success in improving domestic resource mobilization, and committed to a set of key principles for achieving this goal. One of these is to “embrace policies and practices that foster fair, efficient and transparent tax systems”⁹¹ Finally, all involved states promised “to pursue policy coherence for development.”⁹²

While the ATI is a new initiative, the issue of tax transparency is one that has been discussed at previous G7/8 summits. For example, at the 2004 Sea Island G8 Summit, commitments were made to fight corruption and to improve transparency and accountability in the public and private

⁸³ Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development (New York) 2003. Date of Access: 6 November 2016.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf>; Financing for Development Conference: The Addis Tax Initiative – Declaration, Addis Tax Initiative (Addis Ababa) 2015. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/Addis-Tax-Initiative_Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁸⁴ First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Mexico City) 2014. Date of Access: 26 September 2016. <http://effectivecooperation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/MEMORIA-FINAL.pdf>.

⁸⁵ Financing for Development Conference The Addis Tax Initiative – Declaration, Addis Tax Initiative (Addis Ababa) 2015. Date of Access: 26 September 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/Addis-Tax-Initiative_Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁸⁶ Addis Tax Initiative, International Tax Compact (Bonn). Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/>.

⁸⁷ Press Release: The Addis Tax Initiative – One Year In, Addis Tax Initiative (Bonn) 18 July 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Press-Release_One-Year-In.pdf.

⁸⁸ Financing for Development Conference The Addis Tax Initiative – Declaration, Addis Tax Initiative (Addis Ababa) 2015. Date of Access: 26 September 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/Addis-Tax-Initiative_Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁸⁹ Financing for Development Conference The Addis Tax Initiative – Declaration, Addis Tax Initiative (Addis Ababa) 2015. Date of Access: 26 September 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/Addis-Tax-Initiative_Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁹⁰ Base Erosion and Profit Sharing, OECD (Paris). Date of Access: 26 September 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/>; Financing for Development Conference The Addis Tax Initiative – Declaration, Addis Tax Initiative (Addis Ababa) 2015. Date of Access: 26 September 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/Addis-Tax-Initiative_Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁹¹ Financing for Development Conference The Addis Tax Initiative – Declaration, Addis Tax Initiative (Addis Ababa) 2015. Date of Access: 26 September 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/Addis-Tax-Initiative_Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁹² Financing for Development Conference The Addis Tax Initiative – Declaration, Addis Tax Initiative (Addis Ababa) 2015. Date of Access: 26 September 2016. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/Addis-Tax-Initiative_Declaration_EN.pdf.

sectors.⁹³ At the 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit, commitments were made to tackle BEPS, and the G8 leaders welcomed cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and G20 to support the OECD Action Plan to combat BEPS issues.⁹⁴ Despite these efforts, tax evasion remains a serious issue.

Commitment Features

The key feature of the G7’s declaration on this issue is their commitment “to the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative” in addition to their promise to advise “other countries to make a similar commitment.”⁹⁵

This commitment specifically focuses on applying the fundamental principles of the Addis Tax Initiative to develop tax policy and administration to encourage domestic resource mobilization in developing countries, thus spurring development. Therefore, it can be divided into two areas of action: (1) efforts to increase financial or technical support to help developing countries improve their capacity in the area of taxation; and (2) efforts to encourage developing countries to join ATI or similar initiatives to encourage collaboration on tax and support principles of transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and fairness.

G7 members could achieve compliance with principle (1) by providing financial support or technical expertise in order to develop the tax infrastructures of developing countries, including (but not limited to) tackling base erosion and profit shifting. G7 members could achieve compliance with principle (2) by encouraging other states to join or commit to ATI or similar initiatives that promote collaboration and apply to the principles above in delivering a tax policy that is transparent, efficient, and effective. Statements or conferences where G7 members illustrate their support for the ATI will provide evidence of efforts made in this area.

Full compliance with this commitment requires that both these objectives be met. A G7 member will have partially complied if it takes action in only one of these areas. The G7 member will receive a score of -1 if it takes no action in these areas.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G7 member makes no efforts to increase financial or technical support to help developing countries to build their capacity for domestic resource mobilization AND takes no action to encourage other countries to commit to the Addis Tax Initiative or similar initiatives that increase cooperation.
0	G7 member makes efforts to increase financial or technical support to help developing countries to build their capacity for domestic resource mobilization OR takes action to encourage other countries to commit to the Addis Tax Initiative or similar initiatives that increase cooperation.
+1	G7 member makes efforts to increase financial or technical support to help developing countries to build their capacity for domestic resource mobilization AND takes action to encourage other countries to commit to the Addis Tax Initiative or similar initiatives that increase cooperation.

Lead Analyst: Raheeb Dastagir

⁹³ Finance: Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2013. Date of Access: 28 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2013compliance-final/index.html>.

⁹⁴ Finance: Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2013. Date of Access: 28 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2013compliance-final/index.html>.

⁹⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI). Although it has not made efforts to increase financial or technical support to help developing countries build their capacity for domestic resource mobilization during the compliance period, it has encouraged states to commit to the ATI.

Canada has encouraged other states to take part in the initiative by co-hosting a workshop on the ATI. The 2016-2017 Work Plan of the ATI suggests that these side-events are a means by which ATI members can publicize the project.⁹⁶ On 18 July 2016, Canada co-hosted a workshop to discuss “recent developments in the ATI, as well as partner countries’ needs in the area of domestic resource mobilization.”⁹⁷ While there, Karina Gould, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development, emphasized “the need for ... political support to overcome barriers to change.”⁹⁸

At the 19 October 2016 ATI meeting, Canada expressed its interest in continuing to be a member of the ATI Steering Council, and volunteered to take over the donor nation co-chair position from the Netherlands starting in December 2016.⁹⁹ This shows that Canada is committed to ensuring that other nations within the ATI framework continue to achieve their commitments. However, it does not necessarily show an effort on the part of the Canadian government to bring new members into the ATI. Mentions of this leadership position are absent from Global Affairs Canada public announcements.

In previous years, Canada has participated in projects to combat base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) and has included provisions for that in its budget.¹⁰⁰ Documents published after the Ise-Shima Summit show further action has been taken. The measures put forth in the Summit generally approach BEPS as an issue of Canadian foreign relations and tax policy, and not an issue of increasing domestic resource mobilization in developing countries.¹⁰¹

However, on 26 October 2016, the Canadian Revenue Agency stated that it is “sharing information with international partners,” to prevent tax evasion relating to BEPS.¹⁰² Although this information sharing is not directly related to the ATI, it does show adherence to the goals of the ATI.

Canada has not taken steps to increase technical and financial co-operation with developing countries to boost domestic resource mobilization during the compliance period. However, it has taken on a leadership role in the ATI and encouraged others to become involved in the group. Thus, it receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Matthew Dunbar

⁹⁶ Work Plan 2016-2017, Addis Tax Initiative. Date of Access: 19 February 2017.

https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Work-Plan-2016-2017_EN.pdf, 6.

⁹⁷ Ana Maria Lebada, Addis Tax Initiative Highlights Domestic Resource Mobilization, IISD, 26 July 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/addis-tax-initiative-highlights-domestic-resource-mobilization/>.

⁹⁸ Ana Maria Lebada, Addis Tax Initiative Highlights Domestic Resource Mobilization, IISD, 26 July 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/addis-tax-initiative-highlights-domestic-resource-mobilization/>.

⁹⁹ Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of the Signatories of the Addis Tax Initiative, Addis Tax Initiative, 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Meeting-Minutes_10-2016_EN.pdf, 3.

¹⁰⁰ Nathan Boidman, Michael N. Kande, BEPS: Canada Takes First BEPS Steps, Tax Notes International. 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <https://www.dwpv.com/en/Resources/Publications/2016/Article-BEPS-Canada-Takes-First-BEPS-Steps>, 371.

¹⁰¹ Nathan Boidman, and Michael N. Kande, BEPS: Canada Takes First BEPS Steps, Tax Notes International. 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <https://www.dwpv.com/en/Resources/Publications/2016/Article-BEPS-Canada-Takes-First-BEPS-Steps>, 373-374.

¹⁰² Cracking Down on Tax Evasion and Avoidance, Canada Revenue Agency. 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/gncy/cmpgns/crckngdwn-eng.html>.

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to help strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda.

France has taken action to increase cooperation between states on the ATI and raise awareness of the group. On 19 October 2016, France hosted the Second Meeting of the Signatories of the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) in Paris.¹⁰³ While there, states outlined the plans of the ATI for 2017, and “agreed that both raising the number of ATI partner countries as well as their active involvement in the ATI activities should be given a priority ... [and that] The benefits for joining the ATI must be clearly communicated.”¹⁰⁴

France also co-hosted a “Meeting on Strengthening External Support for Building Tax Capacity in Developing Countries” with the Platform for Collaboration on Tax.¹⁰⁵ During this conference, participants spoke about ways of increasing the effectiveness of aid to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, and included members of organizations involved in the ATI.¹⁰⁶ Thus, this meeting was a means by which the ATI could raise awareness about its efforts.

On 1 June 2016 at the Cabinet meeting, Michel Sapin, French Minister of Finance and Public Accounts, and Christian Eckert, French Secretary of State for the Budget and Public Accounts, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to the fight against tax fraud.¹⁰⁷

On 29 June 2016, as a member of the Organization for the Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), France took a new step in its continuing efforts to boost transparency in international tax matters with the release of the Guidance on the Implementation of Country-by-Country Reporting. France will require multinational enterprises to provide aggregate information annually in each jurisdiction where they do business.¹⁰⁸

On 11 July 2016, as a member of the OECD, France released a discussion draft which deals with the design and operation of the group ratio rule under Action 4 of the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and a standardized format for the exchange of tax rulings between jurisdictions under BEPS Action 5.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰³ Second Meeting of the Signatories of the Addis Tax Initiative, Addis Tax Initiative. 19 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/#slider-2>.

¹⁰⁴ Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Signatories of the Addis Tax Initiative, Addis Tax Initiative. 19 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Meeting-Minutes_10-2016_EN.pdf.

¹⁰⁵ Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Signatories of the Addis Tax Initiative, Addis Tax Initiative. 19 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Meeting-Minutes_10-2016_EN.pdf.

¹⁰⁶ Meeting on Strengthening External Support for Building Tax Capacity in Developing Countries, French Ministry for the Economy and Finance, and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 17-18 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017.

¹⁰⁷ Lutte Contre la Fraude Fiscale: Le Gouvernement Mobilisé Le Portail de l'Économie et des Finances, 1 June 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/lutte-contre-fraude-fiscale-gouvernement-mobilise>.

¹⁰⁸ New Steps to Strengthen Transparency in International Tax Matters: OECD Releases Guidance on the Implementation of Country-by-Country Reporting, Organization of the Economic Cooperation and Development, 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/beps/new-steps-to-strengthen-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-oecd-releases-guidance-on-the-implementation-of-country-by-country-reporting.htm>.

¹⁰⁹ OECD Announces Further Developments in BEPS Implementation, Organization of the Economic Cooperation and Development, 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/beps/oecd-announces-further-developments-in-beps-implementation.htm>.

On 26 July 2016, as a member of the Global Forum, France published ten new peer review reports demonstrating continuing progress toward implementation of the international standard for exchange of information on request.¹¹⁰

On 25 August 2016, Christian Eckert visited Lisbon to sign an amendment to the tax treaty of 14 January 1971, which links Portugal and France. This will help to resolve the practical difficulties of hundreds of French citizens resident in Portugal who receive public remuneration by ensuring that double taxation will no longer occur. These citizens will now only be taxable in France and will not have to pay tax in both countries before making a request for avoidance of double taxation. This amendment also includes a new mechanism of assistance in recovery of taxes and an anti-abuse clause in line with the principles of the OECD so as to avoid the advantages of the Convention being diverted from their objective by means of arrangements designed exclusively to avoid tax.¹¹¹

On 25 November 2016, as a member of the OECD, France attended the first regional meeting of the Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting in Tunis, after its launch in Kyoto on 30 June – 1 July 2016. This meeting is the first of a series of events offering participants from different regions of the world an opportunity to provide views and input on the Inclusive Framework on BEPS.¹¹²

On 25 November 2016, as members of the OECD, France and 100 other jurisdictions concluded negotiations on the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent BEPS, which will implement a series of tax treaty measures to update international tax rules and lessen the opportunity for tax avoidance by multinational enterprises. It will implement minimum standards to country treaty abuse and improve dispute resolution mechanisms while providing flexibility to accommodate specific tax treaty policies. It will also allow governments to strengthen their tax treaties with other tax treaty measures developed in the OECD/G20 BEPS Project.¹¹³

France has supported efforts that promote tax transparency indirectly through the OECD, and has hosted events that raise awareness about the ATI and encourage cooperation between its members. However, it has made no further efforts during the compliance period to provide technical or financial assistance to developing countries or to encourage developing countries to collaborate on tax. Thus, France has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Sonja Dobson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promoting the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI). The government has engaged in technical cooperation with developing countries to develop tax infrastructure, but it has failed to promote initiatives that promote tax collaboration among developing countries.

¹¹⁰ International Community Continues Movement Towards Greater Tax Transparency, Organization of the Economic Cooperation and Development, 26 July 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/news/international-community-continues-movement-towards-greater-tax-transparency.htm>.

¹¹¹ Christian Eckert à Lisbonne Pour la Signature d'un Avenant à la Convention Fiscale Franco-Portugaise, Le Portail de L'Économie et des Finances, 6 September 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/christian-eckert-a-lisbonne-pour-signature-dun-avenant-a-convention-fiscale>.

¹¹² OECD and CREDAF hold regional meeting of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS for francophone countries, The Organization of the Economic Cooperation and Development 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/beeps/oecd-holds-regional-meeting-of-the-inclusive-framework-on-beeps-for-francophone-countries.htm>.

¹¹³ Countries Adopt Multilateral Convention to Close Tax Treaty Loopholes and Improve Functioning of International Tax System, Organization of the Economic Cooperation and Development, 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/beeps/countries-adopt-multilateral-convention-to-close-tax-treaty-loopholes-and-improve-functioning-of-international-tax-system.htm>.

On 18 October 2016, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Panamanian President Juan Carlos Varela ended talks that discussed joint collaboration on taxes. Following the release of the Panama Papers, Germany has engaged in a partnership with Panama to combat tax evasion. Germany's use of an automatic exchange system, which passes on information regarding bank balances of tax evaders directly to the responsible tax authorities, will also be adopted by Panama as an effort to "achieve greater transparency in the financial system" by 2017.¹¹⁴

Germany has also encouraged other states to take part in the ATI by participating in a workshop on the ATI. The 2016-2017 Work Plan of the ATI suggests that these side-events are a means by which ATI members can publicize the project.¹¹⁵ On 30 July 2016, the German Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Thomas Silberhorn, spoke at the ATI side event entitled "Synchronizing Efforts for Domestic Resource Mobilization — the Role of the Addis Tax Initiative."¹¹⁶ This event was organized by the International Tax Compact.

Germany has collaborated to provide technical expertise with a developing country and has promoted the ATI. For this reason, it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sakithyan Logabalendran

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to improving domestic resource mobilization in developing countries and encouraging tax collaboration in line with the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI).

On 14 December 2016, Italy signed a double taxation agreement with Ecuador.¹¹⁷ The purpose of this agreement was to avoid double taxation on income and equity and to prevent tax evasion, and was thus in line with improving the fairness, transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of tax systems, and with increasing cooperation with partner countries. Given that Ecuador is a developing country, this collaboration is in line with the notion of strengthening the capacity of developing countries in the global tax space, and with the general Ise-Shima Summit goal of having developed and developing countries share information, if not via the Platform for Collaboration on Tax.

On 20 October 2016, Italy and Andorra announced the start of preliminary talks for negotiations of a double tax agreement.¹¹⁸ The purpose of these talks was to strengthen economic bilateral ties between the two countries and create an agreement that complements the goals of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the G20 on base erosion and profit shifting. While these talks are only preliminary, they do constitute an announcement of a program that may support technical development of tax infrastructures supporting domestic resource mobilization. They do not, however, target a developing country, as Andorra is developed.

¹¹⁴ Joining Forces to Tackle Tax Evasion, The Federal Government of Germany, 18 October 2016. Date of Access: 4 December 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/10_en/2016-10-18-merkel-trifft-varela-panama_en.html?nn=709674.

¹¹⁵ Work Plan 2016-2017, Addis Tax Initiative. Date of Access: 19 February 2017.

https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Work-Plan-2016-2017_EN.pdf, 6.

¹¹⁶ Short Summary, Addis Tax Initiative. 30 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017.

https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Side-Event-at-GPEDC-HLM2_Short-Summary.pdf.

¹¹⁷ Double Taxation: Ecuador, Italy Sign Agreement to Foster Private Investments, MercoPress (Montevideo) 14 December 2016. Date of Access: 24 December 2015. <http://en.mercopress.com/2016/12/14/double-taxation-ecuador-italy-sign-agreement-to-foster-private-investments>.

¹¹⁸ Italy and Andorra Announce the Start of Preliminary Talks to Open the Negotiation of a Double Tax Agreement. Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 20 October 2016. Date of Access: 24 December 2016. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/10/italia-andorra-annuncio-dell-avvio.html.

Italy has provided technical expertise in the form of collaborating with a developing country via information sharing to address tax evasion. It has not encouraged other developing countries to commit to join another similar initiative, including the Platform for Collaboration on Tax as a medium for information-sharing. As such, Italy received a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Maryam Saleem

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promoting the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI). It has provided technical expertise to help developing countries improve domestic resource mobilization.

On 25 August 2016, the Government of Japan signed an agreement with the Government of Panama for the Exchange of Information relating to Tax Matters in Panama City.¹¹⁹ The agreement “provides for the effective exchange of information regarding tax matters between the tax authorities including automatic exchange of information which is necessary for the exchange of financial account information.”¹²⁰ This exchange of information is based on the “international standards formulated by the OECD” and aims to prevent international tax evasion and tax abuse.¹²¹

According to the official website of the Addis Tax Initiative, Japan has not officially joined the program.¹²² Furthermore, there is no evidence of the country taking any action to encourage other states to join or commit to the ATI or similar initiatives that promote collaboration on tax and delivering tax policies that are transparent, efficient, and effective.

Japan has fulfilled its commitment to providing technical expertise in order to develop tax infrastructures in developing countries. However, Japan is not a formal member of the ATI, and has not undergone any effort to encourage other states to commit to another similar initiative. Thus, Japan has earned a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to the ATI.

Analyst: Raheeb Dastagir

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to providing technical and/or financial support for Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) as well as encouraging developing nations to sign on to the ATI, specifically through continuous promotion of the Tax Inspectors Without Borders program (TIWB) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as well as its Project to Tackle Base Erosion and Profit Sharing (BEPS).

In the 2016-2017 Work Plan for the ATI, members of the ATI recognized the UK as having been “especially active in reaching out to G20 countries to encourage them to sign up to the ATI.”¹²³

On 4 July 2016, Under-Secretary of State Baroness Verma affirmed the United Kingdom’s support for the Addis Tax Initiative, specifically the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment tool.¹²⁴

¹¹⁹ i. Tax Information Exchange Agreement with the Republic of Panama was Signed. Ministry of Foreign Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 August 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001259.html

¹²⁰ i. Tax Information Exchange Agreement with the Republic of Panama was Signed. Ministry of Foreign Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 August 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001259.html

¹²¹ i. Tax Information Exchange Agreement with the Republic of Panama was Signed. Ministry of Foreign Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 August 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001259.html

¹²² i. About the Addis Tax Initiative. Date of Access: 25 November, 2016. <https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/#slider-4>

¹²³ Work Plan 2016-2017, Addis Tax Initiative. Date of Access: 19 February 2017.

https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/documents/ATI_Work-Plan-2016-2017_EN.pdf, 6.

Following the G20 in September, Prime Minister Theresa May reaffirmed this in the House of Commons, stating that “initiatives such as the Addis tax initiative are also important. We have played a leading role in the G20 on this.”¹²⁵

On 27 September 2016, the Independent Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI) published a report on the United Kingdom’s contribution to tackling cross-border tax avoidance.¹²⁶ The report assigned the UK a score of “amber red” on the basis that the program did not follow a clear set of objectives and failed to coherently monitor results. On 7 November 2016, the Department of International Development responded to the report agreeing with many of the criticisms and outlining a plan for implementing the recommendations given by the ICAI.¹²⁷

On 11 November 2016, the OECD announced that the TIWB program was expanding into five new countries¹²⁸ as part of an ongoing effort to provide technical support to developing countries in performing and maintaining the quality of taxation audits. Furthermore, the first South-South tax transparency agreement between Kenya and Botswana¹²⁹ was announced on 1 December 2016.

On 24 November 2016, the OECD announced that a multilateral convention led by Director of Business at HM Treasury Mike Williams had concluded, with more than 100 new jurisdictions agreeing to implement new tax treaty measures.¹³⁰ This convention was part of the BEPS program, which the United Kingdom had previously promoted and which implements technical assistance for dealing with international tax treaty disputes.

On 7 December 2016, Sir Eric Pickles of the Department of International Assistance announced the “Contracting 5” (C5) partnership at the Open Government Partnership meeting.¹³¹ The C5 is a part of a series of public spending transparency reforms meant to promote anti-tax avoidance reforms. This partnership is between the UK, Mexico, Colombia, France, and the Ukraine.

¹²⁴ Letter from Baroness Verma to Sir William Cash. 4 July 2016. Date of access 13 December 2016.

http://europeanmemoranda.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/files/2016/07/FIR_on_European_Commission_SWDCollect_More_Spend_Better.pdf.

¹²⁵ Theresa May Post-G20 Speech at House of Commons. 7 September 2016. Date of access 13 December 2016.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2016-09-07/debates/1609072000001/G20Summit?highlight=addis%20tax%20initiative#contribution-1609072000014>

¹²⁶ UK aid’s contribution to tackling tax avoidance and evasion. ICAI, 27 September 2016. Date of access 12 December 2016. <http://icai.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/ICAI-Review-UK-aids-contribution-to-tackling-tax-avoidance-and-evasion.pdf>.

¹²⁷ DFID Response to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact recommendations on: UK aid’s contribution to tackling tax avoidance and evasion September 2016. ICAI, 7 November 2016. Date of access 12 December 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/566130/DFID-response-tax-report1.pdf.

¹²⁸ Tax Inspectors without Borders making significant progress. OECD, 11 November 2016. Date of Access 12 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-inspectors-without-borders-making-significant-progress.htm>

¹²⁹ Tax Inspectors Without Borders announces new South-South partnership between Kenya and Botswana. OECD, 1 December 2016. Date of Access 12 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-inspectors-without-borders-announces-new-south-south-partnership-between-kenya-and-botswana.htm>.

¹³⁰ Countries Adopt Multilateral Convention to Close Tax Treaty Loopholes and Improve Functioning of International Tax System. OECD, 24 November 2016. Date of Access: 12 December 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/countries-adopt-multilateral-convention-to-close-tax-treaty-loopholes-and-improve-functioning-of-international-tax-system.htm>.

¹³¹ The Prime Minister’s Anti-Corruption Champion, Sir Eric Pickles, Will Discuss the Importance of Transparency in Exposing Corruption, Tackling White Collar Crime, and Stopping Tax Avoidance. OGL, 7 December 2016. Date of Access: 12 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-ministers-anti-corruption-champion-visits-open-government-summit>.

The UK has complied with its commitment to providing technical and financial support for ATI as well as encouraging developing countries to sign on to the ATI. Thus, the United Kingdom has been given a score of +1.

Analyst: Samir Silvestri

United States +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) by providing technical support, and advising other countries to make a similar commitment.

On 6 December 2016, senior Afghani government officials unveiled the Afghanistan Customs and Tax Academy, an institute geared at training customs officers to facilitate customs duties at borders and airports. USAID has provided technical support to the institute by “developing the curriculum, training modules on customs procedures, and short-term technical assistance.”¹³²

On 31 August 2016, the United States Agency for International Development released a statement on allocation of funds for domestic resource management in the budget for fiscal year 2017, which began 30 September 2016. This statement revealed that the department will be spending “approximately \$20 million per year on DRM [domestic resource mobilization] assistance in around 11 countries.”¹³³ This is an increase of USD178,602 from fiscal year 2016 and USD452,572 from fiscal year 2015.¹³⁴

On 20 July 2016, President Barack Obama signed a memorandum on good governance both for the United States and abroad that emphasized transparent participatory, and collaborative government.¹³⁵ This memorandum is in line with the Addis Initiative’s call for collaboration and transparent tax policy.

On 29 June 2016, the United States issued a joint statement at the 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit, where President Obama along with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada and President Enrique Peña Nieto of Mexico agreed that “North America is committed to joint and coordinated actions to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.”¹³⁶ In addition to development goals, the summit also supported transparency, with the joint declaration committing to “continue our work, as members of the OGP [Open Government Partnership] to promote the principles of openness, transparency, and accountability worldwide. Leaders call on all governments in the Americas to participate in the OGP.”¹³⁷

¹³² Afghanistan Opens New Tax and Customs Academy (Kabul) 6 December 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <https://www.usaid.gov/afghanistan/news-information/press-releases/afghanistan-opens-new-customs-and-tax-academy>.

¹³³ USAID Domestic Resource Mobilization (Washington DC) 31 August 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016 <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/economic-growth-and-trade/domestic-resource-mobilization>.

¹³⁴ Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (Washington DC) 9 February 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016 <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/9276/252179.pdf>.

¹³⁵ Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies (Washington DC) 20 July 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016 https://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/TransparencyandOpenGovernment.

¹³⁶ United States Key Deliverables for the 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit (Ottawa) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/29/fact-sheet-united-states-key-deliverables-2016-north-american-leaders>.

¹³⁷ United States Key Deliverables for the 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit (Ottawa) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/29/fact-sheet-united-states-key-deliverables-2016-north-american-leaders>.

On 31 August 2016, the United States Agency for International Development called upon potential collaborations with “the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and several other partner nations” to launch an “expanded effort to strengthen revenue systems in low- and lower middle-income countries that demonstrate a commitment to build capacity in their tax administrations.”¹³⁸

The United States has continued its longstanding federal funding and technical support of domestic resource management initiatives in developing countries, and has supported and encouraged all governments to join various initiatives with principles similar to the Addis Tax Initiative. Therefore, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst Jonathan Hutton

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to providing technical and/or financial support for Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) as well as encouraging developing countries to sign on to the ATI by actively engaging in the implementation of the Addis Tax Initiative and appealing for collaboration to build taxation capacity of developing countries.

On 5 September 2016, the EU leaders attended the G20 Hangzhou Summit, where they called for contribution to a fair and modern global international tax system through advancing cooperation on base erosion and profits shifting (BEPS), exchange of tax information, tax capacity-building of developing countries, and tax policies to promote growth and tax certainty. The EU anticipates the launch of the new Platform for Collaboration on Taxation by the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations, and the World Bank Group, and encourages China to make its own contribution by establishing an international tax policy research center for international tax policy design and research.¹³⁹

On 22 November 2016, in the “Proposal for a new European Consensus on Development,” the EU placed major emphasis on generating domestic resources for sustainable development in partner countries, including stimulating domestic resource mobilization and tackling illicit financial flows.¹⁴⁰ The EU implemented the “Collect More, Spend Better” approach, corresponding to the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Collect More, Spend Better aims to improve domestic resource mobilization, achieve effective and efficient public expenditure, and optimize debt management in developing countries. It also concentrates on tax evasion and tax avoidance as well as on the efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness of tax systems.¹⁴¹

The EU has created plans to improve domestic resource mobilization in developing countries by combating tax evasion and tax avoidance. Furthermore, it reaffirmed its commitment to the Platform for Collaboration on Tax during the G20 summit in China. Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Zihan Wan

¹³⁸ USAID Domestic Resource Mobilization (Washington DC) 31 August 2016. Date of Access: 25 November 2016 <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/economic-growth-and-trade/domestic-resource-mobilization>.

¹³⁹ European Commission - Statement G20 Leaders' Communique Hangzhou Summit, 5 September 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-16-2967_en.htm.

¹⁴⁰ Proposal for a new European Consensus on Development Our World, our Dignity, our Future, European Commission, 22 November 2016. Date of Access: 27 November 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-proposal-new-consensus-development-20161122_en.pdf.

¹⁴¹ European Commission - Fact Sheet A Proposal for a New European Consensus on Development, 22 November 2016. Date of Access: 27 November 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3884_en.htm.

3. Food and Agriculture: G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition

“Building on the G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, we endorse the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, which outlines collective actions in the priority areas of: (i) empowering women; (ii) improving nutrition through a people-centered approach that recognizes the diverse food security challenges people face across the rural to urban spectrum; and (iii) ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.50	

Background

At the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit leaders stated that global food security and adequate nutrition is a “fundamental element of the 2030 Agenda.” Specifically, the G7 aims to solve hunger and malnutrition for 500 million people by 2030.¹⁴² The G7 first declared this goal at the 2015 G7 Schloss Elmau Summit.¹⁴³

The 2030 Agenda was also created in 2015. It comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.¹⁴⁴ The agenda was created to add to the work of the Millennium Development Goals. The first item on the agenda is to end hunger, thus ensuring that “human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality.”¹⁴⁵ The G7 also agreed to ensure that their work endorses and supports the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴² Leader’s Declaration: G7 Ise-Shima, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shimadeclaration-en.html#food>.

¹⁴³ Donor Platform – G7 Leaders Join Forces – Broader Food Security and Nutrition Approach, Donor Platform 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <https://www.donorplatform.org/aid-effectiveness/latest/1398-g7-leaders-join-forces-broader-food-security-and-nutritionapproach>.

¹⁴⁴ Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 27 September 2015. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>.

¹⁴⁵ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (New York City) 25 September 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

¹⁴⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.htm>.

Recognizing that global food supply is heavily impacted by climate change, the G7 has ensured that its commitments also align with the Paris Agreement.¹⁴⁷ The Paris Agreement was reached in 2015, and aims to ensure that global warming stays below two degrees Celsius.¹⁴⁸

In May 2016, the G7 created and endorsed the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition (V4A). This document outlines the major actions that G7 members have affirmed to take with respect to eliminating hunger and improving nutrition.¹⁴⁹ The document states that members will work to promote “agricultural growth, food security and nutrition,” as these are all items that encourage global sustainable development.¹⁵⁰ Notably, the document identifies the collaborative approach that the G7 is looking to take by including agreements such as the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and the 2016 Nutrition for Growth Summit output.¹⁵¹

The Nutrition for Growth Summit was first held in London in 2013. The Summit in 2016 was held immediately before the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, and it called for the next summit to be hosted in Italy in 2017 alongside the G7 summit.¹⁵²

The G7 V4A focuses on the same three areas that are outlined in the commitment: 1) “empowering women,”; 2) “improving nutrition through a people-centered approach,” and 3) “ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems.”¹⁵³

Commitment Features

This commitment describes a broad range of initiatives and areas that G7 members have endorsed, and thus pledged to support. Full compliance with this commitment requires that a G7 member have implemented measures that: 1) empower women to participate in food systems; 2) improve nutrition standards through a people-centred approach that recognizes the different challenges faced by both rural and urban communities; and 3) increase the durability of food systems in order to make them more sustainable in the long run.

The first element of this commitment involves the empowerment of women, which the G7 V4A defines as “giving women the same access to men as resources” by “1) promoting women’s equal rights and access to resources, particularly land; 2) increasing economic opportunities with higher and fair returns, both on- and off-farm; and 3) creating an enabling environment for women to participate in economic activities.”¹⁵⁴ Examples of G7 action empowerment are provided in the plan, and include, but are not limited to: 1) efforts to “promote secure land tenure for women ... including through existing G7 land partnerships”; 2) initiatives to create good jobs with fair pay for women in this sector, and provide them with skills training; and 3) attempts to “support the establishment, improvement and enforcement of legal, regulatory and social systems ensuring women’s equal rights

¹⁴⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.htm>.

¹⁴⁸ Paris Agreement, European Commission (Brussels) December 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/paris/index_en.htm.

¹⁴⁹ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁰ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵¹ G7 Japan 2016 Ise-Shima Documents, The Government of Japan (Ise-Shima) May 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.japan.go.jp/g7/summit/documents/>.

¹⁵² Key Facts to Know, Nutrition for Growth, 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://nutritionforgrowth.org/nutrition-growth/>.

¹⁵³ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁴ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

and access to resources and productive assets ... including through ongoing initiatives such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.”¹⁵⁵

The UN World Food Programme defines malnutrition as “not getting enough food or not getting the right sort of food [because it lacks the needed amounts of micronutrients]”¹⁵⁶ To reduce malnutrition, or “improve nutrition,” the G7 must implement one or more of the commitments that they have made in this area in the G7 V4A. Examples of these include efforts to: 1) help national governments create and implement nutrition policies; 2) “support multi-stakeholder initiatives to raise new ... investments, and encourage innovative financing for nutrition, while aligning G7’s investments with partner governments’ priorities, and strengthening donor coordination, particularly by engaging with the SUN [Scaling Up Nutrition] Donor Network”; and 3) increasing aid to help governments, “including through training health, nutrition and extension workers, and enhancing food and nutrition education.”¹⁵⁷

To count towards full compliance in this area, these actions must also be “people-centred.” While the G7 defines this type of approach broadly in the V4A, the element that they focus on in this commitment is the importance of addressing the needs of people in rural and urban areas. Thus, the action would partially count for compliance if it addresses only the rural or the urban populations of a state. Meeting the needs of both populations is vital because improving nutrition is regarded as one of the most effective ways to help individuals lead healthy and productive lives.

Finally, the G7’s objective to ensure sustainable agricultural production and food systems derives from its recognition that climate change has a large impact on communities that rely on agriculture for subsistence.¹⁵⁸ The G7 defines what support for this area means in the V4A. For example, they emphasize the importance of research and development into “sustainable agriculture practices,” with a focus on ensuring that agricultural crops and food resources are resilient to climate shocks and acute crises.¹⁵⁹ The actions of the G7 include: support for national governments to formulate nutrition policies, encourage financing for nutrition through multi-stakeholder initiatives, promote healthy development and growth and to endorse the expansion of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale to improve data.¹⁶⁰

A G7 member must take steps to address all three of these areas in order to receive a compliance score of +1. If it implements measures that address only one or two of three priorities listed in the commitment, it has only partially complied, and will receive a score of 0. Lastly, a member will receive a score of –1 if it has failed to implement any measures to address these three focus areas OR if it has implemented policies that actively undermine the efforts of the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.

¹⁵⁵ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁶ What is Malnutrition? UN World Food Programme (Rome) 2016. Date of Access: 5 November 2016. <https://www.wfp.org/hunger/malnutrition>.

¹⁵⁷ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁸ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>

¹⁵⁹ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁶⁰ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 14 November 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member fails to take action to address the three focus areas as outlined in the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition OR implements measures that actively undermine the efforts of the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.
0	The member country takes action to address one or two of the G7's focus areas as outlined in the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.
+1	The member country has taken action to address all three of the focus areas in the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.

Lead Analyst: Alessandra Harkness

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to the G7 Action Plan on Food Security and Nutrition. It has continued to build on G7 efforts through its support of global initiatives such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture, and domestic policies including the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy.

Canada has recognized the need for empowering women within agricultural production and food systems through its leadership in the SUN movement, a global initiative to eradicate malnutrition across 57 countries particularly aimed at women and children under the age of five.¹⁶¹ Recognizing the importance of this project, Canada will disburse CAD2 million over the course of the next four years to the Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat Project (2016-2020).¹⁶² On 21 September 2016, United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon appointed Canadian Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Marie-Claude Bibeau as one of the 29 Global Leaders to spearhead this initiative.¹⁶³

Canada has recognized its commitment to ensuring sustainable agricultural production and food systems through its ongoing support for and membership in the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture.¹⁶⁴ Further, Canada has remained strong in its commitment to sustainable agriculture through its domestic policies, including the 2016-2019 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, which targets sustainable food as a key goal.¹⁶⁵ Under this target, the federal government of Canada has committed to “encourage adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, and provide a stable or improved level of biodiversity and efficient management towards water and soil quality for food production by 2030.”¹⁶⁶ Further, Canada has invested CAD3 billion in the Growing Forward 2 Initiative, an ongoing policy framework focused on innovation and helping farmers manage risk due to market volatility and disaster situations.¹⁶⁷ The program is set to end in 2018.

¹⁶¹ The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, SUN, Date of Access: 16 January 2017. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/>.

¹⁶² Canada Announces Support for Women’s Education, Health, Nutrition and Funding for Countries Hosting Syrian Refugees, Government of Canada, April 2016. Date of Access: 20 January 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1052269>.

¹⁶³ Secretary-General Appoints 29 Global Leaders to Spearhead Fight against Malnutrition, UN, September 2016. Date of Access: 12 January 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sga1678.doc.htm>.

¹⁶⁴ Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, GACSA. Date of Access: 1 February 2017. <http://www.fao.org/gacsa/members/members-list/en/>.

¹⁶⁵ Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, Government of Canada, October 2016. Date of Access: 20 January 2017. <https://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?Lang=En&n=CD30F295-1>.

¹⁶⁶ Achieving a Sustainable Future: A Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for Canada, Government of Canada, January 2017. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://fsdssfd.ca/index.html#en/detail/all/keyword:sustainable%20agriculture>.

¹⁶⁷ Growing Forward 2, Government of Canada, July 2016. Date of Access: 20 January 2016.

<http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/about-us/key-departmental-initiatives/growing-forward-2/?id=1294780620963#ci>.

Canada has acknowledged the importance of a people-centred approach to development, and the importance of urban and rural food security.¹⁶⁸ However, no concrete initiatives have taken place since the G7 summit in this respect. Thus, Canada has partially complied with its commitments and receives a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Ayesha Bery

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition (V4A) by promoting sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems and by improving nutrition through a people-centered approach.

France has complied with its commitment to improve nutrition through a people-centered approach by implementing a multifaceted nutrition guideline plan, the Programme national nutrition-santé (PNNS).¹⁶⁹ France commenced the process of reviewing this plan and its objectives in late 2016.¹⁷⁰ On 3 June 2016, the government also published the Action conjointe européenne sur la nutrition et l'activité physique (JANPA) with 25 European countries.¹⁷¹ This plan focuses specifically on working with families in Europe to decrease obesity in youth by 2020.

France has complied with its commitment to pursue sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems by continuing to spearhead the carbon soil-sink “4 per 1000” program that Agriculture Minister Stéphane Le Foll launched at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) in Paris in 2015.¹⁷² At the Marrakesh COP22 in November 2016, Minister Le Foll secured 200 signatures from delegates in support of the initiative, including those of 37 countries.¹⁷³ France also participated in the follow-up G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition in Tokyo in October 2016, choosing to present on its actions in this V4A area.¹⁷⁴

Despite these efforts, France has not taken concrete and visible steps toward addressing the V4A's first area of focus, empowering women within agriculture and food systems, and thus received a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Bruce Cinnamon

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition. It has implemented programs aimed at increasing the inclusion and empowerment of

¹⁶⁸ Minister MacAulay Attends G7 Agriculture Meeting, Government of Canada, April 2016. Date of Access: 1 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1056509>.

¹⁶⁹ Le programme national nutrition santé, Ministère des Affaires sociales et de la Santé (Paris) 03 June 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/preserver-sa-sante/le-programme-national-nutrition-sante/?annee=2016#articles>.

¹⁷⁰ Food-based dietary guidelines – France, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome). Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/nutrition/education/food-based-dietary-guidelines/regions/countries/france/en/>.

¹⁷¹ Action conjointe européenne sur la nutrition et l'activité physique (JANPA), Ministère des Affaires sociales et de la Santé (Paris) 03 June 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/preserver-sa-sante/le-programme-national-nutrition-sante/article/action-conjointe-europeenne-sur-la-nutrition-et-l-activite-physique-janpa>.

¹⁷² 4 pour 1000 : et si la solution climat passait par les sols ?, Ministère de l'agriculture de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt (Paris) 07 November 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/4-pour-1000-et-si-la-solution-climat-passait-par-les-sols-0>.

¹⁷³ Le succès du 4 pour 1000 à la COP22, Ministère de l'agriculture de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt (Paris) 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/le-succes-du-4-pour-1000-la-cop22>.

¹⁷⁴ G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/es/page1e_000112.html.

women in food systems. Furthermore, it has made many substantial policy commitments in the areas of nutrition and agricultural sustainability through a multi-sectoral, people-centred approach.

On 31 May 2016, at the 16th annual conference of the German Council for Sustainable Development, Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller stated that the biggest policy challenge is to address world hunger in a sustainable manner.¹⁷⁵ Chancellor Angela Merkel reiterated the importance of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, notably including “action to tackle hunger and empower women.”¹⁷⁶

From 22-24 June 2016, the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) hosted the 12th Policies Against Hunger conference in Berlin.¹⁷⁷ This conference brought together representatives from various governments, international organizations, civil society, academia, and think tanks from 35 countries. The focus of the conference was the development of sustainable food systems that meet the nutritional needs of the public. It recognized the importance of diversification, especially with the multi-sectoral approach embodied by the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. The conference also recognized the constraints on women in the agricultural sector, and stated the need to support women to achieve access to the same resources and rights available to men. German Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller also highlighted the continued work being done by Green Innovation Centres, centres geared at furthering local farming markets, in 12 African countries and India.¹⁷⁸

On 11 July 2016, the United Nations World Food Programme announced the creation of the Innovation Accelerator, a Munich-based platform where WFP staff, experts, and entrepreneurs from the private sector and civil society could collaborate on ending hunger by 2030.¹⁷⁹ The funds for the accelerator will be provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, and the Bavarian State Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

On 12 July 2016, the German government released a report that reaffirmed its commitment to gender equality and women’s economic empowerment both domestically and abroad.¹⁸⁰ In the report, it was stated that in 2016 alone, women empowerment projects were planned to a total cost of EUR2.3 billion. However, the report did not specify whether the funding would be put towards women’s economic empowerment in agriculture. The report also highlighted Germany’s commitment to an action plan for national nutrition, as well as a plan for organic farming on a minimum of 20 per cent of Germany’s land.

¹⁷⁵ The Way Our Actions Will Be Measured (Berlin) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-05-31-merkel-nachhaltige-entwicklung_en.html.

¹⁷⁶ The Way Our Actions Will Be Measured (Berlin) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-05-31-merkel-nachhaltige-entwicklung_en.html.

¹⁷⁷ Sowing the seeds for nutrition: What food systems do we need? (Berlin) 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. https://www.policies-against-hunger.de/fileadmin/SITE_MASTER/content/Dokumente/2016/PgH_Summary_en_SN_11-07.pdf.

¹⁷⁸ “Eine Welt ohne Hunger ist möglich!” (Berlin) 23 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/juni/160623_Eine-Welt-ohne-Hunger-ist-moeglich/index.jsp.

¹⁷⁹ World Food Programme Launches Innovation Accelerator to Test Drive Hunger Solutions (Munich) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/world-food-programme-launches-innovation-accelerator-test-drive-hunger-solutions>.

¹⁸⁰ Report of the German Federal Government to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016 (Berlin) 12 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10686HLPF-Bericht_final_EN.pdf.

In October 2016, BMZ published its report, *Climate Change — Time to Act*, which recognized the “water — energy — food security nexus.”¹⁸¹ It stated the need to develop policies that support this interconnection. Furthermore, it reiterated BMZ’s support for resilient and adaptive agricultural practices to the pressures of climate change.

On 7 October 2016, the German government announced a EUR47.6 million plan to support Nigerian programs and initiatives.¹⁸² This fund will support the One World, No Hunger program, in particular supporting the Green Innovation Centre located in Nigeria. Nigeria is one of 13 countries participating in this initiative, which seeks to connect entrepreneurs and researchers to share knowledge on agriculture and nutrition.

On 26 October 2016, at the International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Germany reiterated its goal of improving the accountability of all stakeholders.¹⁸³ BMZ demonstrated its application of the G7 V4A through its Responsible Land Policy program, as part of the broader initiative One World — No Hunger.¹⁸⁴ This program operates in Benin, Uganda, Peru, and Laos with a projected budget of EUR15.5 million, and is forecasted to end in October 2019. It aims to enhance and maintain land ownership systems in these countries, especially for small-scale farmers and women, working directly with civil society organizations. It also outlined BMZ’s continued project Support to Responsible Agricultural Investments in Ethiopia, via which the BMZ provided EUR800,000 to support agricultural land investment and administration.

On 29 November 2016, BMZ released its ten-point plan of action for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries. Recognizing commitments made at the Paris Climate Agreement, BMZ pledged to support sustainable forms of fishing, including small-scale fisheries, artisanal fishing, and aquaculture farming.¹⁸⁵

On 11 November 2016, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations released a report celebrating its collaboration with the BMEL through the Bilateral Trust Fund (BTF).¹⁸⁶ In the month of September 2016, an online course on nutrition and food systems was launched with the BMEL’s support. This partnership will continue to combat hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition, and the German government will continue to contribute to the BTF with an annual budget of EUR9.6 million.¹⁸⁷ It is also notable that this year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the BMEL und FAO collaboration through the BTF.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸¹ *Climate Change – Time to Act* (Berlin) October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017.

https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materiale244_climate_time_to_act.pdf.

¹⁸² Germany Earmarks £47.6m support for Nigeria (city) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017.

<http://von.gov.ng/germany-earmarks-47-6m-support-for-nigeria/>.

¹⁸³ G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition (Tokyo) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/es/page1e_000112.html.

¹⁸⁴ Putting the G7 V4A into Action – Supporting Implementation of the VGGT through German Development Cooperation (Tokyo) 26 October 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000201729.pdf>.

¹⁸⁵ *Marine Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries* (Berlin) 29 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materiale262_marine_conservation.pdf.

¹⁸⁶ BMEL and FAO’s efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition (Rome) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/resource-partners/stories/story/en/c/452081/>.

¹⁸⁷ Promoting Food Security and Nutrition together – the Bilateral Trust Fund with the FAO (Berlin) 20 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bmel.de/EN/Agriculture/Global-Food-Situation-FAO/_Texte/BilateralTrustFund.html.

¹⁸⁸ *Empowering Agriculture for Global Food and Nutrition Security*, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin) January 2017. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

http://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/Publications/15Jahre_BTF_EN.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

From 19–21 January 2017, the BMEL hosted the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture which discussed the sustainable use of water in agricultural processes worldwide.¹⁸⁹ This conference took a multi-sectoral approach to the challenge of food security and food supply in conjunction with sufficient clean water.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for taking action to address the empowerment of women in food systems, nutritional standards, and agricultural sustainability and resilience.

Analyst: Cindy Wu

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to endorsing the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.

On 31 May 2016, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation established the Executive Committee of the “Women Empower the World” initiative.¹⁹⁰ The initiative emphasizes the importance of “Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors.”¹⁹¹ One area of focus, in low income countries, is “Agriculture: access to food, adequate nutrition, access to appropriate agricultural technologies, [and] land tenure.”¹⁹² This recognition of the need to improve women’s access to agriculture and land is a significant step, but the October 2016 report does not outline specific strategies or actions to be taken in pursuance of this goal.

On 21 July 2016, Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi held a meeting in Rome with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) centred on promoting nutrition, healthy diets and sustainable food systems.¹⁹³ This meeting discussed aspects of hunger and violence, and initiatives that should be taken to address malnutrition and rural poverty.¹⁹⁴

On 2 August 2016, Italy passed a new law aimed at reducing food waste and carried out an initiative for removing sanctions for farmers and supermarkets from donating left over food to charity.¹⁹⁵ This allowed the emergence of an innovative method of financing for nutrition for those who could not otherwise afford it, and gave farmers the ability to donate unsold produce to charities without acquiring extra costs.

On 14 October 2016, Italian Minister of Agricultural Food and Forestry Policies Maurizio Martina signed a new Memorandum of Understanding with FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva, with the aim of developing joint strategies to incorporate, identify, and increase the number of ecosystems that play an important role as repositories of agricultural biodiversity, traditional

¹⁸⁹ Agriculture and Water – Key to Feeding the World (Berlin) January 2017. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <http://www.gffa-berlin.de/en/global-forum-for-food-and-agriculture-2017/>.

¹⁹⁰ Comitato Esecutivo di WE - Women Empower the World, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/ministero/women-empower-the-world.html>

¹⁹¹ WE Women Empower the World Project Outline, The Aspen Initiative for Europe, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. October 2016. Date of Access 12 April 2017. <http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2016/10/womenempowerworld.pdf>

¹⁹² WE Women Empower the World Project Outline, The Aspen Initiative for Europe, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. October 2016. Date of Access 12 April 2017. <http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2016/10/womenempowerworld.pdf>

¹⁹³ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 21 July 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/426453/icode/>

¹⁹⁴ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 21 July 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/426453/icode/>

¹⁹⁵ Italy at World Food Day, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/446764/icode/>

knowledge, and landscapes.¹⁹⁶ These strategies will be incorporated in rural development policies and will help smallholder farmers contribute to boosting livelihood — and, by extension, food security — in rural areas.¹⁹⁷ Within this framework, Italy and the FAO have agreed to work to increase recognition and to promote better stewardship of traditional agricultural systems across member countries.¹⁹⁸

Italy has, however, neglected to promote the empowerment of women, has been unable to improve women's opportunities to participate in food systems, and has neglected to create an environment for women to more effectively participate in economic activities.

Despite Italy's efforts in promoting food security and nutrition through reducing food waste and food sustainability initiatives it has failed to support the empowerment of women promised in G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition. Therefore, Italy is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to implement the G7 Vision for Action for Food Security and Nutrition. It has set out initiatives for the improvement of women's participation in food systems, nutritional standards, and the durability of food systems.

In August 2016, Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA) launched a new support program entitled the *Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)*. The overarching purpose of the initiative is to “accelerate the international efforts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition on the African continent.”¹⁹⁹ IFNA emphasizes “facilitating people-centered and practical activities, through empowerment of women, as well as action-oriented policy enhancement, in order to achieve inclusive nutritional improvement with an impact.”²⁰⁰ The program also integrates short-term humanitarian interventions with the promotion of sustainability in the African region.²⁰¹

On 20 September 2016, Japan and the World Food Programme (WFP) partnered to provide food processing equipment and entrepreneurial support to empower women in rural communities of the Kyrgyz republic. Japan pledged USD490,000²⁰² to empower over 2000 rural households through “enhancing agricultural knowledge, and skills,”²⁰³ “value chain development”²⁰⁴ to “boost women

¹⁹⁶ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/447206/icode/>.

¹⁹⁷ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/447206/icode/>.

¹⁹⁸ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/447206/icode/>.

¹⁹⁹ Action on Nutrition; Launching of IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency. 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

<https://www.jica.go.jp/africahiroba/language/seminar/s16.html>

²⁰⁰ Action on Nutrition; Launching of IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency. 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

<https://www.jica.go.jp/africahiroba/language/seminar/s16.html>

²⁰¹ Action on Nutrition; Launching of IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency. 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

<https://www.jica.go.jp/africahiroba/language/seminar/s16.html>

²⁰² WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰³ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

farmers' incomes."²⁰⁵ The Japanese Ambassador Yoshihito Yamamura affirmed the importance of women's empowerment as "fundamental to local economic development."²⁰⁶

In September 2016, Japan contributed USD21.5 million to the WFP for nutrition assistance to vulnerable people in 11 countries.²⁰⁷ This nutritional assistance included providing meals to 150,000 school children in Guinea and 160,000 children in Sri Lanka.²⁰⁸ In Uganda, Japanese contributions facilitated support of nutritional assistance, health educational programs, and nutritional education programs. Nutrition assistance of fortified blended food was provided to rural children aged "6-23 months; pregnant women; and breastfeeding women."²⁰⁹

In June 2016, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, through the Scaling Up Nutrition Donor Network, sponsored a multi-sector partnership-training program aimed at improving knowledge of nutrition across Ghana and Japan. The program provided training for 11 participants²¹⁰ representing various stakeholders on the successful practises of nutritional improvement. The training program formulated a nutrition improvement "action plan"²¹¹ based off the "Shokiku method"²¹² to be implemented in Ghana. The training program assisted in launching the National Nutritional Policy²¹³ in Accra for the Ghanaian population.

On 5 July 2016, the Japanese government funded the Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management Project²¹⁴ in Guyana; supervised by the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization. This funding of USD300,000 will create mechanisms to mitigate the

²⁰⁴ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰⁵ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰⁶ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰⁷ Japan Steps Up Support to Fight Hunger and Boost nutrition in Africa, WFP(Rome) 9 September 2016. Date of Access 9 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/japan-steps-up-support-fight-hunger-boost-nutrition-africa>.

²⁰⁸ Japan Steps Up Support to Fight Hunger and Boost nutrition in Africa, WFP(Rome) 9 September 2016. Date of Access 9 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/japan-steps-up-support-fight-hunger-boost-nutrition-africa>.

²⁰⁹ Japan Steps Up Support to Fight Hunger and Boost nutrition in Africa, WFP(Rome) 9 September 2016. Date of Access 9 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/japan-steps-up-support-fight-hunger-boost-nutrition-africa>.

²¹⁰ Ghanaians Learn How to Promote Nutrition-Sensitive Strategy Through JICA Training, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2016/161115_01.html.

²¹¹ Japan Hosts a Ghanaian Experience Exchange to Champion Nutrition as a Development Agenda, SUN Donor Network 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/japan-hosts-a-ghanaian-experience-exchange-to-champion-nutrition-as-a-development-agenda/>.

²¹² Japan Hosts a Ghanaian Experience Exchange to Champion Nutrition as a Development Agenda, SUN Donor Network 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/japan-hosts-a-ghanaian-experience-exchange-to-champion-nutrition-as-a-development-agenda/>.

²¹³ National Nutrition Policy Launched in Accra, Government of Ghana (Accra) 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php/media-center/news/2934-national-nutrition-policy-launched-in-accra>.

²¹⁴ Impact of climate change on agriculture highlighted – US\$300,000 Japanese grant received, Guyana Ministry of Agriculture (Brickdam) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://gina.gov.gy/impact-of-climate-change-on-agriculture-highlighted-us300000-japanese-grant-received/>.

effects of “droughts and floods” and to ensure long-term sustainability of food resources in Guyana.²¹⁵

The Japanese government has initiated measures for improving women’s participation in food systems, the durability of food systems, and nutritional standards in rural areas, but does not adequately meet the needs of urban populations. Therefore, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Joe Zi Wu

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to advancing food security and nutrition. The UK government restructured the Department for International Development (DFID) with a renewed focus on nutrition, and committed a significant amount of funding to improving women’s participation in economic activities, combatting malnutrition and food insecurity, and investing in agricultural technology to promote resilience to future climate shocks.

The UK demonstrated a commitment to creating enabling environments for women to participate in economic activities by investing in programmes in developing nations that further integrate women into the workforce and improve the education of young girls. On 7 July 2016, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced at the Girls’ Education Forum that DFID will provide GBP100 million to the Girl’s Education Challenge to “help girls who have dropped out or never attended school due to family crises, poverty, child marriage or early pregnancy” throughout the developing world.²¹⁶ Furthermore, DFID dedicated USD6.7 million on 12 October 2016 to an 18-month project in collaboration with UNICEF to improve the secondary school completion rates of 200,000 girls in Sierra Leone.²¹⁷

On 22 September 2016, International Development Secretary Priti Patel announced the UK government’s new “Work and Opportunities for Women (WOW)” programme at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The WOW program will mobilize GBP12.8 million of new funding over the next five years to help 300,000 women in the world’s poorest countries attain more highly skilled and better-paid jobs by incentivizing businesses to improve women’s roles throughout the supply chain.²¹⁸

On 29 November 2016, International Development Secretary Priti Patel presented the Commonwealth Development Corporation Bill to Parliament. This bill was geared at increasing the funding limit of the UK’s development finance institution from GBP1.5 billion to GBP6 billion.²¹⁹ The bill did not explicitly increase the amount of funding, but rather raised the limit to allow for more if necessary. Patel said “This Bill is fundamentally about people: improving life prospects by helping individuals find work and earn money so they can feed their families and send their children

²¹⁵ Impact of climate change on agriculture highlighted – US\$300,000 Japanese grant received, Guyana Ministry of Agriculture (Brickdam) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://gina.gov.gy/impact-of-climate-change-on-agriculture-highlighted-us300000-japanese-grant-received/>.

²¹⁶ Britain to Help 175,000 Girls in World’s Poorest Countries get an Education, Department for International Development (London) 7 July 2016. Date of Access 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/britain-to-help-175000-girls-in-worlds-poorest-countries-get-an-education>.

²¹⁷ UK Aid and Partners Launch 'Girls Access to Education' in Sierra Leone, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 12 October 2016. Date of Access 7 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-aid-and-partners-launch-girls-access-to-education-in-sierra-leone--2>

²¹⁸ UK and Private Sector to Help the World’s Poorest Women into Better Jobs, Department for International Development and the Government Equalities Office (London) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-private-sector-to-help-the-worlds-poorest-women-into-better-jobs>

²¹⁹ UK to Create More Jobs in Poorest Countries Through New CDC Bill, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-create-more-jobs-in-poorest-countries-through-new-cdc-bill>

to school; empowering girls and women to determine their own future; and giving people hope so they don't feel pressures to migrate or turn to extremism.”

The UK government has also committed a significant amount of aid funds to reducing malnutrition and improving nutritional standards in nations struggling with famine and food insecurity.

The UK government restructured DFID throughout 2016, announcing a revised set of funding priorities and opening a new set of funding rounds on 4 November 2016.²²⁰ The organization doubled the amount of funding available from previous rounds, dedicating up to GBP40 million of funding to proposals focusing on family planning, nutrition, or ending modern slavery.²²¹ DFID's renewed focus on nutrition is earmarked to “addressing the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition among children under 5 years and adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.”²²²

On 22 September 2016, Patel announced an additional GBP37 million of support to Yemen to provide food, water, shelter and medical supplies to over a million Yemeni people threatened by famine.²²³ This additional support boosts the UK's aid to Yemen to GBP100 million this year. The funding will provide 400,000 people with access to safe water, over 11,000 with food assistance, 18,000 households with emergency food and shelter kits, over 114,200 with water and sanitation assistance, and over 9,000 families with their own livestock, increasing the stability of their livelihoods.²²⁴

On 26 December 2016, DFID provided a GBP16.9 million grant to UNICEF to address drought-related malnutrition and child illness in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.²²⁵ In addition to preventing malnutrition, the grant money will be used to train health care workers, improve resiliency to further droughts, and “reach 3.25 million people with key information on nutrition, water and hygiene best practices, as well as HIV and disease prevention.”²²⁶ UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Director Leila Gharagozloo-Pakkala said, “We greatly appreciate — and applaud — DFID for leading the way in ensuring that communities are significantly supported to become further resilient to the recurrent climatic crises we are seeing across much of the region.”²²⁷

²²⁰ DFID Civil Society Partnership Review, Department for International Development (London) 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-civil-society-partnership-review>

²²¹ DFID Civil Society Partnership Review, Department for International Development (London) 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-civil-society-partnership-review>

²²² DFID Civil Society Partnership Review, Department for International Development (London) 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-civil-society-partnership-review>

²²³ Priti Patel Drives New International Action to Tackle the Forgotten Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, Department for International Development (London) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/priti-patel-drives-new-international-action-to-tackle-the-forgotten-humanitarian-crisis-in-yemen>.

²²⁴ Priti Patel Drives New International Action to Tackle the Forgotten Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, Department for International Development (London) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/priti-patel-drives-new-international-action-to-tackle-the-forgotten-humanitarian-crisis-in-yemen>.

²²⁵ Unicef Receives £16.9 Million from DFID to Tackle Southern Africa Drought Crisis, UNICEF United Kingdom (London) 26 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.unicef.org.uk/press-releases/unicef-receives-16-9-million-dfid-tackle-southern-africa-drought-crisis/>.

²²⁶ Unicef Receives £16.9 Million from DFID to Tackle Southern Africa Drought Crisis, UNICEF United Kingdom (London) 26 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.unicef.org.uk/press-releases/unicef-receives-16-9-million-dfid-tackle-southern-africa-drought-crisis/>.

²²⁷ Unicef Receives £16.9 Million from DFID to Tackle Southern Africa Drought Crisis, UNICEF United Kingdom (London) 26 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.unicef.org.uk/press-releases/unicef-receives-16-9-million-dfid-tackle-southern-africa-drought-crisis/>.

The UK also fulfilled their commitment to research and development of sustainable agricultural practices by dedicating funds to agricultural technological innovation and investing both money and expertise towards building agricultural resiliency in Malawi.

On 13 July 2016, DFID committed GBP6 billion to Innovate UK's sixth round of funding for an agricultural technology competition for farmers in developing countries.²²⁸ The competition seeks to fund innovations that reduce poverty and hunger for smallholder farmers, create sustainable agricultural expansion, improve dietary nutrition, increase rural food security, or further opportunities for agricultural trade.²²⁹

DFID also gave GBP24 million to Malawi's National Disaster Response Plan on 29 June 2016.²³⁰ The money will go towards assisting 6.5 million people vulnerable to food insecurity caused by widespread crop failure aggravated by El Nino. The funds will be used to nourish approximately 150,000 children, mothers, and vulnerable adults suffering from malnutrition.²³¹

Furthermore, a portion of the funds is intended to build long-term agricultural resilience to climate shocks by improving winter cropping and irrigation techniques as well as purchasing and storing maize for emergency distribution.²³² On 15 November 2016, International Development Minister James Wharton announced an additional GBP8.1 million of support to provide maize for hundreds of thousands of people facing famine.²³³ The minister also "held talks with key stakeholders on how Malawi can break the cycle of food insecurity, adapt to climate change and continue with market reforms that encourage private sector-led economic growth."²³⁴

Thus, the UK is awarded a score of +1 for its ongoing and increased investment in global nutrition and agricultural standards.

Analyst: Chadwick Meyers

United States: +1

The United States has fulfilled its commitments to empower women in agriculture, improve nutrition through a people-centred approach, and ensure sustainability and resilience within agriculture and the food system.

On 23 June 2016, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) pledged more than USD38 million in investment to global entrepreneurs and innovators to help fight poverty. The

²²⁸ Agri-tech Innovation in Developing Countries: Apply for Funding, Innovate UK (London) 13 July 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/agri-tech-innovation-in-developing-countries-apply-for-funding>.

²²⁹ Agri-tech Innovation in Developing Countries: Apply for Funding, Innovate UK (London) 13 July 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/agri-tech-innovation-in-developing-countries-apply-for-funding>.

²³⁰ Malawi: British Minister Phones President Mutharika, Nyasa Times and AllAfrica Global Media (Lilongwe) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201607010841.html>.

²³¹ Malawi: British Minister Phones President Mutharika, Nyasa Times and AllAfrica Global Media (Lilongwe) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201607010841.html>.

²³² Malawi: British Minister Phones President Mutharika, Nyasa Times and AllAfrica Global Media (Lilongwe) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201607010841.html>.

²³³ UK Reinforces Strong Historic Ties to Malawi, Department for International Development (London) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-reinforces-strong-historic-ties-to-malawi>.

²³⁴ UK Reinforces Strong Historic Ties to Malawi, Department for International Development (London) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-reinforces-strong-historic-ties-to-malawi>.

investment will provide these individuals with the capital necessary to address issues of food security in developing countries through sustainable solutions.²³⁵

On 6 July 2016, the United States Congress passed the Global Food Security Act of 2016. The Act signifies President Barack Obama's commitment to fighting poverty, child malnutrition, and global hunger. This adds on to what President Obama began through his signature initiatives of Feed the Future, Power Africa, and the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.²³⁶ Most importantly, the Act empowers marginalized communities, small farmers, and women in agriculture.²³⁷

Furthermore, on 3 September 2016, the United States federal government announced the US Government Global Food Strategy (FY 2017-2021). The strategy is required by the Global Food Security Act. It helps integrate US strategies for achieving global food security and seek collaboration with the global community to achieve food security and adequate nutrition.²³⁸

On 7 September 2016, the US government expanded its vision for global food security and outlined its approach to global food security. The Food-Secure 2030 call by Feed the Future is a call to action to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty by 2030.²³⁹

On 12 October 2016, USAID pledged USD6.2 million toward 12 organizations with innovative ventures to fight extreme poverty. Two of the recipients, myAgro and Better Cotton Initiative, respectively promote small farmer businesses and sustainable farming in Africa.²⁴⁰

The US has fulfilled its commitment to global food security and nutrition by passing the Global Food Security Act, adopting a global food strategy, and investing in innovation and entrepreneurship. Thus, the US has been given a score of +1.

Analyst: Sixbert Himbaza

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition. It has implemented programs aimed at improving nutrition and agricultural sustainability through a people-centred approach, and taken substantive actions to empower women to participate in food systems.

On 7 June 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution regarding the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN). The resolution called for the NAFSN to stop undermining the EU's commitment to women's rights, food security, and sustainable development. It called for the protection of women's rights to land that the NAFSN marginalized, as well as the promotion of economic opportunities for women. Second, it called for all national governments in Africa to make nutrition programs a priority, while calling for the NAFSN to adopt a more multi-stakeholder

²³⁵ USAID commits more than \$38 million to global entrepreneurship, USAID (Washington, DC). June 2016. Date of Access: 5 December 2016.

<https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-23-2016-usaid-commits-more-38-million-global-entrepreneurship>.

²³⁶ US government global food security strategy, Feed the Future, September, 2016. Date of Access: 05 December, 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/USG-Global-Food-Security-Strategy-2016.pdf>.

²³⁷ S.1252-Global food security act of 2016. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/1252>.

²³⁸ Feed the Future (September, 2016). "the U.S Government Global Food Strategy (FY 2017-2021"

https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/USG_Global_Food_Security_Strategy_FY2017-21_0.pdf.

²³⁹ A food-secure 2030: a global vision and call to action, Feed the Future (September 2016). Date of Access: 04 December 2016. https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/A_Food-Secure_2030_0.pdf.

²⁴⁰ USAID awards more than \$6million for innovative approaches to fighting extreme poverty, USAID (October 12, 2016). <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-12-2016-usaid-awards-more-6-million-innovative-approaches-fighting-extreme-poverty>.

decision-making processes, and encourage investments. Finally, this resolution urged the NAFSN to consider the environmental impacts and sustainability of its agricultural products.²⁴¹

On 15-16 June 2016, the 10th European Development Days (EDD) was held in Brussels, Belgium. The 2016 EDD focused mainly on the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in particular food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture in developing countries. These initiatives, spearheaded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), aim to be community-centered. The empowerment of women in agricultural food systems was also highlighted.²⁴² At the EDD 2016, the European Union Development Cooperation met with other members of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Senior Donor Officials Group in Geneva, Switzerland, to review current engagement and develop future strategies to promote nutrition standards.²⁴³

On 14 June 2016, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and the International Food Policy Research Institute announced a research initiative to analyze and develop new strategies to reach out to marginalized communities in rural areas, especially smallholder farmers in developing countries. This research program includes promoting opportunities for innovation amongst farmers in order to improve the food security, nutrition, and resilience of rural farmers.²⁴⁴

On 6 July 2016, the European Union and Ministry of Health of Kenya held a two-day multi-stakeholder workshop to discuss strategies to target nutritional status in Kenya. Representatives included academia, USAID, UNICEF, FAO, civil society, and members of the Kenyan national government. This event reinforced the EU’s investment of EUR24.4 million in nutrition interventions in Kenya. These projects are headed by civil society organizations and local health authorities.²⁴⁵

On 4 August 2016, the European Commission proposed a multi-annual plan under the Common Fisheries Policy to promote sustainable fishing of demersal fish in the North Sea. Supported by research findings from the Scientific Technical and Economic Committee on Fisheries and the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas, this proposal targets more than 70 per cent of the EU’s fishing industry. Significant aspects of this plan include setting limitations on sustainable levels of fishing in the North Sea, as well as providing fisheries and fishermen with more decision-making power. When these conditions of sustainability are not respected, this plan obligates the EU to take corrective action. This proposal is awaiting discussion and possible implementation by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.²⁴⁶

⊖ In August 2016, the EU began a three-year project to support the resilience of vulnerable populations in Senegal. The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa provided EUR8 million in

¹ European Parliament resolution of 7 June 2016 on the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (Strasbourg) 7 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2016-0247+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>.

² FAO participation in the European Development Days (Brussels) 8 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.fao.org/europeanunion/news/news-detail/en/c/417898/?no_cache=1.

³ The European Development Days highlight the interlinkages of the Sustainable Development Goals (Geneva) 28 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/the-european-development-days-highlight-the-interlinkages-of-the-sustainable-development-goals/>.

⁴ JRC and IFPRI join efforts on food security and nutrition for vulnerable communities (Brussels) 14 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/news/jrc-and-ifpri-join-efforts-food-security-and-nutrition-vulnerable-communities>.

⁵ Ministry of Health and EU working together to improve nutrition status (Ottawa) 6 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/canada/6264/ministry-of-health-and-eu-working-together-to-improve-nutrition-status_en.

⁶ Commission proposes first comprehensive fisheries plan for the North Sea basin (Brussels) 4 August 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/news/commission-proposes-first-comprehensive-fisheries-plan-north-sea-basin>.

relevant funding. This project mainly aims to improve food and nutrition security and resilience by engaging with poor households within local communities, especially those involving women.²⁴⁷

On 12-13 October 2016, the Food 2030 research conference was held in Brussels, Belgium. This conference was built on the commitments made at the COP21 Paris Climate Change Conference, as well as on the Sustainable Development Goals. The main areas of focus were research on nutrition, sustainable food systems, and the empowerment of communities. The conference also called for more cohesive global coordination and collaboration for research programs.²⁴⁸

On 29 November 2016, the Golden Thousand Days campaign began as part of the Poshanka Lagi Hatemalo (Partnership for Nutrition) project in Nepal. This program is aimed at improving the nutrition status of women and children through health check-ups, vaccinations, and nutritious food distribution. The EU provided over 80 per cent of funding for the project, in partnership with UNICEF, the Health, Research and Social Development Forum, and the District Health Office.²⁴⁹

On 5 December 2016, the EU approved eight development projects in Uganda as part of the Annual Action Plan 2016. One of the three key pillars of this plan focuses on food security and agriculture, in regards to sustainable development, gender mainstreaming and responses to climate change. It also focuses on including the voices of all communities, including smallholder farmers, in agriculture discussions.²⁵⁰

On 16 December 2016, the European Commission, in partnership with the Slovak Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and UN Women, organized a high-level discussion called *Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty*.²⁵¹ The event expounded on “the critical role and contribution of rural women in increasing food security and eradicating rural poverty through agricultural and rural development.”²⁵² The discussion produced recommendations pertaining to the empowerment of rural women in relation to strengthening food systems, fighting hunger and malnutrition, and improving rural lives and livelihoods more broadly.²⁵³

In December 2016, the European Union signed six grant contracts through the Pan-African Programme in order to promote civil society participation in African policy making. The grants totaled approximately EUR20 million and will go to fund a series of projects implemented by a

⁷ Resilience of most vulnerable people to food and nutrition crises in departure areas (Brussels) August 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/resilience-most-vulnerable-people-food-and-nutrition-crises-departure-areas_en.

⁸ FOOD 2030: Research & Innovation for Tomorrow's Nutrition & Food Systems (Brussels) 12-13 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/2016/food2030/index.cfm>.

⁹ Sub-national orientation and campaigns are helping to scale up nutrition in Nepal (Geneva) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/sub-national-orientation-and-campaigns-are-helping-to-scale-up-nutrition-in-nepal/>.

¹⁰ Web release – EU approves €275 million to support and expand development actions in Uganda (Brussels) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/web-release-eu-approves-eu275-million-support-and-expand-development-actions-uganda_en.

²⁵¹ Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 16 December 2016. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/rural-women-end-hunger/en/>

²⁵² Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty: Background, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 16 December 2016. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/rural-women-end-hunger/about-the-event/en/>

²⁵³ Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty: Background, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 16 December 2016. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/rural-women-end-hunger/about-the-event/en/>

partnership between the EU and African CSOs (civil society organizations).²⁵⁴ One of the chosen projects seeks to “improve women’s access to and control over their land resources.”²⁵⁵

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for taking action to address nutrition standards in rural and urban communities, facilitating agricultural sustainability and resilience within, and supporting the empowerment of women in food systems.

Analyst: Cindy Wu

²⁵⁴ European Union supports civil society's voice across Africa, The Africa-EU Partnership. 24 February 2017. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/newsroom/all-news/european-union-supports-civil-societys-voice-across-africa>

²⁵⁵ European Union supports civil society's voice across Africa, The Africa-EU Partnership. 24 February 2017. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/newsroom/all-news/european-union-supports-civil-societys-voice-across-africa>

4. Crime and Corruption: International Cooperation on Anti-corruption Initiatives

[Recognizing the seriousness of the global problem of corruption and that the fight against corruption in all its dimensions is an important aspect to realizing the whole of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we, the leaders of the G7, renew our commitment to lead by example in moving the global anti-corruption agenda forward.] “Towards this end, the G7 will work individually and collectively to advance our shared priorities through relevant international fora including the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and its subsidiary bodies, the OECD [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development] as well as promoting implementation of the Declaration Against Corruption adopted at the Anti-Corruption Summit hosted by the United Kingdom on May 12, and the ministerial declaration adopted at the OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting on March 16.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration on G7 Action to Fight Corruption

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.38	

Background

Corruption remains one of the greatest obstacles to global economic and social development. Defined in general terms as “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain,”²⁵⁶ the corrosive effects of corruption on the societal and institutional fabric of states are both widespread and destructive. Corruption damages the public’s trust in government, undermines the rule of law, leads to political and economic grievances that may “in conjunction with other factors, fuel violent extremism,”²⁵⁷ and depletes the national wealth of countries by wasting or inefficiently utilizing public resources and money intended for development.²⁵⁸ Though no country has been immune to its effects, corruption has been particularly damaging to states in the developing world.²⁵⁹ Consequently, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) notes that “Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a government’s ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice, and discouraging foreign aid and

²⁵⁶ FAQs on Corruption, Transparency International (Berlin). Date of Access: 23 October 2016.

http://www.transparency.org/whoweare/organisation/faqs_on_corruption.

²⁵⁷ Anti-Corruption Summit: London 2016 – Communiqué, Government of the United Kingdom (London) May 2016.

Date of Access: 23 October 2016.

²⁵⁸ FAQs on Corruption, Transparency International (Berlin). Date of Access: 23 October 2016.

http://www.transparency.org/whoweare/organisation/faqs_on_corruption.

²⁵⁹ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (New York) 2004. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/UN_Convention_Against_Corruption.pdf.

investment.”²⁶⁰ As World Bank President Jim Yong Kim once noted, corruption is “public enemy number one” in the developing world.²⁶¹

Though the international community has made significant strides in combating corruption over the last decade, recent studies have shown that there is still much more to be done in the global fight against corruption. The 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International shows that public sector corruption is still rife amongst countries across the globe. 68 per cent of Countries are classified as having a serious corruption problem, which amounts to an estimated total of more than six billion people living in corruption-ridden states.²⁶² The World Economic Forum estimated in 2014 that the cost of corruption equals more than five per cent of global gross domestic product or a staggering USD2.6 trillion annually.²⁶³ In terms of public perception, crime and corruption easily topped the list of problems considered most pressing in emerging and developing economies in the Pew Research Centre’s 2014 Global Attitudes survey.²⁶⁴

The need for an international legally-binding instrument targeting corruption was first expressed in 2003 when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the UNCAC, which entered into force on 14 December 2005.²⁶⁵ The Convention is widely considered a landmark achievement in the fight against corruption as it was the first comprehensive, multilateral anti-corruption agreement to be applied on a global level, and has since become the international anti-corruption standard. Under Chapter IV of the UNCAC, state parties are obliged to assist one another “in every aspect of the fight against corruption,”²⁶⁶ with cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to cooperation being mandatory.²⁶⁷ As of 21 September 2016, all but one of the G7 member states have signed and ratified the convention.²⁶⁸

The issue of corruption first appeared on the G8 agenda at the 2003 G8 Evian Summit, the same year the UNCAC was created. At this time, the G8 declared that it would strive to “fight corruption and [the] mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures”²⁶⁹ by

²⁶⁰ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (New York) 2004. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/UN_Convention_Against_Corruption.pdf.

²⁶¹ Corruption is “Public Enemy Number One” in Developing Countries, says World Bank Group President Kim, The World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 19 December 2013. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2013/12/19/corruption-developing-countries-world-bank-group-president-kim>.

²⁶² Corruptions Perceptions Index, Transparency International (Berlin) January 2016. Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015>.

²⁶³ CleanGovBiz: Integrity in Practice, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 2014. Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/cleangovbiz/49693613.pdf>.

²⁶⁴ Crime and Corruption Top Problems in Emerging and Developing Countries, Pew Research Centre (Washington, D.C.) 6 November 2014. Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <http://www.pewglobal.org/2014/11/06/crime-and-corruption-top-problems-in-emerging-and-developing-countries/>.

²⁶⁵ Corruption: A Glossary of International Standards in Criminal Law, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/41194428.pdf>.

²⁶⁶ United Nations Convention Against Corruption: Convention Highlights, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/convention-highlights.html>.

²⁶⁷ United Nations Convention Against Corruption: Convention Highlights, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/convention-highlights.html>.

²⁶⁸ United Nations Convention Against Corruption: Signature and Ratification Status as of 21 September 2016, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

²⁶⁹ Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption_en.html.

emphasizing the need for increased transparency. Corruption has continued to appear in the majority of the G8's agendas since the Evian Summit.²⁷⁰

In 2016, the G7 reframed their renewed commitment in pushing forward the global anti-corruption agenda by emphasizing its importance in helping the international community successfully reach the goals of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a long-term global initiative. The G7 member states have thus stated that they will "work individually and collectively to advance [their] shared [anti-corruption] priorities [through multilateral channels]."²⁷¹ The G7 not only reaffirmed their past commitments to abide by the standards set by the UNCAC, but have also committed themselves to promoting the implementation of recent landmark anti-corruption initiatives such as the Anti-Bribery Ministerial Declaration put forward at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting on 16 March 2016, and the Global Declaration Against Corruption introduced at the London Anti-Corruption Summit on 12 May 2016.²⁷²

Commitment Features

This commitment can be broken down into four components. In order to move the global anti-corruption agenda forward G7 members agreed to work individually and collectively to advance their shared priorities through relevant international forums including through:

1. The UNCAC and its subsidiary bodies, which include the Conference of the States Parties and other instruments created to "review implementation and facilitate activities required by the Convention";²⁷³
2. The OECD. In the G7 Action to Fight Corruption, the G7 defines its shared priorities as:
 - a) "enhancing prevention of corruption in public procurement and enhancing fiscal transparency";²⁷⁴
 - b) "strengthening law enforcement cooperation on corruption";²⁷⁵
 - c) "enhancing anti-corruption capacity-building support";²⁷⁶ and,
 - d) "promoting the global effort to fight corruption."²⁷⁷ Thus, these pillars will serve as a measure of how a G7 member performs in advancing its shared priorities through the global anti-corruption agenda. Examples of the ways in which these goals can be brought about are listed in the G7 Action to Fight Corruption, and include, but are not limited to: work on the Global Asset Recovery Forum and Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, "enhancing transparency in the entire public procurement process,"²⁷⁸ and promoting the involvement of civil society members in anti-corruption efforts.²⁷⁹

²⁷⁰ Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption_en.html.

²⁷¹ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 23 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁷² G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 23 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁷³ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Geneva). Access date: 29 October 2016. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/>.

²⁷⁴ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁷⁵ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁷⁶ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁷⁷ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁷⁸ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁷⁹ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access date: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

3. The Declaration Against Corruption adopted at the Anti-Corruption Summit; Examples of the ways in which pledge (3) can be brought about include but are not limited to: driving out actors in the private sector “who facilitate or are complicit in corruption and denying the corrupt the use of legitimate business channels”; “actively enforcing anti-corruption laws and working together to pursue the corrupt, prosecute and punish them”; and “encouraging and supporting the international organisations to increase their focus on fighting corruption and to coordinate their work more effectively.”²⁸⁰
4. The Ministerial Declaration adopted at the OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting.²⁸¹ Examples of the ways in which pledge (4) can be brought about include, but are not limited to: “[encouraging] all Parties to support each other’s law enforcement efforts and explore innovative methods to combat foreign bribery”; “appealing to non-Parties that are major exporters and foreign investors to accede to and implement the Anti-Bribery Convention”; and “[encouraging] the [OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions] to continue to consult and collaborate with international organisations, business and civil society organisations active in the fight against foreign bribery and corruption.”²⁸²

Thus for full compliance, the G7 member must have worked individually **and** collectively to advance their shared priorities on global anti-corruption by complying with three of the four stated actions of:

1. Advancing shared priorities on global anti-corruption through the UNCAC and its subsidiary bodies;
2. Advancing shared priorities on global anti-corruption through the OECD;
3. Promoting implementation of the Declaration Against Corruption adopted at the Anti-Corruption Summit; and
4. Promoting implementation of the ministerial declaration adopted at the OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting.

For a member to receive a score for partial compliance it must have complied with at least two of the listed criteria. Compliance with only one of the listed criteria or less will result in a score for non-compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member has not worked with other G7 members or independently to advance any of their four shared priorities for combating corruption OR has complied with only one of these priorities.
0	Member has worked with other G7 members and independently to advance at least two of their four shared priorities for combating corruption.
+1	Member has worked alone AND with other G7 members to advance three OR more of their four shared priorities.

Lead Analyst: Bryan Roh

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to fostering international cooperation where crime and corruption is concerned.

²⁸⁰ Global Declaration Against Corruption, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 12 May 2016. Access Date: 15 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-declaration-against-corruption/global-declaration-against-corruption>.

²⁸¹ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

²⁸² OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting: Ministerial Declaration, the OECD (Paris) 16 March 2016. Access Date: 15 November 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/corruption/anti-bribery/OECD-Anti-Bribery-Ministerial-Declaration-2016.pdf>.

On 29 July 2016, Canada's Department of Finance, under the newly appointed Trudeau Administration, released legislative proposals regarding tax reforms.²⁸³ These reforms are part of the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) devised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). BEPS refers to the shifting of sales and profits from one jurisdiction to another by multinational companies, usually to avoid taxation. The legislative framework is being laid down to adopt the OECD Action Plan, and companies are expected to begin adhering to these standards as of 1 January 2017.²⁸⁴ The draft legislation will add the new Section 233.8 — Country-by-Country Reporting — to the Canadian Income Tax Act.²⁸⁵ In these proposals, Canada has announced that it intends to incorporate base standards for common reporting standards, promote the sharing of tax information, counter transfer mispricing, and implement country-by-country reporting.²⁸⁶ These measures are designed to help expose corruption and tackle harmful tax avoidance.

On 13 July 2016, the OECD presented a prototype of the Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP) developed by Canada, which would allow various countries to increase their knowledge and expertise in tax administration. KSP is an online collaboration tool, developed by the Canadian Revenue Agency, that would improve taxation and allow broader access to training and support in many developing countries.²⁸⁷ The OECD presented this online tool live in a presentation, highlighting some of its features and projecting its success in aiding capacity-building in many regions across the world.²⁸⁸ When fully completed, the KSP is expected to enhance collaboration and information-sharing with other countries, promoting transparency.

On 29 June 2016, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced initiatives directed to bettering public tax administration and tackling corruption in Central America as part of a joint effort in the North American Leader's Summit.²⁸⁹ Prime Minister Trudeau announced an amount of CAD5 million to fund the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, and a further CAD4 million for the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala.²⁹⁰ These efforts are part of broader initiatives undertaken in collaboration with the United States and Mexico in reducing crime and corruption in developing countries within the Americas and aligns with the broader goals of the Declaration Against Corruption.

²⁸³ Canada Issues Proposed Legislation on Country-By-Country Reporting, Pricewaterhouse Cooper (London). 8 August 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/tax/newsletters/pricing-knowledge-network/assets/pwc-TP-Canada-proposed-CbCR.pdf>.

²⁸⁴ Canada Issues Proposed Legislation on Country-By-Country Reporting, Pricewaterhouse Cooper (PWC). 8 August 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/tax/newsletters/pricing-knowledge-network/assets/pwc-TP-Canada-proposed-CbCR.pdf>.

²⁸⁵ Canada Introduces Country-by-Country Reporting Legislation, Tax Insights – Ernst & Young. 9 August 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://taxinsights.ey.com/archive/archive-news/canada-introduces-country-by-country-reporting-legislation.aspx>.

²⁸⁶ Canada Issues Proposed Legislation on Country-By-Country Reporting, Pricewaterhouse Cooper (PWC). 8 August 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/tax/newsletters/pricing-knowledge-network/assets/pwc-TP-Canada-proposed-CbCR.pdf>.

²⁸⁷ Tax Administrations and Capacity Building: A Collective Challenge, Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), p54-56. 13 May 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016.

²⁸⁸ Global Relations Calendar 2016, Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/global-relations-calendar-of-events.htm>.

²⁸⁹ North American Leader's Summit 2016 – Prime Minister – Government of Canada, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/regional-and-global-issues-2016-north-american-leaders-summit>.

²⁹⁰ North American Leader's Summit 2016 – Prime Minister – Government of Canada, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) n.d. Access date: 30 November 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/regional-and-global-issues-2016-north-american-leaders-summit>.

Canada has worked individually and collaboratively through the OECD to counter corruption and promoted implementation of the goals outlined in the Declaration Against Corruption. Therefore, Canada has scored 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Noor Fatima

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen anti-corruption legislation by working individually to deter corruption in French corporations and collectively to facilitate international discussion on transparency.

On 14 June 2016, the National Assembly of France adopted the Law on Transparency, the Fight against Corruption and Modernization of Economic Life,²⁹¹ a bill that was proposed in an attempt to strengthen anti-corruption efforts within French corporations. The National Assembly began reviewing the content of the bill, more commonly known as “Sapin II,” on 6 June 2016, and the negotiations spanned nine days before the bill was passed.²⁹² French Finance Minister Michel Sapin proposed the law in response to several recent criticisms of France’s lax anti-corruption legislation, particularly those expressed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which reproached “the authorities’ lack of initiative in cases involving French enterprises and proven or presumed instances of foreign bribery.”²⁹³

On 8 July 2016, the French Senate revised and amended articles of the Sapin II bill²⁹⁴ that had previously been approved by the National Assembly on 14 June 2016.²⁹⁵ The Senate recommended that the National Assembly repeal some of the powers of the proposed Corruption Detection Agency (CDA), a new prosecution agency that would be established under the Sapin II law.²⁹⁶ In particular, the Senate recommended that the article giving the CDA the power to impose fines on both corporations and individuals who failed to comply with the conditions of the bill be removed.²⁹⁷

²⁹¹ Law Project on the Transparency, the Fight against Corruption and the Modernization of Economic Life, Adopted by the National Assembly in the First Reading, The National Assembly of France (Paris) 14 June 2016. Access Date: 30 November 2016. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/ta/ta0755.asp>

²⁹² Law Project on the Transparency, the Fight against Corruption and the Modernization of Economic Life, Adopted by the National Assembly in the First Reading, The National Assembly of France (Paris) 14 June 2016. Access Date: 30 November 2016. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/ta/ta0755.asp>

²⁹³ France: Follow-Up on the Phase 3 Report & Recommendations, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 19 December 2014. Access Date: 30 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/France-Phase-3-Written-Follow-up-ENG.pdf>

²⁹⁴ Official Summary Record of July 4 2016, The Senate of France (Paris) 4 July 2016. Access Date: 01 December 2016. https://www.senat.fr/cra/s20160704/s20160704_7.html#par_37

²⁹⁵ France’s National Assembly Rejects Senate’s Amendments to Anti-Corruption Bill, Global Investigations Review (London) 05 October 2016. Access Date: 28 November 2016. <http://globalinvestigationsreview.com/article/1069004/france%E2%80%99s-national-assembly-rejects-senate-amendments-to-anti-corruption-bill>

²⁹⁶ France’s National Assembly Rejects Senate’s Amendments to Anti-Corruption Bill, Global Investigations Review (London) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <http://globalinvestigationsreview.com/article/1069004/france%E2%80%99s-national-assembly-rejects-senate-amendments-to-anti-corruption-bill>.

²⁹⁷ France’s National Assembly Rejects Senate’s Amendments to Anti-Corruption Bill, Global Investigations Review (London) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <http://globalinvestigationsreview.com/article/1069004/france%E2%80%99s-national-assembly-rejects-senate-amendments-to-anti-corruption-bill>.

On 29 September 2016, the French National Assembly passed the final revised version of the Sapin II bill.²⁹⁸ The final draft of the bill rejected the Senate's recommendation that the CDA not have financial prosecution power.²⁹⁹ Additionally, the final draft included deferred prosecution agreements (DPA) that could be used by corporations who had been prosecuted for corruption to avoid imprisonment and instead pay a fine of up to 30% of the revenue of the company.³⁰⁰ The implementation of these DPAs applies only to corporations, not individuals.³⁰¹ According to the new draft, individuals prosecuted for corruption will undergo criminal sanctions in accordance with the Criminal Code of France.

On 8 November 2016, the final draft of the Sapin II bill was passed in the French Parliament with a majority vote of 308-171.³⁰² The new law includes protection for whistleblowers to ensure their safety and anonymity remains intact in the face of any possible retaliation attempts.³⁰³ The Sapin II law also establishes the formation of a new prosecution agency to replace the Service Central de Repression de la Corruption.³⁰⁴ This new agency will have more investigative power, and will also have the ability to prosecute those who do not abide by the new law.³⁰⁵ Additionally, under the new Sapin II law, all companies with "more than 500 employees and annual revenue of at least 100 million"³⁰⁶ are required to implement compliance programs for their employees. A company's failure to abide by this program will result in a fine of up to EUR1,000,000 for the company, and up to EUR200,000 fine for individuals.³⁰⁷

In October 2016, France took over as Lead Chair of Open Government Partnership (OGP).³⁰⁸ OGP is an "international platform for domestic reformers committed to making their governments more

²⁹⁸ Law Project on the Transparency, the Fight against Corruption and the Modernization of Economic Life, Adopted by the National Assembly in the New Reading, The National Assembly of France (Paris) 29 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/ta/ta0818.asp>.

²⁹⁹ France's National Assembly Rejects Senate's Amendments to Anti-Corruption Bill, Global Investigations Review (London) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <http://globalinvestigationsreview.com/article/1069004/france%E2%80%99s-national-assembly-rejects-senate-amendments-to-anti-corruption-bill>.

³⁰⁰ Sapin II Law: Is France at the Cutting Edge of Anti-Corruption Legislation? Simmons & Simmons elexica (London) 10 November 2016. Date of Access: 23 November 2016. <http://www.elexica.com/en/legal-topics/crime-fraud-and-investigations/04-sapin-ii-bill-will-france-be-at-the-cutting-edge?txt>.

³⁰¹ Sapin II Law: Is France at the Cutting Edge of Anti-Corruption Legislation? Simmons & Simmons (London) 10 November 2016. Date of Access: 23 November 2016. <http://www.elexica.com/en/legal-topics/crime-fraud-and-investigations/04-sapin-ii-bill-will-france-be-at-the-cutting-edge?txt>.

³⁰² The draft anti-corruption law "Sapin II" adopted, Le Figaro (Paris) 08 November 2016. Date of Access: 01 December 2016. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-eco/2016/11/08/97002-20161108FILWWW00305-le-projet-de-loi-anticorruption-sapin-ii-adopte.php>.

³⁰³ Recent Developments in the Anti-Corruption Regulations in France and Germany, ELIG Attorneys-at-Law (Istanbul). 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 23 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=c06059c1-7259-470b-b6f0-29604e797fb8>.

³⁰⁴ New French Anti-Corruption Law: France Strengthens its Legislation to Combat Bribery and Corruption and Adopts U.S.-Style Anti-Corruption System, Baker & Mckenzie (Chicago) 13 November 2016. Date of Access: 23 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=889fc35e-60d3-42b6-9da2-b16d060fb8bf>.

³⁰⁵ New French Anti-Corruption Law: France Strengthens its Legislation to Combat Bribery and Corruption and Adopts U.S.-Style Anti-Corruption System, Baker & Mckenzie (Chicago) 13 November 2016. Date of Access: 23 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=889fc35e-60d3-42b6-9da2-b16d060fb8bf>.

³⁰⁶ New French Anti-Corruption Law: France Strengthens its Legislation to Combat Bribery and Corruption and Adopts U.S.-Style Anti-Corruption System, Baker & Mckenzie (Chicago) 13 November 2016. Date of Access: 23 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=889fc35e-60d3-42b6-9da2-b16d060fb8bf>.

³⁰⁷ New French Anti-Corruption Law: France Strengthens its Legislation to Combat Bribery and Corruption and Adopts U.S.-Style Anti-Corruption System, Baker & Mckenzie (Chicago) 13 November 2016. Date of Access: 23 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=889fc35e-60d3-42b6-9da2-b16d060fb8bf>.

³⁰⁸ France, Introduction, Open Government Project. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/country/france>

open, accountable, and responsive to citizens.”³⁰⁹ The organization consists of seventy-five participating countries. France has indicated that it will focus on three key issues during its tenure as Lead Chair: Climate Change and Sustainable Development; Transparency, Integrity and Anti-Corruption; and Digital Commons.³¹⁰ The OGP Global Summit 2016 was held in Paris on 7-9 December, with additional events on 5 and 6 December.³¹¹

France has worked individually to advance shared priorities through the OECD. Its actions are aligned with the Declaration Against Corruption and the OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting communiqué. France has also taken a leadership role in attempting to facilitate a global discussion on anti-corruption through the OGP. France has therefore fully complied with its commitment and, as such, has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nadine Ramadan

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to combat global anti-corruption.

On 4 June 2016, the German government expanded its anti-corruption efforts within the sphere of healthcare. The German Act on Fighting Corruption in the Healthcare Sector criminalizes acts of bribery among private healthcare practitioners in the German Criminal Code (StGB). The aim of the Act is to resolve the issue of private practitioners engaging in corrupt exchanges without legal liability following the German Federal Court’s decision on 29 March 2012 that such actors are neither “public officials nor employees or agents of a business.”³¹²

On 2 July 2016, the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) introduced a new whistleblower law that enables employees or other persons associated with a company or organization to inform BaFin of “any violations of existing supervisory rules.” This information may be submitted through various forums including mail, e-mail, telephone, or in person. This system also ensures the anonymity of whistleblowers and protects them from heavy repercussions from their employer for breach of confidentiality resulting in termination or criminal sanctions.³¹³

On 29 July 2016, German prosecutors announced their further investigation regarding bribery over sales made by the German unit of Rolls-Royce Holdings Plc within seven Asian countries. This continuing investigation concerns a corruption case over sales in South Korea dating back to 2011. Tognum, an engines producer in which Rolls-Royce is invested, was found to have EUR23 million in commission paid in connection to sales of defence-related product in Korea by its MTU Friedrichshafen unit. A representative of the German authority stated that the investigation may result in further “profit seizures.”³¹⁴

³⁰⁹ What is the Open Government Partnership?, Open Government Partnership. Date of Access: 4 April 2017. <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/>

³¹⁰ France's chair of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) has begun, Government of France. Date of Access: 4 April 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-s-chair-of-the-open-government-partnership-ogp-has-begun>

³¹¹ OGP Global Summit 2016: Paris, Open Government Partnership. Date of Access: 4 April 2017. <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/events/ogp-global-summit-2016-paris>

³¹² German Act on Fighting Corruption in the Healthcare Sector: Strengthening Criminal Anti-Corruption Law with Regard to Healthcare Professionals, Clifford Chance (London) 28 June 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. https://www.cliffordchance.com/briefings/2016/06/german_act_on_fightingcorruptioninth.html

³¹³ German Watchdog Moves Forward with More Whistleblower Options: Inside Counsel, Ed Silverstein (Chicago) 12 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <http://www.insidecounsel.com/2016/07/12/german-watchdog-moves-forward-with-more-whistleblo>.

³¹⁴ Rolls-Royce Unit Mired in German Bribery Probe Over Asian Sales: Bloomberg, Karin Matussek (New York City) 29 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-07-29/rolls-royce-unit-mired-in-german-bribery-probe-over-asian-sales>.

On 10 March 2017, Germany adopted a new law concerning fraudulent betting and the manipulation of professional sporting events. The law institutes criminal punishments for these offenses.³¹⁵

Germany has taken some action individually that aligns with the goals of the Declaration Against Corruption and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting declaration. It has not worked collectively in this regard. Germany has not worked individually or collectively to advance shared priorities through the United Nations Convention against Corruption or the OECD. It has therefore received a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Hivda Ates

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance the global anti-corruption agenda.

On 11 October 2016, the Italian government approved a decree-law that set aside EUR200 million in aid for economic recovery of areas devastated by the 24 August 2016 earthquake.³¹⁶ The decree has taken steps to ensure standards of legality and transparency during reconstruction, including the creation of a “unique central purchasing body, a register of companies and professionals and constantly updated data.”³¹⁷ The decree has also appointed the ANAC, Italy's National Anti-Corruption Authority, to monitor the reconstruction to ensure compliance with anti-corruption commitments.³¹⁸ The ANAC will also be analyzing how past public funds have been assigned and spent on post-quake construction processes since the 1997 earthquake. They will be working with Italy's anti-corruption corps to carry out their goals.³¹⁹

On 11 October 2016, Chief of the ANAC Raffaele Cantone pledged to “wage war on nepotism and cronyism”³²⁰ in Italian universities by “introducing meritocracy and transparency and wiping out the ‘barons’,”³²¹ who he describes as corrupt, well-networked scholars.³²² In speaking with La Repubblica,

³¹⁵ Bundestag beschließt Strafbarkeit von Spielmanipulation,, Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz. 10 March 2017. Date of Access: 5 April 2017.

http://www.bmjuv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2017/03102017_BT_Beschluss_Spielmanipulation.html

³¹⁶ The Government Allocates €200 Million for Reconstruction and Economic Support to Areas Devastated by the Quake, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 1 November 2016.

<http://www.italy24.ilsole24ore.com/art/government-policies/2016-10-11/the-government-allocates-200-billion-for-reconstruction-and-economic-support--to-areas-devastated-by-the-quake-201658.php?uuiid=ADQAwVaB>.

³¹⁷ The Government Allocates €200 Million for Reconstruction and Economic Support to Areas Devastated by the Quake, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 1 November 2016.

<http://www.italy24.ilsole24ore.com/art/government-policies/2016-10-11/the-government-allocates-200-billion-for-reconstruction-and-economic-support--to-areas-devastated-by-the-quake-201658.php?uuiid=ADQAwVaB>.

³¹⁸ The Government Allocates €200 Million for Reconstruction and Economic Support to Areas Devastated by the Quake, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 1 November 2016.

<http://www.italy24.ilsole24ore.com/art/government-policies/2016-10-11/the-government-allocates-200-billion-for-reconstruction-and-economic-support--to-areas-devastated-by-the-quake-201658.php?uuiid=ADQAwVaB>.

³¹⁹ Anti-corruption Authority Will Keep Tab on Post-Quake Reconstruction, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 31 August 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.italy24.ilsole24ore.com/art/business-and-economy/2016-08-30/sisma-140154.php?uuiid=ADtClHCB>.

³²⁰ Anti-Corruption Boss to Target Italian Universities, Times Higher Education (London) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 November 2016. <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/news/anti-corruption-boss-target-italian-universities>.

³²¹ Anti-Corruption Boss to Target Italian Universities, Times Higher Education (London) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 November 2016. <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/news/anti-corruption-boss-target-italian-universities>.

³²² Anti-Corruption Boss to Target Italian Universities, Times Higher Education (London) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 November 2016. <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/news/anti-corruption-boss-target-italian-universities>.

Rome's daily newspaper, Cantone stated that the ANAC will be publishing proposals for universities in its 2017 programme of work and that he believes the solution to promoting anti-corruption in Italy is not to create new laws, but rather to apply existing laws effectively.³²³

On 23 June 2016, Mayor of Rome Virginia Raggi pledged to crack down on corruption in the wake of new revelations about the extent to which organized crime takes place in the Roman city hall,³²⁴ a scandal now known as the Mafia Capitale scandal.³²⁵ Raggi came in as Rome's new mayor on 20 June 2016³²⁶ after taking over from a government commissioner who stepped in at the end of 2015 due to the previous mayor of Rome being forced to resign over a corruption scandal.³²⁷ Raggi, who promised to root out the corruption at city hall during her campaign, has guaranteed strict enforcement of the law on public tenders, stating that "[e]very company wanting to work for Rome in whatever sector will be given equal opportunity to propose their services and the best offer will get the contract,"³²⁸ and has expressed her desire to work closely with the ANAC.³²⁹

On 11 October 2016, ANAC Chief Raffaele Cantone met with Serbian Prime Minister Aleksandar Vucic to mark the launch of the EU Twinning project "Preventing and combatting corruption."³³⁰ The project, worth EUR2 million, is meant to connect the Serbian Anti-corruption Agency with anti-corruption authorities in both Italy and Spain in order to "strengthen the prevention mechanism in Serbia and promote an active role of the Anti-corruption Agency, relevant authorities, CSOs [civil society organizations] and the media."³³¹ Cantone stated his wish for the two agencies to work together given that "Italy is, unfortunately, very familiar with corruption."³³²

On 5 December 2016, the Head of Italy's Anti-Corruption Authority, Raffaele Cantone, sat on a panel during the World Bank Group and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's second Annual Global Benchmarking Public Procurement Conference.³³³

³²³ Anti-Corruption Boss to Target Italian Universities, Times Higher Education (London) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 November 2016. <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/news/anti-corruption-boss-target-italian-universities>.

³²⁴ Mayor's War on Corruption Could Bring Rome €1bn a Year, The Local (Rome) 23 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.thelocal.it/20160623/romes-new-mayor-pledges-1bn-bonus-from-corruption-crackdown>.

³²⁵ Rubbish on the Streets, Corruption in the Air: Rome Looks for a Clean-up Candidate, The Guardian (London) 12 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/11/rome-mayoral-elections-raggi-corruption-five-star-movement>.

³²⁶ Virginia Raggi Becomes First Female Mayor of Rome, Al Jazeera (Doha) 20 June 2016. Date of Access: 26 November 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/06/rome-poised-elect-female-mayor-virginia-raggi-160619080951104.html>.

³²⁷ Rome Mayor Ignazio Marino Resigns after 'Dinnergate' Row, The Telegraph (London) 8 October 2015. Date of Access: 26 November 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/italy/11920117/Rome-mayor-Ignazio-Marino-resigns-after-Dinnergate-row.html>.

³²⁸ Mayor's War on Corruption could Bring Rome €1bn a Year, The Local (Rome) 23 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.thelocal.it/20160623/romes-new-mayor-pledges-1bn-bonus-from-corruption-crackdown>.

³²⁹ Mayor's War on Corruption Could Bring Rome €1bn a Year, The Local (Rome) 23 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.thelocal.it/20160623/romes-new-mayor-pledges-1bn-bonus-from-corruption-crackdown>.

³³⁰ Cantone: Fight against Corruption Will Improve Lives of Regular people in Serbia, EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://europa.rs/cantone-fight-against-corruption-will-improve-lives-of-regular-people-in-serbia/?lang=en>.

³³¹ Davenport: Success in the Fight Against Corruption Key to EU Integration, EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://europa.rs/davenport-success-in-the-fight-against-corruption-key-to-eu-integration/?lang=en>.

³³² Davenport: Success in the Fight Against Corruption Key to EU Integration, EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://europa.rs/davenport-success-in-the-fight-against-corruption-key-to-eu-integration/?lang=en>.

³³³ Benchmarking Public Procurement 2017 Report of the World Bank Group, Global Business Coalition (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 April 2017. <http://www.globalbusinesscoalition.org/gbc-press-releases/benchmarking-public-procurement-2017-report-of-the-world-bank-group/>

On 13 December 2016, the Italian Foreign Ministry hosted a high-level event entitled “Fighting corruption, economic growth and the activities of Italian companies abroad.” The purpose of the event was to discuss “the relationship between anti-corruption policies and the activities of Italian companies abroad with a view to promoting sustainable economic growth.”³³⁴ Several high ranking officials spoke at the event, including President of ANAC Raffaele Cantone, the Chief Prosecutor of Milan Francesco Greco, the Vice President of Confindustria Licia Mattioli, the correspondent of Il Corriere della Sera Fiorenza Sarzanini, the Director of UNICRI Cindy Smith, and the Foreign Ministry’s Secretary General Elisabetta Belloni. Representatives from the embassies accredited in Rome, Public Administrations, public agencies, legal practitioners, members of the press, and individuals from the private sector were invited to attend.³³⁵

On 15 December 2016, the Italian Government announced a contribution of over USD110,000 to the *International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CIGIG)*. The funding will be used to “promote the culture of legality in Guatemalan civil society, starting from children and young people... [through] specific political, social and cultural initiatives aimed at reinforcing the concept of rule of law in the country, improving the behaviour of younger generations by educating them to respect the law through the daily observance of shared rules.”³³⁶ Italian support for the project was announced on International Anti-Corruption Day.³³⁷

Italy has taken steps to reaffirm its commitment to the global anti-corruption agenda and has also made an effort to help other countries do the same. Therefore, Italy has scored 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Saambavi Mano

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to advance the global anti-corruption agenda.

On 30 June 2016, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published statements “admonishing”³³⁸ Japan for its lack of effort in combating bribery, particularly that of Japanese companies conducting international business. Chair of the OECD Working Group on Bribery, Drago Kos, stressed the importance of Japan’s anti-corruption efforts given its crucial role in the world economy, and warned of the negative consequences that would occur as a result of

³³⁴ International Anti-Corruption Day 2016, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 9 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 April 2017.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2016/12/giornata-internazionale-anticorruzione.html

³³⁵ International Anti-Corruption Day 2016, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 9 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 April 2017.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2016/12/giornata-internazionale-anticorruzione.html

³³⁶ Guatemala - Italian Government supports project to promote legality, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 15 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 April 2017.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2016/12/guatemala-contributo-governo-italiano.html

³³⁷ Guatemala - Italian Government supports project to promote legality, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 15 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 April 2017.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2016/12/guatemala-contributo-governo-italiano.html

³³⁸ OECD Criticizes Japan for Leniency in Combatting Foreign Bribery, Paul Weiss (Tokyo) 20 July 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <https://www.paulweiss.com/practices/litigation/litigation/publications/oecd-criticizes-japan-for-leniency-in-combatting-foreign-bribery.aspx?id=22240>.

“continued failure”³³⁹ in fulfilling the Working Group’s suggestions, which include creating an “Action Plan”³⁴⁰ to organize law enforcement so as to better handle corruption. In response to the OECD’s criticism, which echoes statements made in previous years, Japan expressed its commitment to the “global fight against corruption,”³⁴¹ and the OECD itself plans to follow up with another evaluation of Japan in March 2019.³⁴²

On 15 July 2016, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) issued a new set of anti-corruption guidelines as a framework for companies to better ensure compliance with anti-bribery laws both domestic and foreign.³⁴³ These guidelines, supplementing the statements issued a year prior by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry³⁴⁴ aim to increase overall fiscal transparency by 1) encouraging companies to implement their own “internal control system”³⁴⁵ to “better detect and prevent bribery,”³⁴⁶ including a specific emphasis on accurately recording “relevant commercial activity and transactions”;³⁴⁷ and 2) by promoting greater involvement in the anti-corruption agenda on part of lawyers and related legal counsel, providing a “practical”³⁴⁸ approach which can be used to advise companies on how to best conduct their businesses abroad in compliance with anti-corruption laws.³⁴⁹

On 23 August 2016, the JFBA announced the establishment of a relief fund for victims of embezzlement by “fraudulent lawyers.”³⁵⁰ The relief fund, to be implemented starting in April 2017,

³³⁹ Japan Must Make Fighting International Bribery a Priority, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Tokyo) 30 June 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/japan-must-make-fighting-international-bribery-a-priority.htm>.

³⁴⁰ Japan Must Make Fighting International Bribery a Priority, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Tokyo) 30 June 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/japan-must-make-fighting-international-bribery-a-priority.htm>.

³⁴¹ Japan Must Make Fighting International Bribery a Priority, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Tokyo) 30 June 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/japan-must-make-fighting-international-bribery-a-priority.htm>.

³⁴² OECD Criticizes Japan for Leniency in Combatting Foreign Bribery, Paul Weiss (Tokyo) 20 July 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <https://www.paulweiss.com/practices/litigation/litigation/publications/oecd-criticizes-japan-for-leniency-in-combatting-foreign-bribery.aspx?id=22240>.

³⁴³ Top Ten International Anti-Corruption Developments for July 2016, Morrison & Foerster LLP (London) 29 August 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=8944ba11-a1e8-416f-b705-5977cc386b07>.

³⁴⁴ Japanese Bar Association Publishes New Guidance on Foreign Bribery Prevention, Hogan Lovells (London, Washington D.C.) 3 August 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. http://www.hoganlovells.com/en/publications/client-alert_japanese-bar-association-publishes-new-guidance-on-foreign-bribery-prevention.

³⁴⁵ Guidance on Prevention of Foreign Bribery, Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) (Tokyo) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.nichibenren.or.jp/en/document/opinionpapers/20160715.html>.

³⁴⁶ Japanese Bar Association Publishes New Guidance on Foreign Bribery Prevention, Hogan Lovells (London, Washington D.C.) 3 August 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. http://www.hoganlovells.com/en/publications/client-alert_japanese-bar-association-publishes-new-guidance-on-foreign-bribery-prevention.

³⁴⁷ Japanese Bar Association Publishes New Guidance on Foreign Bribery Prevention, Hogan Lovells (London, Washington D.C.) 3 August 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. http://www.hoganlovells.com/en/publications/client-alert_japanese-bar-association-publishes-new-guidance-on-foreign-bribery-prevention.

³⁴⁸ Guidance on Prevention of Foreign Bribery, Japan Federation of Bar Associations (Tokyo) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.nichibenren.or.jp/en/document/opinionpapers/20160715.html>.

³⁴⁹ Guidance on Prevention of Foreign Bribery, Japan Federation of Bar Associations (Tokyo) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.nichibenren.or.jp/en/document/opinionpapers/20160715.html>.

³⁵⁰ Miako Ichikawa, As More Lawyers Embezzle Assets, Relief Fund Eyed for Victims, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 23 August 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201608230053.html>.

is being created in response to a “growing problem”³⁵¹ in the country where many legal professionals, particularly lawyers, are abusing the “guardian of adult system,”³⁵² in which they are court-appointed to oversee and manage the “assets of senior citizens deemed unfit to make sound judgments because of dementia or other problems.”³⁵³ By establishing the fund, the JFBA is aiming to “restore public faith”³⁵⁴ through increasing transparency in the legal system, especially the adult guardian system, and to hold lawyers who are either “found guilty of embezzlement in court” or have received “disciplinary action from their bar associations” more accountable for their financial crimes by entitling their victims to compensation money of up to JPY5 million.³⁵⁵

On 30 September 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) released a press statement announcing the signing of a tax convention between Japan and Slovenia.³⁵⁶ The convention aims to foster a closer, more transparent economic relationship between the two countries by 1) clarifying “taxation on cross-border investments”;³⁵⁷ 2) “adjusting international double taxation”³⁵⁸ by clarifying the “taxable scope”³⁵⁹ in the two countries; and 3) introducing new dispute resolution methods such as “arbitration proceedings”³⁶⁰ for tax authorities. All of the points outlined in the Convention are to promote more effective cooperation and information exchange between Japan and Slovenia, helping them to not only prevent tax evasion, but also encourage mutual investments and economic activity.³⁶¹ The convention is to become applicable on the taxable period starting on 1 January 2017 in both countries.³⁶²

On 18 November 2016, the Osaka Prefectural Police established a new 140-person “emergency unit”³⁶³ to combat recent “proliferation of fraud cases.”³⁶⁴ The establishment of the new specialized force comes after the National Police Agency published reports at the end of October detailing the number of cases and extent of the monetary damage fraud has caused in the year to date — the reports show a worsening compared to last year’s, and place Osaka as having the largest amount of

³⁵¹ Miako Ichikawa, As More Lawyers Embezzle Assets, Relief Fund Eyed for Victims, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 23 August 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201608230053.html>.

³⁵² Miako Ichikawa, As More Lawyers Embezzle Assets, Relief Fund Eyed for Victims, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 23 August 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201608230053.html>.

³⁵³ Miako Ichikawa, As More Lawyers Embezzle Assets, Relief Fund Eyed for Victims, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 23 August 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201608230053.html>.

³⁵⁴ Miako Ichikawa, As More Lawyers Embezzle Assets, Relief Fund Eyed for Victims, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 23 August 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201608230053.html>.

³⁵⁵ Miako Ichikawa, As More Lawyers Embezzle Assets, Relief Fund Eyed for Victims, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 23 August 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201608230053.html>.

³⁵⁶ Signing of the Tax Convention between Japan and Slovenia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001288.html.

³⁵⁷ Signing of the Tax Convention between Japan and Slovenia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001288.html.

³⁵⁸ Signing of the Tax Convention between Japan and Slovenia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001288.html.

³⁵⁹ Tax Convention with Slovenia was Signed, Ministry of Finance of Japan (Tokyo) 30 September 2016. Access date: 30 November 2016. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/tax_policy/tax_conventions/press_release/20160930si.htm.

³⁶⁰ Signing of the Tax Convention between Japan and Slovenia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001288.html.

³⁶¹ Tax Convention with Slovenia was Signed, Ministry of Finance of Japan (Tokyo) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/tax_policy/tax_conventions/press_release/20160930si.htm.

³⁶² Tax Convention with Slovenia was Signed, Ministry of Finance of Japan (Tokyo) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/tax_policy/tax_conventions/press_release/20160930si.htm.

³⁶³ Osaka Cops Form Special Task Force to Combat Fraud, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/11/18/national/crime-legal/osaka-cops-form-special-task-force-combat-spike-fraud/#.WDJUQrIrLmd>.

³⁶⁴ Osaka Cops Form Special Task Force to Combat Fraud, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/11/18/national/crime-legal/osaka-cops-form-special-task-force-combat-spike-fraud/#.WDJUQrIrLmd>.

stolen money compared to the other 46 prefectures in Japan.³⁶⁵ The emergency team hopes to increase law enforcement cooperation in anti-corruption efforts by tackling issues that were previously not addressed “sufficiently”³⁶⁶ due to a lack of available manpower, such as “tracing the bases of fraud groups”³⁶⁷ and raising exposure to the public of names found on fraud lists.³⁶⁸

Japan has taken steps to affirm its continued commitment to combating corruption, with actions both domestically and abroad. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Apanuba Mahmood

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to moving the global anti-corruption agenda forward.

On 5 September 2016, the Law Commission, the statutory independent body responsible for keeping the law under review and making recommendations for reform to Parliament where needed,³⁶⁹ released a Consultation Paper intended to review the current law on misconduct in public office.³⁷⁰ It criticizes the current law as unclear and insufficient on many fronts.³⁷¹ It proposed three efforts for reform: first, a new offence based on the breach of duty committed by a public office holder; second, a new offence based on the abuse of power, authority, or position held by a public office holder; and third, the abolition of the current law with no immediate replacement; while this latter route is not heavily endorsed, it is still addressed fully.³⁷²

On 13 October 2016, the Criminal Finances Bill was introduced to the House of Commons.³⁷³ The bill will give British law enforcement officers the ability to seize assets suspected of being connected to the proceeds of crime if the owners are unable to prove legitimate origin of wealth.³⁷⁴ This bill aims to tackle both domestic and international corruption, further enhancing barriers against foreign money laundering in the British real estate market. The Criminal Finances Bill is part of a larger

³⁶⁵ Osaka Cops Form Special Task Force to Combat Fraud, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/11/18/national/crime-legal/osaka-cops-form-special-task-force-combat-spike-fraud/#.WDJUQrIrLmd>.

³⁶⁶ Osaka Cops Form Special Task Force to Combat Fraud, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/11/18/national/crime-legal/osaka-cops-form-special-task-force-combat-spike-fraud/#.WDJUQrIrLmd>.

³⁶⁷ Osaka Cops Form Special Task Force to Combat Fraud, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/11/18/national/crime-legal/osaka-cops-form-special-task-force-combat-spike-fraud/#.WDJUQrIrLmd>.

³⁶⁸ Osaka Cops Form Special Task Force to Combat Fraud, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/11/18/national/crime-legal/osaka-cops-form-special-task-force-combat-spike-fraud/#.WDJUQrIrLmd>.

³⁶⁹ About us, Law Commission (London). Date of Access: 11 November 2016. <http://www.lawcom.gov.uk/about/>.

³⁷⁰ Reforming Misconduct in Public Office: A Consultation Paper, Law Commission (London) 5 September 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. http://www.lawcom.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/cp229_misconduct_in_public_office.pdf.

³⁷¹ Reforming Misconduct in Public Office: A Consultation Paper, Law Commission (London) 5 September 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. http://www.lawcom.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/cp229_misconduct_in_public_office.pdf

³⁷² Corporate Crime Update, Lexology (London) 27 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=ac59989b-4c8a-458f-b2e9-e7705bcc80fc>.

³⁷³ Criminal Finances Bill, Home Office Gov.UK (London) 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-finances-bill>.

³⁷⁴ UK introduces Criminal Finances Bill to tackle money laundering, corruption, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2016. <http://www.dw.com/en/uk-introduces-criminal-finances-bill-to-tackle-money-laundering-corruption/a-36036848>.

package aimed at “strengthening the government’s response to money laundering”³⁷⁵ which includes “reforming the Suspicious Activity Report”³⁷⁶ and “increasing ... international reach through events like the Anti-Corruption Summit”³⁷⁷ to build cooperation with overseas partners, reflecting the international nature of the issue.³⁷⁸

On 11 November 2016, British police launched a full investigation into allegations of corruption against the English Football Association that were brought forward by an investigative report published by the Daily Telegraph in September.³⁷⁹ The allegations have already caused the resignation of Sam Allardyce as the national team manager.³⁸⁰ A further eight current or previous players are involved in these allegations among several other front office employees.³⁸¹

On 13 July 2016, the Serious Fraud Office (SFO) of the United Kingdom pressed charges against F.H. Bertling, a UK-based logistics and shipping company, along with seven of its current and former executives for making corrupt payments.³⁸² Specifically, the indicted were charged with allegedly bribing an official of Sonangol, an Angolan state oil company, to further their company’s businesses operations in the Republic of Angola.³⁸³ The case was accepted by the SFO in September 2014 but charges were not laid until July of 2016.³⁸⁴

On 29 November 2016, the United Kingdom announced that it will ratify the Unified Patent Court Agreement, emphasizing that it will not be derailed by Brexit.³⁸⁵ The Unified Patent Court is designed to provide a system of patent protection that is universal across Europe, with the aim of combating financial crime in this sector.³⁸⁶ The agreement requires all 13 countries to ratify before the plans can move forward; they are still waiting on Germany who is expected to ratify by early

³⁷⁵ Criminal Finances Bill, Home Office (London) 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-finances-bill>.

³⁷⁶ Criminal Finances Bill, Home Office (London) 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-finances-bill>.

³⁷⁷ Criminal Finances Bill, Home Office (London) 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-finances-bill>.

³⁷⁸ Criminal Finances Bill, Home Office (London) 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-finances-bill>.

³⁷⁹ UK Police Launch Investigation into Suspected Football Corruption (Nicosia) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 14 November 2016. <http://cyprus-mail.com/2016/11/11/uk-police-launch-investigation-suspected-football-corruption/>.

³⁸⁰ UK Police Launch Investigation into Suspected Football Corruption, Cyprus Mail (Nicosia) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 14 November 2016. <http://cyprus-mail.com/2016/11/11/uk-police-launch-investigation-suspected-football-corruption/>.

³⁸¹ UK Police Launch Investigation into Suspected Football Corruption, Cyprus Mail (Nicosia) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 14 November 2016. <http://cyprus-mail.com/2016/11/11/uk-police-launch-investigation-suspected-football-corruption/>.

³⁸² UK-Based Company and Seven Individuals Charged in the UK with Bribery Surrounding Angola Operations, Lexology (London) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e6595cdf-5402-4a65-85b9-e76899910f8a>.

³⁸³ F.H. Bertling Ltd and Seven Individuals Charged with Bribery, Serious Fraud Office (London) 13 July 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.sfo.gov.uk/2016/07/13/f-h-bertling-ltd-seven-individuals-charged-bribery/>.

³⁸⁴ UK-Based Company and Seven Individuals Charged in the UK with Bribery Surrounding Angola Operations, Lexology (London) 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e6595cdf-5402-4a65-85b9-e76899910f8a>.

³⁸⁵ UK Announces Intention to Ratify the Unified Patent Court Agreement, Lexology (London) 30 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=082112cc-6cda-4179-9679-c49acfa2f049>.

³⁸⁶ UK Announces Intention to Ratify the Unified Patent Court Agreement, Lexology (London) 30 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=082112cc-6cda-4179-9679-c49acfa2f049>.

2017.³⁸⁷ There are still logistical issues that need to be resolved concerning Britain's eventual implementation of Brexit.³⁸⁸

The United Kingdom has taken some action individually that aligns with the goals of the Declaration Against Corruption and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Anti-Bribery Ministerial Meeting declaration. It has not complied with the other aspects of this commitment. Thus, it has earned a score of 0.

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote and advance priorities on global anti-corruption.

On 15 June 2016, US Vice President Joe Biden announced in Washington that the White House plans to invest USD 220 million in financial assistance to Ukraine this year in support of Ukrainian Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman's reform agenda, which includes implementing anti-corruption reforms.³⁸⁹ These funds will particularly go towards strengthening Ukraine's justice sector, including "expanding their partnerships with the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, and National Police, as well as support for independent media and civil society."³⁹⁰

On 1 September 2016, US Agency for International Development (USAID) launched a joint anti-corruption project with the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights titled CEGAH (meaning "prevent" in Indonesian),³⁹¹ a five-year, USD20.8 million program designed to strengthen Indonesia's anti-corruption efforts.³⁹² "Through our work together, we hope to advance transparency, accountability, fairness, and justice,"³⁹³ stated USAID Mission Director Erin McKee. CEGAH aims to "support the integration of anti-corruption initiatives across government agencies, build the capacity of government auditors and investigators to evaluate the effectiveness of flagship government programs ... and work with Central Statistical Offices and the media to fully utilize available government data."³⁹⁴ Overall, the CEGAH project aims to prevent corruption by "providing ongoing

³⁸⁷ UK Announces Intention to Ratify the Unified Patent Court Agreement, Lexology (London) 30 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=082112cc-6cda-4179-9679-c49acfa2f049>.

³⁸⁸ UK Announces Intention to Ratify the Unified Patent Court Agreement, Lexology (London) 30 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=082112cc-6cda-4179-9679-c49acfa2f049>.

³⁸⁹ Fact Sheet: U.S. Assistance to Ukraine since February 2014, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington D.C.) 15 June 2016. Date of Access: 13 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/15/fact-sheet-us-assistance-ukraine-february-2014>.

³⁹⁰ Fact Sheet: U.S. Assistance to Ukraine since February 2014, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, D.C.) 15 June 2016. Date of Access: 13 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/15/fact-sheet-us-assistance-ukraine-february-2014>.

³⁹¹ Continuing a Strong Partnership with Indonesia, Management Systems International (Arlington) 1 March 2016. Date of Access: 5 November 2016. <http://www.msiworldwide.com/2016/03/continuing-a-strong-partnership-with-indonesia>.

³⁹² New Partnership to Support Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Efforts, U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 1 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/indonesia/press-releases/sep-1-2016-new-partnership-supports-indonesias-anti-corruption>.

³⁹³ New Partnership to Support Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Efforts, U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 1 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/indonesia/press-releases/sep-1-2016-new-partnership-supports-indonesias-anti-corruption>.

³⁹⁴ Continuing a Strong Partnership with Indonesia, Management Systems International (Arlington) 1 March 2016. Date of Access: 5 November 2016. <http://www.msiworldwide.com/2016/03/continuing-a-strong-partnership-with-indonesia>.

support to government and civil society to create systems that decrease opportunities for corruption.”³⁹⁵

On 3 September 2016, President Barack Obama and President Xi Jinping of China committed to strengthening their cooperation in law enforcement and anti-corruption at the G20 Hangzhou Summit. The two sides agreed to further enhance cooperation in anti-corruption initiatives under multilateral frameworks such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), as well as “deny safe haven to the corrupt and their criminal proceeds, continue to implement the 2014 APEC Beijing Declaration on Fighting Corruption, and support the work of the Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET).”³⁹⁶

On 29 September 2016, USAID announced a USD1 billion loan guarantee to support the Ukraine’s key economic and governance reforms, including reforms to help the Ukraine fight corruption.³⁹⁷ “This loan guarantee and USAID’s ongoing assistance in the Ukraine will bolster the process of implementing meaningful reforms and facilitate efforts to combat corruption and build a more independent, democratic, and financially viable and prosperous Ukraine,”³⁹⁸ stated USAID Administrator Gayle Smith.

On 3 November 2016, Greg Delawie, US ambassador to Kosovo, urged Kosovo leaders to tackle corruption at the UK/ US Kosovo Trade and Investment Forum. Ambassador Delawie announced that the United States government will help Kosovo combat corruption by investing, over the next year, “over [USD]12 million in development aid and expertise focused on the rule of law.”³⁹⁹ Delawie further assured Kosovo leaders of Washington’s commitment to anti-corruption, stating that, “as in other developing countries, corruption remains a significant challenge, and something that I and my government have made a top focus of our diplomatic efforts and our assistance programs.”⁴⁰⁰

The United States has worked with governments to strengthen law enforcement cooperation on corruption, enhance fiscal transparency, bolster anti-corruption capacity building support, and promote the global effort to fight corruption through multilateral frameworks such as the UNCAC. As such, it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Duja Muhanna

European Union: +1

The European Union fully complied with its commitment to moving the global anti-corruption agenda forward.

³⁹⁵ New Partnership to Support Indonesia’s Anti-Corruption Efforts, U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 1 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/indonesia/press-releases/sep-1-2016-new-partnership-supports-indonesias-anti-corruption>.

³⁹⁶ Chinese Outcome List of the Meeting Between Chinese and US Presidents in Hangzhou, Global Times (Beijing) 4 September 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1004636.shtml>.

³⁹⁷ USAID Announces U.S. Issuance of \$1 billion Loan Guarantee to the Government of Ukraine, USAID Press Office (Washington, D.C.) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/sep-30-2016-usaid-announces-us-issuance-1-billion-loan-guarantee-government-ukraine>.

³⁹⁸ USAID Announces U.S. Issuance of \$1 billion Loan Guarantee to the Government of Ukraine, USAID Press Office (Washington, D.C.) 30 September 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/sep-30-2016-usaid-announces-us-issuance-1-billion-loan-guarantee-government-ukraine>.

³⁹⁹ Address by Ambassador Greg Delawie at UK/U.S.-Kosovo Trade & Investment Forum, U.S. Embassy (Pristina) 3 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://xk.usembassy.gov/trade-investment-forum/>.

⁴⁰⁰ Address by Ambassador Greg Delawie at UK/U.S.-Kosovo Trade & Investment Forum, U.S. Embassy (Pristina) 3 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://xk.usembassy.gov/trade-investment-forum/>.

On 14 June 2016, the EU-Ghana Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law and Accountability Programme (ARAP) was established.⁴⁰¹ This partnership is a five-year programme spanning EUR20 million aimed at supporting the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan of Ghana. The key objective of ARAP is to increase the capacity of civic education providers, such as the National Commission on Civic Education and the media, in order to conduct advocacy campaigns for better accountability and a reduction in corruption. A secondary objective of the programme is to strengthen law enforcement agencies in combating corruption.⁴⁰²

On 29 June 2016, the European Parliament Intergroup for Integrity, Transparency, Corruption and Organized Crime (ITCO) announced in a press statement that it will continue to push for protection for whistleblowers.⁴⁰³ This statement came as a response to the guilty verdict of Antoine Deltour, who had been served a 12-month suspended sentence for speaking out about the tax deals between the state of Luxembourg and large corporations. Benedek Javor, an ITCO intergroup Bureau Member who was present at the time of the verdict, said, “We remind the European Commission to urgently act to protect European citizens who have the courage to take huge personal risks for the common good. We expect a legislative proposal this year.”⁴⁰⁴ The ITCO intergroup has also called for transparency registers for lobbyists in a press statement released on 28 September 2016.⁴⁰⁵ In the press statement, ITCO Co-President Dennis de Jong reinforces the importance of reliable information from lobbyists, and in cases of fraud, “sanctions based on criminal law should be imposed.”⁴⁰⁶

On 5 July 2016, the European Commission adopted a proposal that would update the Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive and therefore “further reinforce EU rules on anti-money laundering to counter terrorist financing and increase transparency about who really owns companies and trusts.”⁴⁰⁷ This particular proposal will also be the first initiative to implement the February 2016 Action Plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing and will also tackle tax transparency issues. First Vice-President Frans Timmermans said in the press statement, “Today’s proposals will help national authorities to track down people who hide their finances in order to commit crimes such as terrorism. Member States will be able to get and share vital information about who really owns companies or trusts, who is dealing in online currencies, and who is using pre-paid cards. Making public the information on who is behind companies and trusts should also be a strong deterrent for potential

⁴⁰¹ EU-Ghana Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law and Accountability Programme (ARAP) launched in Accra, European External Action Service (Belgium) 16 June 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016.

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4351/eu-ghana-anti-corruption-rule-of-law-and-accountability-programme-arap-launched-in-accra_fr.

⁴⁰² Action Document for the Ghana Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law and Accountability Programme (Ghana-ARAP), European Union (Belgium) 2015. Date of Access: 20 November 2016.

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/annex1-ad1-ghana-2015_en.pdf.

⁴⁰³ Cross party alliance within the European Parliament draws attention to urgent need to protect whistle-blowers across Europe, European Parliamentary Intergroup On Integrity, Transparency, Corruption And Organized Crime (Belgium) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 2 November 2016.

<http://itcointergroup.eu/file/2014/11/20160628-ITCO-Press-statement-Deltour-Trial.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁴ Cross party alliance within the European Parliament draws attention to urgent need to protect whistle-blowers across Europe, European Parliamentary Intergroup On Integrity, Transparency, Corruption And Organized Crime (Belgium) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 2 November 2016.

<http://itcointergroup.eu/file/2014/11/20160628-ITCO-Press-statement-Deltour-Trial.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁵ Proposal for a mandatory transparency register reflects ITCO input, European Parliamentary Intergroup On Integrity, Transparency, Corruption And Organized Crime (Belgium) 28 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016.

<http://itcointergroup.eu/file/2014/11/ITCO-Press-Statement-Transparency-Register-Final.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁶ Proposal for a mandatory transparency register reflects ITCO input, European Parliamentary Intergroup On Integrity, Transparency, Corruption And Organized Crime (Belgium) 28 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016.

<http://itcointergroup.eu/file/2014/11/ITCO-Press-Statement-Transparency-Register-Final.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁷ Commission strengthens transparency rules to tackle terrorism financing, tax avoidance and money laundering, European Commission Press Release Database (Strasbourg) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2380_en.htm.

tax-evaders.”⁴⁰⁸ The adopted proposal includes important updates to previous legislation such as tackling terrorist financing risks linked to virtual currencies, tackling risks linked to anonymous pre-paid instruments, full public access to the beneficial ownership registers, and the interconnection of said registers.

On 23 September 2016, the EU along with the Danish government announced a major anti-corruption initiative in Ukraine.⁴⁰⁹ This program will be implemented by the Danish Development Cooperation Agency with the support of the EU Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine, and is expected to be worth over EUR16 million. Already aided by EUAM, this specific program will seek to further assistance for Ukraine with regards to “strategic advice, training, provision of equipment and coordination with anti-corruption bodies in EU member states in order to share best practice.”⁴¹⁰

On 28 September 2016, the European Commission released a press statement proposing a mandatory Transparency Register covering all three EU institutions: the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission itself. The proposal also includes an interinstitutional agreement, which seeks to implement a system ensuring the transparency of lobbying activities, while building on the existing voluntary Transparency Register of the Parliament and the Commission. Furthermore, the Commission’s proposal will clarify the “scope of activities and bodies covered, bolsters the monitoring and effective enforcement of the Register’s Code of Conduct for lobbyists and will simplify and improve the quality of data through streamlined input requirements and increased quality control.”⁴¹¹

On 5 October 2016, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Greek government, with the support of the EU, launched a collaborative project to help implement Greece’s National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.⁴¹² This recently updated action plan seeks to “integrate effective measures to promote integrity within the government’s overall reform programme, enhance public-private sector cooperation on tackling fraud and corruption and raise public awareness of the negative impact of corruption for Greek society.”⁴¹³ The 18-month project has ten targeted outcomes and includes modernizing internal and external audit mechanisms, strengthening whistleblower protection, and enhancing the partnership between private and public sectors in combatting corruption.⁴¹⁴

⁴⁰⁸ Commission strengthens transparency rules to tackle terrorism financing, tax avoidance and money laundering, European Commission Press Release Database (Strasbourg) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2380_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁹ EU and Danish government announce major anti-corruption initiative in Ukraine, European External Action Service (Belgium) 23 September 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/10946/eu-and-danish-government-announce-major-anti-corruption-initiative-in-ukraine_en.

⁴¹⁰ EU and Danish government announce major anti-corruption initiative in Ukraine, European External Action Service (Belgium) 23 September 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/10946/eu-and-danish-government-announce-major-anti-corruption-initiative-in-ukraine_en.

⁴¹¹ Delivering on transparency: Commission proposes mandatory Transparency Register for all EU institutions, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 28 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3182_en.htm.

⁴¹² OECD and European Commission launch project to support Greece’s Anti-Corruption Action Plan, OECD (Paris) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/oecd-and-european-commission-launch-project-to-support-greece-anti-corruption-action-plan.htm>.

⁴¹³ OECD and European Commission launch project to support Greece’s Anti-Corruption Action Plan, OECD (Paris) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/oecd-and-european-commission-launch-project-to-support-greece-anti-corruption-action-plan.htm>.

⁴¹⁴ OECD and European Commission launch project to support Greece’s Anti-Corruption Action Plan, OECD (Paris) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/oecd-and-european-commission-launch-project-to-support-greece-anti-corruption-action-plan.htm>.

On 16 November 2016, the EU partnered with Albania to establish the largest anti-corruption project in the Western Balkans.⁴¹⁵ Financed by the EU with an amount of EUR3 million, this twinning project will pair Albania with Austria and Germany, who will aid the nation in the coordination and implementation of anti-corruption policies. While Albania is not yet in the EU, this project will further the fight against corruption and aid Albania's accession efforts in the European Union.⁴¹⁶ This 29-month project will also help establish implementation of the Whistleblower Protection and Access to Information laws, in addition to improving oversight and control of political party finances and improving public intolerance of corruption.⁴¹⁷

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance for enforcing and promoting anti-corruption legislation and efforts within its jurisdiction and abroad.

Analyst: Gabrielle Lim

⁴¹⁵ Albania and the EU united in the fight against corruption, European External Action Service (Tirana), 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/15120/albania-and-the-eu-united-in-the-fight-against-corruption_en.

⁴¹⁶ Twinning Against Corruption in Albania (Tirana). Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.acalbania.eu/en/>.

⁴¹⁷ Albania and the EU United in the Fight Against Corruption, Twinning Against Corruption In Albania (Tirana) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <http://www.acalbania.eu/en/albania-and-the-eu-united-in-the-fight-against-corruption/>.

5. Terrorism: Combatting Terrorist Financing

“We reassert our commitment to countering terrorist financing as declared in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ meeting in Sendai.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

Background

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders and policymakers reaffirmed that concerted global action to combat the financing of terrorist activities remains a critical element in the fight against international, state, and sub-state terrorism.⁴¹⁸ Combating the financing of terrorism (CFT) is a global priority due to the fact that monetary support “provides the means for terrorists to perpetrate attacks, sustain networks and spread their ideology through propaganda.”⁴¹⁹

CFT has been a persistent issue on the G7 agenda. Following the 9/11 attacks, G7 Finance Ministers drafted the Action Plan to Combat the Financing of Terrorism.⁴²⁰ This October 2001 initiative called for immediate and concerted international action to freeze terrorist assets and impose appropriate sanctions.⁴²¹ In addition, the 2001 Action Plan to Combat the Financing of Terrorism urged countries to create functioning financial intelligence units (FIUs) with the purpose of identifying and tracking terrorist assets both domestically and internationally.⁴²²

⁴¹⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#terrorism>.

⁴¹⁹ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7 Japan 2016 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Meeting (Sendai) 20-21 May 2016. Date of Access: 7 November 2016. http://www.g7sendai2016.mof.go.jp/summary/pdf/g7_action_plan_on_cft_en.pdf.

⁴²⁰ G7 Combatting the Financing of Terrorism: First Year Report, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington, D.C.) 27 September 2002. Date of Access: 22 September 2016. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/po3474.aspx>.

⁴²¹ Statement of G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank of Governors, United Nations: International Conference on Financing for Development. 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/themes/g7-10.htm>.

⁴²² Statement of G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank of Governors, United Nations: International Conference on Financing for Development. 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/themes/g7-10.htm>.

The G7 members agreed to join the Egmont Group, an organization which facilitates coordination between national FIUs, with the ultimate goal of sustaining an international, financial intelligence network.⁴²³

In a further attempt to encourage international coordination, the Action Plan to Combat the Financing of Terrorism (2001) declared that the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), “should play a vital role in fighting the financing of terrorism,”⁴²⁴ and supported the FATF’s decision to expand its mandate “to combat terrorist financing.”⁴²⁵ Established by the Group of Seven in 1989, the FATF is an inter-governmental body that seeks to, “set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system.”⁴²⁶ Since 2001, the G7 members have been working to implement the FATF’s recommendations regarding combatting the financing of terrorist activities.⁴²⁷

At the 2002 Evian Summit, the G7 established the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), an international body with a mandate to support the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee.⁴²⁸ Collectively, these organizations coordinate donations to counterterrorism capacity-building assistance, including anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing training, and monitor member states’ adherence to the UN’s counterterrorism instruments.⁴²⁹

From 2004 to 2015, the UN Security Council issued several binding resolutions, including 1540 (2004), 2170 (2014), 2199 (2015), and 2253 (2015). By and large, these resolutions condemn foreign funding of terrorist organizations, and seek to suppress all forms of the financing of terrorism.⁴³⁰ At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to combatting terrorist financing through “coordinated action.”⁴³¹ In particular, G7 leaders agreed to “effectively implement the established international framework for the freezing of terrorists’ assets, and will facilitate cross-border freezing requests among G7 countries,”⁴³² and to “take further actions to ensure

⁴²³ Statement of G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank of Governors, United Nations: International Conference on Financing for Development. 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/themes/g7-10.htm>.

⁴²⁴ Statement of G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank of Governors, United Nations: International Conference on Financing for Development. 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 22 September 2016. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/themes/g7-10.htm>.

⁴²⁵ Statement of the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 October 2001. Date of Access: December 20, 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm100601.htm>.

⁴²⁶ FATF: Who We Are, FATF-GAFI 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/about/>.

⁴²⁷ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet (Tokyo) 2002. Date of Access: December 20, 2016. http://japan.kantei.go.jp/koizumispeech/2002/06/26g8_1tero_e.html.

⁴²⁸ Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism: A G8 Action Plan, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/will_action_en.html.

⁴²⁹ Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 17 September 2012. Date of Access: 24 September 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctag-gact.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁴³⁰ UN Security Council Resolution 1540, 2004. Date of Access: 20 December 2016.

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/sc1540/>; Security Council Adopts Resolution 2170 (2014) Condemning Gross, Widespread Abuse of Human Rights by Extremist Groups in Iraq, Syria, The United Nations Security Council 15 August 2014. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2014/sc11520.doc.htm>; Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2199 (2015), Security Council Condemns Trade with Al-Qaida Associated Groups, Threatens Further Targeted Sanctions, United Nations Security Council 12 February 2015. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc11775.doc.htm>; Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2253 (2015), Security Council Expands Sanctions Framework to Include Islamic State in Iraq and Levant, United Nations Security Council 17 December 2015. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12168.doc.htm>.

⁴³¹ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁴³² Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

greater transparency of all financial flows, including through an appropriate regulation of virtual currencies and other new payment methods.”⁴³³ Finally, G7 leaders committed to effectively implementing FATF standards, “including through a robust follow-up process.”⁴³⁴

Commitment Features

The G7 remains committed to bilateral, regional, and global efforts to counter terrorist financing. Despite the establishment of the FATF as a functional, institutionalized actor that provides a comprehensive global framework for combatting CFT standards, the G7 remains concerned, “that the evolving nature of current terrorist financing threats requires us to adapt our existing measures to combat those threats.”⁴³⁵

Due to the aforementioned global security concerns, G7 leaders adopted the G7 Action Plan on Combating the Financing of Terrorism at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ meeting in Sendai ahead of the Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016. As stipulated in these documents, the G7 countries have agreed to: 1) “enhance G7 information exchange and cooperation”⁴³⁶ regarding CFT; 2) review FATF standards in light of evolving terrorist financing threats;⁴³⁷ 3) implement coordinated and targeted financial sanctions;⁴³⁸ and 4) reinforce the FATF to meet “current challenges.”⁴³⁹

The first element of this commitment recognizes that information exchange and international cooperation are critical in combatting terrorist financing. The G7 commits to build on the work of international organizations, such as FATF and the Egmont Group, to further address potential vulnerabilities. Specifically, each G7 member commits to conducting a “mapping exercise” of its existing domestic and international financial intelligence bodies. This includes G7 FIUs and pertinent domestic authorities. The purpose of this “mapping exercise” is to ascertain if better coordination and cooperation are possible, both within nations and between G7 members.⁴⁴⁰ Member states also commit to exploring “new and innovative forms of information exchange and international cooperation.”⁴⁴¹ Finally, members agree to evaluate cooperation between G7 FIUs and relevant private sector entities, with the goal of improving “timely access to information, adequate support and feedback to financial institutions, and effective mechanisms of dialogue to share contextual information and useful guidance, in order to improve the quality of terrorist financing detection.”⁴⁴²

The second element of this commitment recognizes that the development of the FATF as a comprehensive global framework of CFT standards is vital in helping governments detect, analyze,

⁴³³ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁴³⁴ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 24 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁴³⁵ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴³⁶ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴³⁷ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴³⁸ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴³⁹ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴⁰ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴¹ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴² G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

and report terrorist financing activity. Broadly, G7 members commit to conducting a review of the FATF Standards, with the ultimate goal of adjusting each member’s national requirements. Specifically, G7 members commit to: reduce the threshold for the declaration of cross-border cash transactions (EUR/USD/CAD 15,000 and JPY 2,000,000 to EUR/USD/CAD 10,000 and JPY 1,000,000⁴⁴³); ensure that all G7 members are applying the FATF standards to new payment methods, such as virtual currency and prepaid cards; and assess other criteria used to develop preventative measures, for instance by exploring thresholds for “account, account-like products and cross-border wire transfers.”⁴⁴⁴

The third element reaffirms the G7’s commitment to implementing targeted financial sanctions, primarily, by way of terrorist asset freezing as set out in the UN Security Council Resolution 2253 (2015).⁴⁴⁵ Specifically, G7 members commit to: strengthen the capacity of the G7 to put forward effective proposals to the UN Security Council in a timely manner; encourage individual G7 members to propose resolutions at the national level that can be supplemented by those recommended to the UN Security Council; and use national legal frameworks to fulfil the requests of other G7 members to freeze the assets of individuals who are suspected of engaging in terrorist financing activities.⁴⁴⁶

The final element of this commitment recognizes the FATF as “the most legitimate and effective body to shape the global effort to tackle terrorist financing worldwide.”⁴⁴⁷ The G7 is cognizant that the implementation of FATF standards is vital to address the evolving nature of terrorist financing activities. Specifically, the G7 commits to reinforcing the FATF network worldwide to promote further cooperation and enable G7 members to more adequately tackle security threats.⁴⁴⁸

A G7 member will have fully complied with this commitment if it takes action on three or more of the proposed CFT commitments listed in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism. If the member makes efforts on only two of these commitments, it will have partially complied. Finally, if the member fails to take action, or makes an effort in only one of these areas, it will be assigned a score of -1, or non-compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G7 member takes action on one proposed commitment to combat the financing of terrorism (CFT) OR fails to take any action on any proposed CFT commitment listed in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism
0	G7 member takes action on AT LEAST TWO of the proposed CFT commitments listed in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism
+1	G7 member takes action on THREE OR MORE of the proposed CFT commitments listed in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism

Lead Analyst: Cas Legrand

⁴⁴³ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 December 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴⁴ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴⁵ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴⁶ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴⁷ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

⁴⁴⁸ G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2016. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm160520-terrorism.html>.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to take further action on combating terrorist financing.

Canada has taken extensive steps to apply the standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to new payment methods, such as virtual currency and prepaid cards.

On 15 September 2016, the FATF released an assessment of Canada's anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) framework.

Following the publication of the International Monetary Fund's report, its provisions were adopted by the FATF at its plenary meeting in Busan, Korea on 22-24 June 2016. The following statement was included in the report: "Following OSFI's [Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions] supervisory interventions, the two institutions are now implementing prepaid access controls in reloadable card programs similar to controls over deposit accounts. Regulatory amendments to include prepaid cards in the regulations are being developed. Other new products used — albeit to a very limited extent — include virtual currencies, which fall outside the current framework but which the government has proposed to regulate for AML/CFT purposes."⁴⁴⁹

Canada strengthened the FATF network's ability to respond to international security threats. During the 2016 North American Leaders' Summit on 29 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau commented on Canada's participation in illicit financial flows by claiming that "through various forums — including the Financial Action Task Force, its global network, and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units — the countries exchange information and reinforce their shared commitment to increasing the global implementation of measures to counter illicit financial flows. Canada, the United States, and Mexico also coordinate and complement each other's efforts to provide assistance to international partners working to increase their ability to address this issue."⁴⁵⁰

On 20 December 2016, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2331 (2016), condemning all forms of human trafficking in the strongest terms. The council also encouraged the FATF to include analyses of human trafficking in relation to terrorism financing. Michael Douglas, Canada's Deputy Permanent Representative to the United, remarked that, "human trafficking also created extraordinary profits for both terrorist and criminal organizations," and highlighted Canada's support for the work of the Financial Action Task Force.⁴⁵¹ Canada has taken actions to enhance information exchange and cooperation in collaboration with financial intelligence units (FIUs) and the Egmont Group.

On 22 December 2016, Canada and several G7 nations participated in a mapping exercise to examine new methods to improve information exchange capabilities and increase cooperation between FIUs and private sector entities. Specifically, this exercise reaffirmed Canada's commitment to working alongside FINTRAC,⁴⁵² a partner of the Egmont Group that seeks to facilitate communication among FIUs.

⁴⁴⁹ Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures - Canada, Fourth Round Mutual Evaluation Report, FATF (Paris) 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer4/MER-Canada-2016.pdf>

⁴⁵⁰ Statement by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau at the 2016 North American Leaders' Summit, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/security-and-defence>

⁴⁵¹ Security Council Condemns Human Trafficking in Strongest Terms, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2331 (2016), United Nations Meeting Coverages and Press Releases (New York) 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12647.doc.htm>

⁴⁵² Mr. Kevin Stephenson (Executive Secretary, Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units) at the Finance Committee, Finance Committee on 5 May 2015 (Ottawa) openparliament.ca. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <https://openparliament.ca/committees/finance/41-2/79/kevin-stephenson-1/only/>

Canada acknowledged the necessity of freezing the assets of individuals connected to terrorist groups. Global Affairs Canada, the country's leading agency for foreign affairs, trade, and development, contends that the Canadian government has the right to freeze an entity's assets and financial transactions if that entity is in violation of the Criminal Code.⁴⁵³ Further, Global Affairs Canada is responsible for enforcing relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the Special Economic Measures Act,⁴⁵⁴ in particular those articles that sanction the freezing of assets.⁴⁵⁵ Canada's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development is in the process of reviewing the Special Economic Measures Act and the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act, which may strengthen or change the capacities of the government to freeze assets and respond to requests.⁴⁵⁶ The Canadian government continues to adhere to structural frameworks put in place to facilitate the freezing of assets.

Canada has made effective contributions to the international framework on combating terrorist financing by enhancing its information exchange capabilities and strengthening its commitment to asset-freezing at the governmental level. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Emerson Segismundo

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue implementing relevant measures to combat terrorist finance during the compliance period.

France has established TRACFIN, a branch within the Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts whose purpose is to combat money laundering as well as the financing of terrorism.⁴⁵⁷ In 2015, TRACFIN published a report stating that illicit financing could be found in four professions: banks and credit institutions, the insurance industry, payment institutions, and manual changers.⁴⁵⁸ According to new data acquired in 2016, the number of reported cases of illicit financing rose by 49 per cent from January to September.⁴⁵⁹ In December 2016, TRACFIN published a report that outlined the phenomenon of crowdfunding — online donation platforms — as a popular means through which people are financing terrorism.⁴⁶⁰ According to the report, EUR50 million was made through crowdfunding, a figure that has doubled since 2014.⁴⁶¹ TRACFIN has implemented new

⁴⁵³ Building Resilience Against Terrorism: Canada's Counter-terrorism Strategy, Public Safety Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2013. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/rsln-c-gnst-trrrsm/rsln-c-gnst-trrrsm-eng.pdf>

⁴⁵⁴ Canadian Economic Sanctions, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 18 April 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/sanctions/index.aspx?lang=eng>

⁴⁵⁵ G7 Collaboration in the Implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo), 22 December 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/convention/g7/g7_161222_2.htm

⁴⁵⁶ Statutory Review of the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act and the Special Economic Measures Act, Parliament of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://www.parl.gc.ca/Committees/en/FAAE/StudyActivity?studyActivityId=8977138>

⁴⁵⁷ TRACFIN Mission Statement, TRACFIN. Revised September 2016. Date of Access: January 13 2017. http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/tracfin_septembre2016_fr.pdf

⁴⁵⁸ "TRACFIN: Panorama of 2015-2016 of Laundering of Capital and Financing Terrorism", Argus de l'Assurance. 8 December, 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.argusdelassurance.com/juriscope/actus/tracfin-panorama-2015-2016-du-blanchiment-de-capitaux-et-du-financement-du-terrorisme.114066>

⁴⁵⁹ "TRACFIN: Panorama of 2015-2016 of Laundering of Capital and Financing Terrorism", Argus de l'Assurance. 8 December, 2016. Date of Access: 15 January, 2017. <http://www.argusdelassurance.com/juriscope/actus/tracfin-panorama-2015-2016-du-blanchiment-de-capitaux-et-du-financement-du-terrorisme.114066>

⁴⁶⁰ "The Agency TRACFIN's Investigation on Crowdfunding Sites Diverted to Finance Jihadist Networks", France Inter. 8 December, 2016. Date accessed: 15 January, 2017. <https://www.franceinter.fr/economie/ces-plateformes-de-dons-en-ligne-qui-financent-le-terrorisme>

⁴⁶¹ "Online Donation Platforms that Finance Terrorism", France Inter. 8 December, 2016. Date accessed: 15 January, 2017. <https://www.franceinter.fr/economie/ces-plateformes-de-dons-en-ligne-qui-financent-le-terrorisme>

legislation within France that is expected to take effect on 1 January 2017, stipulating that those attempting to organize a crowdfunding campaign must register with financial control organizations and provide identification of both the person running the project as well as the person hoping to benefit from the funds obtained.⁴⁶²

France has taken action to increase the European Union's ability to implement targeted financial sanctions. On 3 August 2016, an initiative to "introduce an autonomous EU sanctions regime with respect to groups and individuals supporting groups affiliated with or linked to ISIL or AlQaida" was accepted.⁴⁶³ This decision was proposed jointly by France and the United Kingdom for the purpose of allowing the EU to move forward on combating terrorist financing in this area without a directive from the United Nations.⁴⁶⁴

On 10 November 2016, the French Government issued a decree pertaining to electronic money which bolsters TRACFIN. The new framework is more stringent than that of the European Union 4th Directive on Anti Money Laundering.⁴⁶⁵

It has also adopted measures to strengthen its asset freezing regulations. On 24 November 2016, France published "an order bolstering measures for freezing assets."⁴⁶⁶

On 24 February 2017, Michel Sapin, Minister of the Economy and Finance of France, addressed the FATF Plenary meeting. During his speech, Sapin suggested that "the FATF be granted legal status by France, its host country."⁴⁶⁷ Sapin asserted that "This option would make the FATF a stable legal entity that reflects the importance of its current role on the international stage."⁴⁶⁸

France has implemented new measures that comply with its commitment to combat the financing of terrorism during the compliance period and has taken concerted effort to facilitate coordinated action through the FATF. Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Bear

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to take further action on combating terrorist financing, although it has taken extensive steps to enhance information exchange between domestic partners and G7 members.

In the wake of the terrorist attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015 and in Brussels on 22 March 2016, Germany passed the Act to Improve Information Exchange in the Fight Against International Terrorism, an amendment signed into law on 30 July 2016 that enhances information-sharing

⁴⁶² "Online Donation Platforms that Finance Terrorism", France Inter. 8 December, 2016. Date Accessed: 15 January, 2017. <https://www.franceinter.fr/economie/ces-plateformes-de-dons-en-ligne-qui-finacent-le-terrorisme>

⁴⁶³ The Key Steps in Countering the Financing of Terrorism at Domestic, European, and International Level Since 2015, French Ministry of Finance and the Economy (Paris) 21 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/PDF/The_key_steps_in_countering_the_financing_of_terrorism.pdf, 12.

⁴⁶⁴ The Key Steps in Countering the Financing of Terrorism at Domestic, European, and International Level Since 2015, French Ministry of Finance and the Economy (Paris) 21 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/PDF/The_key_steps_in_countering_the_financing_of_terrorism.pdf, 12.

⁴⁶⁵ Décret n° 2016-1523 du 10 novembre 2016 relatif à la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, Legifrance. 13 November 2016. Date of Access: 8 April 2017. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2016/11/10/ECFT1608399D/jo>

⁴⁶⁶ The Key Steps in Countering the Financing of Terrorism at Domestic, European, and International Level Since 2015, French Ministry of Finance and the Economy (Paris) 21 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/PDF/The_key_steps_in_countering_the_financing_of_terrorism.pdf, 12.

⁴⁶⁷ M. Michel Sapin, Speech at the Plenary meeting of the FATF (Paris) 24 February 2017. Date of Access: 8 April 2017. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/speeches/Discours-Michel-Sapin-Plénière-fev-2017-FIN_EN%20.pdf

⁴⁶⁸ M. Michel Sapin, Speech at the Plenary meeting of the FATF (Paris) 24 February 2017. Date of Access: 8 April 2017. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/speeches/Discours-Michel-Sapin-Plénière-fev-2017-FIN_EN%20.pdf

capabilities between the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV), Germany's domestic security bureau, and other German domestic intelligence agencies. For instance, the act enables the BfV to "create or participate in common databases with foreign intelligence services for the investigation of attempts or completed actions directed at events or groups of people."⁴⁶⁹

Moreover, the act called for increased cooperation among the members of the Club de Berne, a European intelligence-sharing forum that incorporates 28 neighbouring European Union governments and member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.⁴⁷⁰ In 2016, a derivative of the Club de Berne, the Counter Terrorist Group (CTG), established a new information-sharing platform in The Hague, Netherlands.⁴⁷¹ The new legislation will allow the BfV to fully participate in the CTG's operations.

Germany has also emphasized the importance of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the fight against terrorist financing. As host of the G20 this year, Germany has set out a number of priorities for the organization which include an "aim to ensure global and comprehensive implementation of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)."⁴⁷²

Cognizant that the trading of artwork can engender the financing of terrorist activities, Germany adopted a revised version of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Property on 23 July 2016. The new legislation included new provisions to prevent the destruction of cultural sites, an activity employed by terrorists as an important source of funding, in particular in zones of conflict. The adoption of the Act reaffirmed Germany's commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 2199, a resolution unanimously adopted by member states in 2015 that condemned the destruction of world cultural heritage sites in Syria and Iraq as well as the illicit trafficking of cultural property to fund terrorism activities. Germany reaffirmed its commitment to the Act on the Return of Cultural Property of 2007, a revision of the UNESCO 1970 Convention⁴⁷³ that sought to outline Germany's regulations for importing and exporting cultural property. Specifically, the new agreement mandated compulsory licensing procedures to export cultural property from Germany and provided a rigid sanctions framework to prevent the illegal trade of imported cultural property within Germany.⁴⁷⁴

Germany has made effective contributions to the international framework on combating terrorist financing by enhancing its information exchange capabilities and reinforcing UN commitments to sanction the violation of cultural property, a considerable financial source for terrorism activities. It has acted on two of the proposed CFT commitments and thus has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Jude Haj Ali

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to combat terrorist financing.

Italy has taken actions to enhance information exchange and cooperation between the Bank of Italy and the Vatican's Financial Information Authority (AIF).

⁴⁶⁹ Germany: Act to Improve Anti-Terror Information Exchange in Force, Library of Congress, September 8 2016.

⁴⁷⁰ Germany: Act to Improve Anti-Terror Information Exchange in Force, Library of Congress, September 8 2016. Access date: January 21 2017. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/germany-act-to-improve-anti-terror-information-exchange-in-force/>

⁴⁷¹ Germany: Act to Improve Anti-Terror Information Exchange in Force, Library of Congress, September 8 2016.

⁴⁷² Priorities of the 2017 G20 Summit, G20 Germany 2017 (Hamburg) 1 December 2016. Date of Access 6 March 2017. https://www.g20.org/Content/DE/_Anlagen/G7_G20/2016-g20-praesidentschaftspapier-en.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=, 11..

⁴⁷³ Key aspects of the new Act on the Protection of Cultural Property in Germany, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, September 2016. Date accessed: January 21 2017.

⁴⁷⁴ Key aspects of the new Act on the Protection of Cultural Property in Germany, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, September 2016. Date accessed: January 21 2017.

On 26 July 2016, the Bank of Italy and the AIF signed a cooperation agreement aimed at enhancing the exchange of information in the field of financial supervision on the basis of reciprocity.⁴⁷⁵ This declaration builds on a similar agreement concluded in 2013 between the AIF and the Italian financial intelligence unit (FIU) that sought to disrupt money laundering and terrorist financing activities.⁴⁷⁶ As President of the AIF René Brühlhart explains, the new agreement seeks to broaden channels geared at monitoring the relationship between Italian financial intermediaries and entities carrying out financial activities in order to “strengthen the bilateral cooperation between the Holy See and Italy in the common fight against illicit financial activities.”⁴⁷⁷

In October 2016, Italy took on a more prominent role in the Counter-ISIL Finance Group (CIFG), an organization that Italy co-established in January 2015⁴⁷⁸ to enhance coordination among international partners to arrest the financing of Da’esh operations. On 26 October 2016, CIFG hosted its sixth meeting with delegations from over 35 countries.⁴⁷⁹ The meeting provided an opportunity for Coalition members to sharpen their understanding of ISIL’s financial infrastructure⁴⁸⁰ as a way to propose viable strategies to disrupt ISIL’s sources of revenues and its access to the international financial system.

On 13 December 2016, Giuseppina Pellicano, Head of Countering the Financing of Terrorism and International Financial Sanctions, emphasized the need for collaboration among Italy’s authorities at the United Nations’ joint special meeting on “Depriving Terrorist Groups from Accessing, Raising, and Moving Funds: Practices and Lessons Learned.” Italian customs is closely cooperating with several FIUs to implement and enforce a viable system to prevent cross-border cash transactions and exchange and update information in the customs database to detect terrorist financing and money-laundering activities.⁴⁸¹

Pellicano also discussed Italy’s efforts to implement Targeted Financial Sanctions, a series of economic sanctions that are under the purview of the Financial Security Committee (FSC), an independent body in the Ministry of Economics and Finance. The FSC receives and designates evidence for identifying terrorism concerns and entities. As Pellicano explained, “the FSC has the power to ask of sharing information even in case covers by secrecy laws.”⁴⁸² Within this national

⁴⁷⁵ Press Release: Cooperation agreement between the Financial Information Authority (AIF) and the Bank of Italy (Vatican City) 26 July 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017.

<https://press.vatican.va/content/salastampa/en/bollettino/pubblico/2016/07/26/160726c.html>.

⁴⁷⁶ Press Release: Cooperation agreement between the Financial Information Authority (AIF) and the Bank of Italy (Vatican City) 26 July 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017.

<https://press.vatican.va/content/salastampa/en/bollettino/pubblico/2016/07/26/160726c.html>.

⁴⁷⁷ Press Release: Cooperation agreement between the Financial Information Authority (AIF) and the Bank of Italy (Vatican City) 26 July 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017.

<https://press.vatican.va/content/salastampa/en/bollettino/pubblico/2016/07/26/160726c.html>.

⁴⁷⁸ The Italian Contribution to the Global Coalition Against Daesh, 4 October 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017.

<http://theglobalcoalition.org/italian-contribution-daesh/>.

⁴⁷⁹ The Sixth Counter ISIL Finance Meeting Convenes in Kuwait (Kuwait) 26 October 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.treasury.gov/connect/blog/Pages/The-Sixth-Counter-ISIL-Finance-Meeting-Convenes-in-Kuwait.aspx>.

⁴⁸⁰ The Sixth Counter ISIL Finance Meeting Convenes in Kuwait (Kuwait) 26 October 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.treasury.gov/connect/blog/Pages/The-Sixth-Counter-ISIL-Finance-Meeting-Convenes-in-Kuwait.aspx>.

⁴⁸¹ Address by Head of Countering the Financing of Terrorism and International Financial Sanctions, Treasury of Italy Giuseppina Pellicano at the United Nations (New York) 13 December 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/part-4-depriving-terrorist-groups-from-accessing-raising-and-moving-funds-practices-and-lessons-learned/5246807038001-full-text>.

⁴⁸² Address by Head of Countering the Financing of Terrorism and International Financial Sanctions, Treasury of Italy Giuseppina Pellicano at the United Nations (New York) 13 December 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/part-3-depriving-terrorist-groups-from-accessing-raising-and-moving-funds-practices-and-lessons-learned/5246363314001>.

framework, Italian FIUs can issue a five-working-day freezing order in case of suspected transactions of terrorist financing.⁴⁸³

In addition, Pellicano spoke about Italy's cross-border cash transaction system. In her remarks, she explained that, "all cash and bearer negotiable instruments must be declared where equal or above the fixed threshold of EUR10,000," and the exceeding part that was not correctly declared is ceased.⁴⁸⁴ Moreover, she reminded the body that in the case of incomplete or false declarations, Italy would act resolute in applying severe administrative sanctions.⁴⁸⁵

On 14 December 2016, the National Institution of Statistics published Italy's Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for 2016. As part of its sixteenth goal, Italy anticipates strengthening its relevant national institutions, increasing capacity-building at all levels, and concentrating its efforts on putting an end to violence, terrorist financing activities, and crime in developing countries by way of enhanced international cooperation.⁴⁸⁶

Italy has made effective contributions to the international framework on combating terrorist financing by enhancing its information exchange capabilities between FIUs and the Bank of Italy, engaging in a robust system that prevents cross-border cash transactions, and reaffirming its commitment to enforcing sanctions against those who perpetrate terrorist financing and money laundering activities. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Zishu (Bianca) Gao

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to take further action on combating terrorist financing, including assessing and implementing relevant measures. Japan has taken steps to reinforce standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to inhibit the financing of terrorist activities.

On 11 October 2016, Japan's Ministry of Finance released the Outcome of the G7 Assessment of Potential Standards Enhancements. In this document, the Japanese government released a review of the G7's progress in meeting its obligations under its commitment to "assessing potential standards enhancements of the preventive measures."⁴⁸⁷ It found that all G7 members will soon have adopted legislation to include new payment methods such as virtual currency and prepaid cards. Finally, it noted that the G7 is carrying out an investigation into the costs and benefits of additional threshold changes to strike a balance between the necessity of stronger regulations and regulatory costs.⁴⁸⁸

⁴⁸³ Address by Head of Countering the Financing of Terrorism and International Financial Sanctions, Treasury of Italy Giuseppina Pellicano at the United Nations (New York) 13 December 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/part-3-depriving-terrorist-groups-from-accessing-raising-and-moving-funds-practices-and-lessons-learned/5246363314001>.

⁴⁸⁴ Address by Head of Countering the Financing of Terrorism and International Financial Sanctions, Treasury of Italy Giuseppina Pellicano at the United Nations (New York) 13 December 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/part-4-depriving-terrorist-groups-from-accessing-raising-and-moving-funds-practices-and-lessons-learned/5246807038001-full-text>.

⁴⁸⁵ Address by Head of Countering the Financing of Terrorism and International Financial Sanctions, Treasury of Italy Giuseppina Pellicano at the United Nations (New York) 13 December 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/part-4-depriving-terrorist-groups-from-accessing-raising-and-moving-funds-practices-and-lessons-learned/5246807038001-full-text>.

⁴⁸⁶ Italian Data for UN-SDGs, 14 December 2016. Date of access: 11 January 2017. http://www.istat.it/en/files/2016/12/2016_SDG_16_Italy.pdf.

⁴⁸⁷ Outcome of the G7 Assessment of Potential Standards Enhancements, Japanese Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.fsa.go.jp/inter/etc/20161011-1/01.pdf>.

⁴⁸⁸ Outcome of the G7 Assessment of Potential Standards Enhancements, Japanese Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 11 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.fsa.go.jp/inter/etc/20161011-1/01.pdf>.

On 22 December 2016, the MoF conducted a mapping exercise of financial intelligence units (FIUs) and outlined several measures to improve cooperation in a published document titled Enhancing G7 Information Exchange and Cooperation for Countering the Financing of Terrorism. These proposals included new methods for cooperation between FIUs and law enforcement agencies, as well as coordination among private sector agencies.⁴⁸⁹

On 22 December 2016, the Ministry of Finance also took steps to implement coordinated and targeted financial sanctions through proposals outlined in the G7 Collaboration in the Implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions report. These proposals suggested ways for the G7 to collaborate and strengthen sanctions through the United Nations, as well as supplementing these measures through individual action and coordinating national legal frameworks to freeze assets.⁴⁹⁰

Since the Ise-Shima Summit, the Japanese FIU and the Japan Financial Intelligence Centre have reinforced the international FATF network by signing Statements of Cooperation with the FIUs of Cuba, Laos and Ghana during the compliance period.⁴⁹¹

Japan has made contributions to the international framework on combating terrorist financing by reaffirming its commitment to FATF standards and by supporting increased cooperation with other countries. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Jeffrey Li

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to take further action on combating terrorist financing. The UK has taken extensive steps to implement targeted financial sanctions, primarily by way of terrorist asset freezing.

On 13 October 2016, the House of Commons passed the Criminal Finances Bill⁴⁹² that is designed to improve the government's ability to, among other things, combat terrorist financing. The following month, the House introduced an asset-freezing bill that outlined provisions to "impose restrictions on assets owned by persons involved in supplying terrorist organizations in the UK with arms, for the purpose of securing compensation for citizens of the United Kingdom affected by the supply of such arms."⁴⁹³ The UK reaffirmed its commitment to supporting national charities operating in difficult environments overseas in order to mitigate the risk of their funds being abused for terrorist purposes.⁴⁹⁴ In August 2016, the UK, along with over 20 other countries, met in Bali at

⁴⁸⁹ Enhancing G7 Information Exchange and Cooperation for Countering the Financing of Terrorism, Policy Research Institute, and Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 22 December, 2016. Date of Access: 6 February 2017. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/pri/publication/mf_review/cy2017/522/522.pdf.

⁴⁹⁰ G7 Collaboration in the Implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions, Policy Research Institute, and Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 22 December, 2016. Date of Access: 6 February 2017. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/pri/publication/mf_review/cy2017/522/522.pdf

⁴⁹¹ Statements of Cooperation between JAFIC and foreign FIUs concerning Exchange of Information related to Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Japan Financial Intelligence Centre (Tokyo). Date of Access: 6 February 2017. https://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/jafic/en/kokusai_e/mousin_e.htm

⁴⁹² Criminal Finances Bill, Home Office, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-finances-bill>.

⁴⁹³ Asset Freezing Compensation Bill 2016-2017. United Kingdom Parliament (London) 2016. Access Date: January 28 2017. <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2016-17/assetfreezingcompensation.html>.

⁴⁹⁴ Financial Services Flash Report. Protiviti Inc. (London) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017. https://www.protiviti.com/sites/default/files/united_states/financial-services-flash-report-uk-action-plan-aml-and-ctf-051116_0_0.pdf.

the Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit, where it reinforced its commitment to strengthen, collaborate, and share financial intelligence between partnering nations to track terrorist activities.⁴⁹⁵

The UK has taken steps to improve its information-exchange capabilities and increase its international cooperation. The Home Office proposed to create new legislation by October 2017⁴⁹⁶ to achieve better information-sharing between law enforcement agencies and private sector entities. In an effort to strengthen the UK's national security, the government passed the Investigatory Powers Bill that received royal assent on 29 November 2016.⁴⁹⁷ This act is intended to strengthen the UK's ability to intercept communications and retrieve intelligence that may pose a terrorist threat to the country's national security.⁴⁹⁸ This bill coincides with the Home Office's October 2017 commitment to gain stronger intelligence to reduce vulnerabilities and close loopholes that can be exploited by terrorists.⁴⁹⁹ Furthermore, the Home Office committed to deliver "prevent campaigns" to raise awareness among professionals in the regulated sector regarding actions needed to mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing risks.⁵⁰⁰

The UK reaffirmed its commitment to abide by the FATF standards that were revised in 2012.⁵⁰¹ These amendments recommended a greater emphasis on a risk-based approach to facilitate anti-money laundering and combat the financing of terrorism. The UK is tentatively scheduled to undergo an assessment against the prevailing standards in March or April 2018. The Financial Action Task Force agreed to suspend financial crime and counter-measures against Iran for 12 months.⁵⁰² The UK agreed to amend the Fourth European Union Anti-Money Laundering Directive (4AMLD) by June 2017. The 4AMLD adopted in May 2015 sought to bring European Union legal frameworks in line with the revised FATF standards, while taking into account the European Commission's review of the implementation of the third directive. The changes introduced in the 4AMLD will increase the transparency of legal persons and arrangements⁵⁰³ and strengthen the enhanced checks ("due diligence measures/counter measures") for high-risk countries.⁵⁰⁴

⁴⁹⁵ Second Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit, Australian Government (Canberra) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017, <http://www.austrac.gov.au/sites/default/files/ctf-summit-program-FINAL.pdf>.

⁴⁹⁶ Action Plan for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist finance, Home Office, HM Treasury (London) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/517992/6-2118-Action_Plan_for_Anti-Money_Laundering_web_.pdf.

⁴⁹⁷ Investigatory Powers Act 2016, United Kingdom Parliament (London) 2016. Access Date: January 28 2017, <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2015-16/investigatorypowers.html>.

⁴⁹⁸ Investigatory Powers Act 2016, United Kingdom Parliament (London) 2016. Access Date: January 28 2017, <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2015-16/investigatorypowers.html>.

⁴⁹⁹ Financial Services Flash Report. Protiviti Inc. (London) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017. https://www.protiviti.com/sites/default/files/united_states/financial-services-flash-report-uk-action-plan-aml-and-ctf-051116_0_0.pdf

⁵⁰⁰ Financial Services Flash Report. Protiviti Inc. (London) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017. https://www.protiviti.com/sites/default/files/united_states/financial-services-flash-report-uk-action-plan-aml-and-ctf-051116_0_0.pdf

⁵⁰¹ United Kingdom: Financial Sector Assessment Program, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.) 2016. Access Date: January 28 2017, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr16165.pdf>

⁵⁰² Snapback, FATF-style: Counter-measure Suspension Unlikely to Address Core Banking Issues, RUSI (London) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017, <https://rusi.org/commentary/snapback-fatf-iran>

⁵⁰³ United Kingdom: Financial Sector Assessment Program, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.) 2016. Access Date: January 28 2017, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr16165.pdf>

⁵⁰⁴ Questions and Answers: Anti-money Laundering Directive, European Commission (Strasbourg) 2016. Access Date: 28 January 2017, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-2381_en.htm

The UK has made effective contributions to the international framework on combating terrorist financing by introducing asset-freezing legislation, increasing its information-exchange capabilities, and reaffirming its commitment to FATF standards. Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pitasanna Shanmugathas

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to take further action on combating terrorist financing. The US has taken extensive steps to promote counter-terrorism cooperation with other countries and implement sanctions in order to undermine terrorists and their sources of funding.

On 27 May 2016, the Office of the Press Secretary at the White House released the G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration.⁵⁰⁵ The statement reaffirmed the US's commitment to improving the transparency of individuals' properties that are vital to preventing the financing of terrorism activities. Moreover, the report indicated a responsibility to reduce terrorist groups' access to sources of funding and adhere to the provisions declared in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism.

On 29 June 2016, Senators Bob Casey and Johnny Isakson introduced the Stop Terrorist Operational Resources and Money bill, which allowed the United States to penalize countries that fund terrorists or terrorist groups.⁵⁰⁶ Under this bill, the president is "empowered to limit credit, levy economic sanctions, and reduce development assistance and military sales in an effort to penalize countries tolerating terrorism financiers."⁵⁰⁷

The United States contributed to implantation and enforcement mechanisms of financial sanctions that seek to discourage terrorist financing activities. On 1 July 2016, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued regulations to execute the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990.⁵⁰⁸ The regulations increased the maximum amount of civil monetary penalties under OFAC regulations. The amended regulations included global terrorism sanctions regulations, terrorism sanctions regulations, and foreign terrorist organizations sanctions regulations. According to current legislation that was formalized on 1 August 2016, the applicable maximum civil penalty for the violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act is \$284,582 or an amount that is twice the amount of the transaction that violates the Act, whichever is greater.⁵⁰⁹ For the foreign terrorist organizations sanctions regulations, the applicable maximum civil penalty is \$75,122 or twice the amount of which a financial institution was required to retain possession.⁵¹⁰

Following the Ise-Shima Summit, the US stressed the importance of promoting cooperation among countries in the international system to tackle terrorist security and issues pertaining to terrorist financing. On 27 July 2016, US officials met India's officials in Washington DC for the 14th US-

⁵⁰⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, The White House Office of the Press Secretary 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/05/27/g7-ise-shima-leaders-declaration>

⁵⁰⁶ The Stop Terrorist Operational Resources and Money Bill, U. S. Government Publishing Office 29 June, 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. http://www.isakson.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/9616da63-8df0-464b-adcc-64f5090637a5/S.3125%20Stop%20Terrorist%20Operational%20Resources%20and%20Money%20Act.pdf

⁵⁰⁷ Senators Bob Casey and Isakson Introduce Uncertain Bill on Combating Terrorism, The Consortium Against Terrorist Finance (CATF) 13 July, 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <http://stopterrorfinance.org/stories/510958579-senators-casey-and-isakson-introduce-uncertain-bill-on-combating-terrorism-financiers>

⁵⁰⁸ Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, U.S. Department of Treasury 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Documents/fr81_43070.pdf

⁵⁰⁹ Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, U.S. Department of Treasury 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Documents/fr81_43070.pdf

⁵¹⁰ Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, U.S. Department of Treasury 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Documents/fr81_43070.pdf

India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group collaboration.⁵¹¹ The meeting enhanced the partnership between the two countries and solidified their mutual commitment to combat terrorist financing.

From 19 to 21 October 2016, the plenary meeting of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was held in Paris under the Spanish presidency of Juan Manuel Vega-Serrano. The meeting discussed the US's 2016 FATF mutual evaluation reports, which indicated that the US was highly effective in countering terrorism and terrorism financing by prosecuting individuals for terrorist financing and executing financial sanctions.⁵¹²

On 22 November 2016, Daniel Glaser, the United States Treasury Assistant Secretary for Terrorist Financing, and Luis Caputo, Secretary of Finance of the Republic of Argentina discussed a partnership agreement to combat the financing of international terrorism.⁵¹³ This cooperation has helped both countries to conduct research on illicit finance threats of mutual concern that can be used for designing strategies to counter terrorist financing.

On 20 December 2016, the supervisors of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act met at the International Supervisors Forum in Washington DC.⁵¹⁴ Established in 2013, this platform serves to enhance collaborative efforts made by governmental regulatory agencies in the United States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada to combat terrorist financing, money laundering, and other financial crimes.⁵¹⁵ In December 2016, participants discussed the challenges and successes of supervision and identified reporting methods to recognize terrorist financing activities. The discussion acted as a critical step in enhancing transnational cooperation, essential for regulating the financing of terrorism activities in a volatile world of rapidly changing technology and global financial provisions.

As well, in December 2016, the US reported that it had cut the Islamic State's financing and trade in looted antiquities.⁵¹⁶ The US Department of Justice filed a lawsuit in Washington DC to seize cultural artifacts held by ISIS. The Department claimed that ISIS not only massively destroyed these rare antiques, but also acquired a significant portion of its funding from illegally trading these ancient relics. In line with US law, these artifacts were deemed to represent assets of a designated terrorist organization and were subsequently seized by the US government.

The US has made effective contributions to the international framework on combating terrorist financing by enforcing sanctions against individuals who engage in terrorist financing activities,

⁵¹¹ U.S.-India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Spokesperson July 27, 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/07/260581.htm>

⁵¹² Outcomes of the Plenary meeting of the FATF, Paris, 19-21 October 2016, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 21 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/outcomes-plenary-october-2016.html>

⁵¹³ U.S. & Argentina hold Inaugural Argentina-U.S. Dialogue on Illicit Finance, U.S. Embassy in Argentina 29 November 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://ar.usembassy.gov/u-s-argentina-hold-inaugural-argentina-u-s-dialogue-illicit-finance/>

⁵¹⁴ International Anti-Money Laundering Supervisors meet in Washington, Department of Internal Affairs of New Zealand, 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.dia.govt.nz/press.nsf/d77da9b523f12931cc256ac5000d19b6/2e29337822a0f7c7cc25808e007b58c3!OpenDocument>

⁵¹⁵ International Anti-Money Laundering Supervisors meet in Washington, Department of Internal Affairs of New Zealand, 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.dia.govt.nz/press.nsf/d77da9b523f12931cc256ac5000d19b6/2e29337822a0f7c7cc25808e007b58c3!OpenDocument>

⁵¹⁶ U.S. Steps Up Fight to Cut Islamic State Financing and Trade in Looted Antiquities, the Washington Post (Washington) December 15, 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/us-steps-up-fight-to-cut-islamic-state-financing-and-trade-in-looted-antiquities/2016/12/15/77a7b40e-c2e1-11e6-9578-0054287507db_story.html?utm_term=.c90b847fc95d

increasing information exchange and cooperation with other countries, and identifying a reporting mechanism to better track terrorist financing activities. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

Jiayue (Joy) Li

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to combating the financing of terrorism.

Since the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the European Union has continued to reiterate support for the swift implementation of the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) standards, as well as for the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2253.⁵¹⁷

On 5 July 2016, the European Commission, under Jean-Claude Juncker, adopted a proposal to both strengthen EU rules on anti-money laundering to terrorist organizations and increase transparency rules on ownership of companies and trusts.⁵¹⁸ This proposal updated the May 2015 Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Package, which required all member states to nationally register the beneficiaries of companies and trusts by the end of 2016. Enhanced cooperation among EU financial intelligence units (FIUs) increased their access to information in centralized banks, payment account registers, and central data retrieval systems. To ensure transparency, all member states were urged to establish holders of bank and payment accounts.⁵¹⁹

The proposal adopted by the European Commission on 5 July 2016 also explicitly tackled terrorist financing risks linked to virtual currencies and anonymous pre-paid cards.⁵²⁰ In working to prevent misuse of virtual currencies being used for the financing of terrorist purposes, the European Commission recognized that "customer-due diligence controls" would be necessary in exchanging virtual for real currencies to end anonymity in virtual exchanges. Furthermore, the European Commission proposed to minimize usage of anonymity in pre-paid instruments by lowering the need for identification from EUR250 to EUR150 and widening verification requirements.⁵²¹

On 14 July 2016, the European Commission also formally adopted a list of developing countries with strategic deficiencies in their regimes on the countering of terrorist financing. Banks were mandated to enhance diligence measures on financial flows from 11 countries, which mirror the list published by the FATF. The EU authorized targeted technical assistance to these 11 countries to enhance capacity in countering the financing of terrorism and improving anti-money laundering measures.⁵²²

⁵¹⁷ G20 Leaders' Communique Hangzhou Summit, European Commission (Hangzhou, China) 5 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-16-2967_en.htm

⁵¹⁸ State of the Union: Paving the Way Towards a Genuine and Effective Security Union – Questions and Answers, European Commission (Strasbourg) 14 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3004_en.htm

⁵¹⁹ Commission Strengthens Transparency Rules to Tackle Terrorism Financing, Tax Avoidance, and Money Laundering, European Commission (Strasbourg) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2380_en.htm

⁵²⁰ European Agenda on Security: First Report on Progress Towards an Effective and Sustainable Security Union, European Commission (Brussels) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 4 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3367_en.htm

⁵²¹ Commission Strengthens Transparency Rules to Tackle Terrorism Financing, Tax Avoidance, and Money Laundering, European Commission (Strasbourg) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2380_en.htm

⁵²² State of the Union: Paving the Way Towards a Genuine and Effective Security Union – Questions and Answers, European Commission (Strasbourg) 14 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3004_en.htm

On 2 June 2016, the Netherlands Presidency of the Council of the EU hosted Dimitris Avramopoulos, the Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs, and Citizenship, and V ra Jourová, the European Union Commissioner for Justice, Consumers, and Gender Equality, as well as Loretta E. Lynch, the United States Attorney General, and Alejandro Mayorkas, the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, to discuss trans-Atlantic cooperation in freedom, security, and justice.⁵²³ This meeting yielded a reaffirmed commitment to the maintenance of high standards for protection of personal data transferred by law enforcement authorities and strengthened the rights of citizens to facilitate cooperation. The agreement called on both the EU and the United States to improve border security, cooperate in identifying terrorists, and legislate initiatives to improve information sharing between the two G7 groups.⁵²⁴

In his address delivered on 14 September 2016, President Juncker explained that the European Commission needed to mutually recognize criminal asset freezing and confiscation orders, recommending an additional proposal to combat fraud and non-cash payment counterfeit. By early 2017, the European Commission anticipates that the powers of customs authorities will be widened to address terrorism financing through the illicit trading of general and cultural goods.⁵²⁵

In his same speech, President Juncker also announced the intention of the European Commission to legislate the harmonization of money laundering offences, as proposed in the Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive that was previously adopted in 2015. The European Commission presented updated reports on an EU terrorist financing tracking system as well as an RU asset freezing regime that would complement existing regimes currently held under the Common Foreign and Security Policy.⁵²⁶

The State of the Union address also reaffirmed the European Commission's commitment to a platform that would better connect FIUs from EU member states, a plan that was established in early 2016. With the help of Commission services, this initiative serves to further enhance cooperation, develop tools, and better identify suspicious financial transactions. These FIUs developed information technology tools for direct information exchange (at FIU.NET) that have been utilized by the European Counter-Terrorism Centre since 1 January 2016.⁵²⁷

On 16 November 2016, the European Commission released its Second Report on Progress Towards an Effective and Sustainable Security Union, outlining several necessary provisions⁵²⁸ for EU autonomous listings against terrorist groups such as al Qaeda and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL,) also referred to as Da'esh.

⁵²³ Joint EU-US Press Statement Following the EU-US Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting, European Commission (Amsterdam) 2 June 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-16-2040_en.htm

⁵²⁴ Joint EU-US Press Statement Following the EU-US Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting, European Commission (Amsterdam) 2 June 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-16-2040_en.htm

⁵²⁵ State of the Union: Paving the Way Towards a Genuine and Effective Security Union – Questions and Answers, European Commission (Strasbourg) 14 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3004_en.htm

⁵²⁶ State of the Union: Paving the Way Towards a Genuine and Effective Security Union – Questions and Answers, European Commission (Strasbourg) 14 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3004_en.htm

⁵²⁷ State of the Union: Paving the Way Towards a Genuine and Effective Security Union – Questions and Answers, European Commission (Strasbourg) 14 September 2016. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3004_en.htm

⁵²⁸ European Agenda on Security: Second Report on Progress Towards an Effective and Sustainable Security Union, European Commission (Brussels) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 4 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3681_en.htm

The European Union has made effective contributions to the international framework on combating terrorist financing by reinforcing its FATF standards, increasing cooperation among FIUs, and calling on the European Commission to recognize criminal asset-freezing. Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Courtney Amanda Wong

6. Syria: Refugees

“We are committed to supporting displaced persons and their host communities and to working towards a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria and to eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63		

Background

Since the beginning of the civil war in Syria in 2011, an estimated 11 million Syrian refugees have fled their homes.⁵²⁹ While close to 6.5 million people have been internally displaced, another 4.8 million have fled to the neighbouring states of Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.⁵³⁰ The crisis in Syria has also contributed to the increased levels of migration to Europe, which has had a significant impact on many states within the G7. Over one million refugees and migrants travelled to Europe by sea in 2015, and of those who took the Mediterranean Route, half were from Syria.⁵³¹ Germany and Sweden, which are the European Union’s top refugee-receiving countries, have received approximately 300,000 and 100,000 asylum applications respectively.⁵³² While the numbers of those fleeing to Europe decreased in 2016, the refugee crisis remains an important issue.

The Syrian revolution began on 11 March 2011, when the occupants of a southern city began to protest the government’s decision to torture 13-year-old boys who had written “The Government must go!” on their school, and advocated for a transition to democracy.⁵³³ This sparked calls for President Bashar al-Assad’s resignation.⁵³⁴ The non-governmental organization I Am Syria notes that “The government responded with heavy-handed force, and demonstrations quickly spread across much of the country.”⁵³⁵ In April 2011, as an attempt to stabilize the protest, President Bashar al-

⁵²⁹ Conflict Background, I Am Syria 9 October 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.iamysyria.org/conflict-background.html>.

⁵³⁰ Charlie Dunmore, UN Refugee Chief Warns Syria Displacement Set to Rise, United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) (Amman) 24 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 November 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/580e2cc84.html>.

⁵³¹ Jonathan Clayton/Hereward Holland, Over One Million Sea Arrivals Reach Europe in 2015, United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) (Lesvos) 30 December 2015. Date of Access: 11 November 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2015/12/5683d0b56/million-sea-arrivals-reach-europe-2015.html>.

⁵³² Conflict Background, I Am Syria 9 October 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.iamysyria.org/conflict-background.html>.

⁵³³ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵³⁴ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵³⁵ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

Assad sent tanks into cities, and security forces opened fire.⁵³⁶ Rebel brigades were formed, and the conflict between rebel and government forces continued.⁵³⁷ By June 2013, the UN reported that 90,000 people had been killed.⁵³⁸

The Syrian conflict has since evolved into a series of at least “four overlapping conflicts.”⁵³⁹ When the war between the government forces and rebels catalyzed the conflict and instability, a vacuum of power was created. ISIS took full advantage of this and moved into Syria, setting up a central base of operations in Raqqa, and creating a so-called Islamic caliphate.⁵⁴⁰ Thus, the conflict between ISIS and the international coalition against them added a new dimension to the Syrian crisis. Complicating this is the struggle between the Turks and the Kurds, who have been a significant ally of the West in the fight against ISIS, but have created an autonomous region for themselves in Syria.⁵⁴¹ This is due to Turkey’s national security fears regarding the Kurdistan Worker’s Party (PKK), and perception that the Syrian Kurds are an extension of this group.⁵⁴² Finally, the Syrian conflict is also a proxy war between the US and Russia, as well as between the Gulf States and Iran.⁵⁴³

The United Nations Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic has reported an increase in violence in the wake of the latest failed ceasefire, noting that “nearly 600,000 people are under siege” while humanitarian aid is not being allowed into many areas.⁵⁴⁴ They note that “civilians and hors de combat fighters continue to be disappeared, taken hostage, tortured and subject to sexual violence ... Unlawful killings, including deaths in detention and summary executions, remain a hallmark of this blood-soaked conflict.”⁵⁴⁵ The conflict has also revealed Syria’s violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which prohibits the use and stockpiling of chemical weapons. Although the US military intervened in August 2013 and forced Assad to agree to remove and destroy all of Syria’s chemical weapons, there is evidence that the Syrians have used chlorine gas since.⁵⁴⁶

⁵³⁶ Conflict Background, I Am Syria 9 October 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.iamosyria.org/conflict-background.html>.

⁵³⁷ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵³⁸ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵³⁹ Straightforward Answers to Basic Questions About Syria’s War, The New York Times (New York) 18 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/19/world/middleeast/syria-civil-war-bashar-al-assad-refugees-islamic-state.html>.

⁵⁴⁰ Straightforward Answers to Basic Questions About Syria’s War, The New York Times (New York) 18 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/19/world/middleeast/syria-civil-war-bashar-al-assad-refugees-islamic-state.html>.

⁵⁴¹ Tim Arango, Kurds Fear the U.S. Will Again Betray Them, In Syria, The New York Times (New York) 1 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/02/world/middleeast/kurds-syria-turkey.html>.

⁵⁴² Tim Arango, Kurds Fear the U.S. Will Again Betray Them, In Syria, The New York Times (New York) 1 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/02/world/middleeast/kurds-syria-turkey.html>.

⁵⁴³ Straightforward Answers to Basic Questions About Syria’s War, The New York Times (New York) 18 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/19/world/middleeast/syria-civil-war-bashar-al-assad-refugees-islamic-state.html>.

⁵⁴⁴ “Syria’s Chemical Weapons Have Been Destroyed. So, Why Do Chlorine Gas Attacks Persist? The New York Times (New York) 11 August 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/12/world/middleeast/syria-chlorine-gas-attack.html>.

⁵⁴⁵ Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 11 August 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/178/60/PDF/G1617860.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁵⁴⁶ White House Condemns Syria’s Chemical Weapons Use, CNN (Washington) 25 August 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.cnn.com/2016/08/25/politics/un-report-chemical-weapons-syria/>.

Despite attempts to find a political solution to the conflict, agreements have not been effective thus far. In early 2014, Geneva II broke down following two rounds of discussion after then-UN Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi condemned the Syrian government's resistance to holding discussions to hear the opposition's demands.⁵⁴⁷ Staffan de Mistura, his successor, shifted the focus onto a series of local ceasefires.⁵⁴⁸ The three-year siege of the Homs suburb of al-War was ended in 2015.⁵⁴⁹ The United States and Russia led efforts to get representatives of the government and the opposition to talk in Geneva in January 2016, with the aim of discussing a Security Council-endorsed road map for peace, which includes a ceasefire and transnational period ending with elections.⁵⁵⁰ The latest "cessation of hostilities" deal began on 12 September 2016.⁵⁵¹ It has since collapsed.⁵⁵²

Commitment Features

This commitment can be broken down into three components. G7 members have committed to: 1) "supporting displaced persons and their host communities"; 2) "work ... towards a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria"; and 3) "eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism."⁵⁵³

The first element of this commitment involves the continuation of earlier G7 commitments to support internally displaced persons, refugees and their host communities. While the G7 does not specifically state which countries it defines as host countries, the 2016 Supporting Syria and the Region Conference, which was hosted by G7 members, concluded that "Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt have shown extraordinary generosity in hosting refugees but their communities are under considerable strain as basic services are overstretched."⁵⁵⁴ This focus on host communities also indicates that the displaced persons referred to in the commitment are not internally-displaced persons, but refugees. Examples of ways that G7 members could comply with the commitment include financial aid and collaboration with UN aid agencies. The G7 Group of industrial powers and Gulf states have allocated 1.6 billion Euros for UN aid agencies in helping Syrian refugees.⁵⁵⁵ However, goods and services such as education, health and infrastructure advancement could also provide evidence of support. In order to support the humanitarian crisis in Syria, G7 members also provide funding and other types of support to organizations such as International Syria Support Group, the UN and the World Food Programme to help facilitate the rapid distribution of safe resources to Syrians.⁵⁵⁶

⁵⁴⁷ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵⁴⁸ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵⁴⁹ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵⁵⁰ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

⁵⁵¹ Syria War: Cessation of Hostilities Comes into Effect, BBC News (London) 12 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37335829>.

⁵⁵² Syria: October 2016 Monthly Forecast, Security Council Report (October 2016). Date of Access: 19 November 2016. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2016-10/syria_36.php?print=true.

⁵⁵³ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#syria>.

⁵⁵⁴ Co-Hosts Declaration from the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference, London 2016, Supporting Syria and the Region (London) 4 February 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-declaration-of-the-supporting-syria-and-the-region-conference-london-2016/>.

⁵⁵⁵ UN aid agencies helping Syrian refugees to get 1.6 billion euros from G7 and Gulf states, Euronews 30 September 2015. Date of Access: 6 November 2016. <http://www.euronews.com/2015/09/30/un-aid-agencies-helping-syrian-refugees-to-get-16-billion-euros-from-g7-and>.

⁵⁵⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#syria>.

While supporting host countries is a short term goal, this commitment also includes the goal of “working towards a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria.”⁵⁵⁷ Since rehabilitation cannot occur without stability, this element requires G7 states to support efforts to achieve and maintain a cessation of hostilities, especially through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 2254, 2258, and 2268.⁵⁵⁸ UNSCR 2254 was adopted on 18 December 2015, and provides a “road map for a peace process in Syria.”⁵⁵⁹ while UNSCR 2258 aims to improve the ability of humanitarian aid to reach citizens in the country.⁵⁶⁰ Finally, UNSCR 2268 supports the cessation of hostilities agreement which aims to “create the space for a long-overdue political transition.”⁵⁶¹ G7 members have also agreed to support the Geneva Communiqué, and commit to an inclusive and peaceful political transition in Syria.⁵⁶²

Finally, the G7 has committed to “eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism.”⁵⁶³ While the declaration itself does not list specific means by which this can be done, the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism emphasizes the importance of “empowering alternative voices that are capable of challenging the drivers of violent extremism ... to help make societies resilient to violent extremism.”⁵⁶⁴ It lists several steps that G7 members should take, including, but not limited to efforts that will: (1) support civil society organizations like the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund and Hedayah; (2) endorse the UN Secretary General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and “call for its rapid implementation, including by sharing expertise and providing relevant assistance to other UN member states”; and (3) “Promote pluralism, tolerance, and gender equality through cross-cultural and interfaith dialogues and understanding including through education.”⁵⁶⁵

Thus, to achieve full compliance, G7 members must take steps to fulfill all three of these commitments. If the G7 member fulfills only two of these commitments, they will receive a score of 0. If the G7 member fails to take action to achieve any of these commitment, they will be considered non-compliant.

⁵⁵⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#syria>.

⁵⁵⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#syria>.

⁵⁵⁹ Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution 2254 (2015), Endorsing Road Map for Peace Process in Syria, Setting Timetable for Talks, United Nations (New York) 18 November 2015. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12171.doc.htm>.

⁵⁶⁰ Unanimous Adopting Resolution 2258 (2015), Security Council Renews Authorization for Passage of Humanitarian Aid into Syria, United Nations (New York) 22 December 2015. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12179.doc.htm>.

⁵⁶¹ Security Council Endorses Syria Cessation of Hostilities Accord, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2268 (2016), United Nations (New York) 26 February 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12261.doc.htm>.

⁵⁶² G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#syria>.

⁵⁶³ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#syria>.

⁵⁶⁴ G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

⁵⁶⁵ G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member fails to take steps to support displaced persons and their host communities, fails to take action to help stabilize Syria, AND does not work to eliminate the conditions that permit the spread of violent extremism.
0	The G7 member takes steps achieve at least TWO of its three commitments.
+1	The G7 member takes steps to support displaced persons and their host communities, works toward a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria; contributes to the elimination of the conditions that permit the spread of violent extremism.

Lead Analyst: Nabiha Chowdhury

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support displaced persons and their host communities, to work towards long-term, sustainable, post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and to eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism.

Canada has made several commitments to increase its support of displaced Syrian refugees and their host communities in heavily burdened regions including Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, and Turkey. On 19 September 2016, Canada co-chaired a roundtable on “International Action and Cooperation on Refugees and Migrants: The Way Ahead,” where Prime Minister Justin Trudeau urged the international community to help Syrian refugees in the Middle East, noting that “the international community must come together to address their immediate needs and to help rebuild their lives.”⁵⁶⁶ On 19 September 2016, the Canadian government committed to increasing humanitarian support by 10 per cent this fiscal year.⁵⁶⁷ As part of a new CAD1.6 billion commitment which was announced in the previous compliance year, the government of Canada has announced CAD442 million in direct humanitarian aid to be distributed over three years to help alleviate the suffering of Syrian refugees in the region.⁵⁶⁸ This will be directed to United Nations agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross to help families meet basic needs, improve access to health and social services, support the needs of women and girls, and support the livelihoods of affected refugees.⁵⁶⁹ The Canadian government also announced CAD37.8 million in long-term institutional funding for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist displaced and vulnerable people.

The Canadian government further announced CAD15 million to support the Education and Learning in Lebanon initiative, CAD10 million to support the Scaling Up Access to Formal Education for Syrian Girls and Boys project in Jordan, CAD20 million for the Education Cannot Wait Fund to support the educational needs of children in conflict zones, and CAD739,000 to support accessibility to and quality of learning for refugee children in 25 schools in Lebanon and

⁵⁶⁶ Prime Minister announces significant support following UN meeting on refugees and migrants, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/09/19/prime-minister-announces-significant-support-following-meeting-refugees-and-migrants>.

⁵⁶⁷ Prime Minister announces significant support following UN meeting on refugees and migrants, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/09/19/prime-minister-announces-significant-support-following-meeting-refugees-and-migrants>.

⁵⁶⁸ Canada provides significant support following UN meeting on refugees and migrants, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/09/19/canada-provides-significant-support-following-meeting-refugees-and-migrants>.

⁵⁶⁹ Canada provides significant support following UN meeting on refugees and migrants, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/09/19/canada-provides-significant-support-following-meeting-refugees-and-migrants>.

Jordan.⁵⁷⁰ Furthermore, on 5 December 2016, the Canadian government announced CAD8 million in funding for Lebanon including CAD449,782 for the Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training to engage Lebanese and Syrian women in social stability to help promote peace and cooperation between Syrian refugees and Lebanese society.⁵⁷¹

Canada has pledged CAD20 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees to support education, health, and social services for Palestinian refugees from the region, including those who fled Syrian refugee camps.⁵⁷² The government of Canada has earmarked a further CAD5 million to support the agency's work in helping Syrian refugees exclusively.⁵⁷³ The Canadian government has also committed CAD150 million to Iraq to support humanitarian relief work within Iraq, helping conflict-affected Iraqis and Syrian refugees who have fled the Syrian conflict.⁵⁷⁴ On 7 November 2016, the Canadian government committed CAD125 million to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank to help provide food to people affected by humanitarian crises, including to Syrian refugees in the Middle East.⁵⁷⁵

As part of its commitment to working towards long-term, sustainable, post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, the Canadian government has worked alongside the United Nations and the international community at large to push for a negotiated peace agreement. On 13 October 2016, the Canadian government submitted a request to the president of the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of itself and 69 other countries. This request aimed to have the UN General Assembly meet to “explore concerted action to apply pressure on the parties of the violence [in Syria].”⁵⁷⁶ Prime Minister Justin Trudeau also issued a statement to the United Nations General Assembly plenary meeting on Syria, in which he stated, “Canada is taking a stand at the United Nations General Assembly today to protect vulnerable Syrians and help find a solution to the conflict engulfing that country.”⁵⁷⁷

On 30 October 2016, as part of the EU-Canada Summit Joint Declaration, the Canadian government reiterated its support for a credible and viable political transition as outlined in UN

⁵⁷⁰ Prime Minister announces significant support following UN meeting on refugees and migrants, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/09/19/prime-minister-announces-significant-support-following-meeting-refugees-and-migrants>.

⁵⁷¹ Backgrounder – Announcement of security and stability projects in Lebanon, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=1&nid=1165789&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=lebanon&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI=>

⁵⁷² Liberals restore \$25 million in funding to controversial Palestinian aid agency, CBC News (Toronto) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 3 December 2016 <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/unrwa-funding-palestinian-restored-1.3852779>.

⁵⁷³ Liberals restore \$25 million in funding to controversial Palestinian aid agency, CBC News (Toronto) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 3 December 2016 <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/unrwa-funding-palestinian-restored-1.3852779>.

⁵⁷⁴ Canada pledges humanitarian and stabilization support for Iraq, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 19 July 2016. Date of Access: 2 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?jsessionid=df1f289ca48d49c4d49a1c55cf5f71367f853f24bf78f8ecd41c37dc92a685.e38RbhaLb3qNe3eKa3v0?mthd=index&crtr.page=1&nid=1101179>.

⁵⁷⁵ Canada announces funding to Canadian Foodgrains Bank to support the most vulnerable, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?jsessionid=09073ac27d7c71096f211b7562b356c5cb160b3325a4f0734644119b2c33fc95.e38RbhaLb3qNe3eMbN50?mthd=tp&crtr.page=1&nid=1149109&crtr.tp1D=1>.

⁵⁷⁶ Canada leads new push on Syria crisis at UN as 'frustration' over Security Council deadlock grows, CBC News (Ottawa), 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 December 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-un-syria-security-council-1.3803893>.

⁵⁷⁷ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada on UN General Assembly plenary meeting on Syria, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa), 20 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 December 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/10/20/statement-prime-minister-canada-general-assembly-plenary-meeting-syria>.

Security Council Resolution 2254, and its support for the UN in leading and coordinating stabilization and peace-building efforts.⁵⁷⁸

The Canadian government, from 11 November 2016 to 13 November 2016, also brought together special envoys from 15 countries, representatives from the Syrian political opposition, as well as experts and diplomats from the United Nations, Syrian civil society, and other academics to discuss the Syrian situation.⁵⁷⁹ Minister of Foreign Affairs Stéphane Dion reiterated Canada's commitment to "full and unhindered humanitarian access, full respect of international law and a complete, enforceable and verifiable cessation of hostilities."⁵⁸⁰

Further, the Canadian government published a joint statement from the leaders of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States that declared support for UN Special Envoy Staffan de Mistura's attempts to resume the negotiations for a peaceful political settlement to end the war in Syria.⁵⁸¹

The Canadian government has also supported several initiatives to eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism in the Syrian region. As part of Operation IMPACT, the government will increase the number of military personnel from 650 to approximately 830, to be deployed at various Global Coalition headquarters and as part of Joint Task Force-Iraq to help plan operations, collect intelligence, and contribute to the protection and conduct of coalition operations.⁵⁸² Further, the Canadian government has committed to tripling the size of its "train, advise, and assist mission," which includes dispatching medical personnel, providing small arms, ammunition, and optics to Iraqi security forces, and deploying three CH-146 Griffon helicopters for tactical support and medical evacuations.⁵⁸³

The Canadian government has also committed CAD145 million over the next three years to stabilization and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security programming as part of its plan to limit the spread of extremism. In Iraq, the Canadian government has pledged CAD200 million to the government of Iraq to ensure a return to stable, inclusive democracy.⁵⁸⁴

⁵⁷⁸ EU-Canada Summit Joint Declaration, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa), 30 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 December 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/10/30/eu-canada-summit-joint-declaration>.

⁵⁷⁹ Canada hosts key allies and partners to discuss steps toward peace in Syria, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa), 14 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=2&nid=1154149&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=syria&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI=>

⁵⁸⁰ Canada hosts key allies and partners to discuss steps toward peace in Syria, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa), 14 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=2&nid=1154149&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=syria&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI=>

⁵⁸¹ Joint statement from the leaders of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States on the situation in Aleppo (Syria), Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) December 8 2016. Date of Access: December 8 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/12/08/joint-statement-leaders-canada-france-germany-italy-united-kingdom-and-united-states>.

⁵⁸² Promoting security and stability, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 5 December 2016. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/security-securite/middle_east-moyen_orient/stabilization_development-stabilisation_developpement.aspx?lang=eng.

⁵⁸³ Promoting security and stability, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 5 December 2016. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/security-securite/middle_east-moyen_orient/stabilization_development-stabilisation_developpement.aspx?lang=eng.

⁵⁸⁴ Canada pledges humanitarian and stabilization support for Iraq, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 19 July 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1101179>.

Further, the Canadian government has announced CAD8 million in funding for Lebanon in defense, security, and stabilization assistance to help limit the spread of violent extremism in the region.⁵⁸⁵ Minister of Foreign Affairs Stéphane Dion stated that this funding will help Lebanon and its host communities build resilience and cope with the ongoing crisis in the region.⁵⁸⁶

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitments pledged at the Ise-Shima Summit, and for demonstrating dedication to the fulfillment of each of the three defined commitments through providing financial assistance, putting forth military contributions to the Global Coalition fighting Da'esh, and installing political pressure to find a solution to the Syrian crisis.

Analyst: Arthur Ferguson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to supporting displaced persons and their host communities, to working towards long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and to eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism.

On 26 September 2016, President François Hollande announced plans to shut down Calais, the makeshift refugee camp located in northern France, and disperse the migrants across the country.⁵⁸⁷ The decision to demolish Calais was welcomed by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Committee on Rights of the Child, which cited human rights violations at the camp.⁵⁸⁸ Starting 24 October 2016, migrants were moved out of Calais, and ushered onto buses destined for shelters across France.⁵⁸⁹ Makeshift shelters were also opened across the country to support the displaced persons. On 6 September 2016, Mayor of Paris Hidalgo announced separate shelters for men and vulnerable women and children set to open mid-October.⁵⁹⁰ Additionally, French non-governmental organization Emmaus Solidarité has offered to help set up ten day shelters in northern France, closer to the now-demolished Calais.⁵⁹¹ The shelters will provide medical care and guidance on how to attain asylum before refugees and migrants are processed by the welcome centres.⁵⁹²

France is also providing healthcare and educational services for displaced persons both within and outside of France. France is supporting higher education for refugees by receiving Syrian refugees

⁵⁸⁵ Minister Dion announces significant support for peace, security and stability in Lebanon, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=1&nid=1165789&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=syria&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI=>

⁵⁸⁶ Minister Dion announces significant support for peace, security and stability in Lebanon, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=1&nid=1165789&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=syria&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI=>

⁵⁸⁷ UN welcomes demolition of Calais 'Jungle', Al Jazeera 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/10/welcomes-demolition-calais-jungle-161014153810381.html>.

⁵⁸⁸ Calais Camp: French and UK Governments Fell Well Short of their Child Rights Obligations, Office of the High Commissioner (Geneva) 2 November 2016. Date of Access: 12 December 2016. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20815&LangID=E>.

⁵⁸⁹ 'We Are Ready to Leave': France Clears Out Calais 'Jungle', New York Times 24 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://nytimes.com/2016/10/25/world/europe/we-are-ready-to-leave-france-clears-out-the-jungle.html?em_pos=large&emc=edit_nn_20161025&nl=morning-briefing&nid=63254195&r=0&referer=

⁵⁹⁰ Paris to open first migrant camp by October, Reuters 6 September 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <http://in.reuters.com/article/europe-migrants-paris-idINKCN11C13P>.

⁵⁹¹ Paris opens new-style reception center to help solve migrants crisis, Reuters 1 December 2016. Date of Access: December 10 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-paris-centre-idUSKBN13Q4VD>.

⁵⁹² First official refugee and migrant shelter opens in French capital, France24 10 November 2016. Date of Access 9 December 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20161110-france-first-migrant-refugee-transit-shelter-opens-paris>.

from host country Lebanon, and has allocated EUR1 million to the program.⁵⁹³ On 21 November 2016, Minister of Education, Higher Education, and Research Najat Vallaid-Belkacem announced a plan to provide educational and language support for migrants and refugees.⁵⁹⁴ The minister urged the state, non-governmental organizations, community actors and citizens to band together to expand national participation in this program.⁵⁹⁵

France is also working towards long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria by providing a draft for a new United Nation Security Council Resolution (UNSCR). On 8 October 2016, France, along with Spain, drafted the text for a UNSCR which called for cessation of aerial bombardment and military flights over Aleppo.⁵⁹⁶ The text also called for parties involved in the conflict, in particular the Syrian government, to implement the Council's previous resolutions.⁵⁹⁷ Furthermore, on 15 November 2016, the United Nations Third Committee Meeting (Social, Humanitarian, and Culture) approved a draft resolution pertaining to human right situation in Syria.⁵⁹⁸ France co-sponsored the resolution set forth, which expresses concern over the human rights violations occurring in Aleppo.⁵⁹⁹ The resolution called for the Syrian regime to cease the use of chemical weapons and requested procedures confirming the destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons program.⁶⁰⁰

France also made efforts to comply with its commitment to eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism. The aforementioned draft resolution that France presented to the UNSC in October also called for a halt of all material and financial support to groups associated with al Qaida, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and Jabhat al-Nusrah.⁶⁰¹ On 8 October 2016, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Marc Ayrault, speaking before the UNSC, argued that rejection of the draft would result in a higher number of displaced persons and refugees.⁶⁰²

On 14 October 2016, France released a joint statement with thirteen other states asking that the United Nations take action to implement the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent

⁵⁹³Scholarship Program for Syrian Students, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 10 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria/events/article/higher-education-syrian-refugees-scholarship-program-for-syrian-students-10-10>.

⁵⁹⁴Najat Vallaud-Belkacem Lance Une Mobilisation pour l'apprentissage du Français aux Publics Migrants et Réfugiés, Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research (Paris) 21 November 2016. Date of Access: 12 December 2016. <http://www.education.gouv.fr/cid109449/najat-vallaud-belkacem-lance-une-mobilisation-pour-l-apprentissage-du-francais-aux-publics-migrants-et-refugies.html>.

⁵⁹⁵Najat Vallaud-Belkacem Lance Une Mobilisation pour l'apprentissage du Français aux Publics Migrants et Réfugiés, Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research (Paris) 21 November 2016. Date of Access: 12 December 2016. <http://www.education.gouv.fr/cid109449/najat-vallaud-belkacem-lance-une-mobilisation-pour-l-apprentissage-du-francais-aux-publics-migrants-et-refugies.html>.

⁵⁹⁶Syria conflict: Spain and France Draft Aleppo Truce Resolution, BBC News (London). 4 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37552749>.

⁵⁹⁷Security Council Fails to Adopt Two Draft Resolutions on Syria, United Nations (New York) 8 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12545.doc.htm>.

⁵⁹⁸Third Committee Approves 5 Draft Resolutions on Situations in Syria, Iran, Crimea, Introduces 5 Others Concerning Self-Determination, Enhanced Cooperation, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/gashc4188.doc.htm>.

⁵⁹⁹Adoption of a Resolution by the General Assembly on Human Rights (Paris) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria/events/article/syria-united-nations-adoption-of-a-resolution-by-the-general-assembly-on-human>.

⁶⁰⁰Third Committee Approves 5 Draft Resolutions on Situations in Syria, Iran, Crimea, Introduces 5 Others Concerning Self-Determination, Enhanced Cooperation, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/gashc4188.doc.htm>.

⁶⁰¹Security Council Fails to Adopt Two Draft Resolutions on Syria, United Nations (New York) 8 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12545.doc.htm>.

⁶⁰²Security Council Fails to Adopt Two Draft Resolutions on Syria, United Nations (New York) 8 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12545.doc.htm>.

Extremism (PVE).⁶⁰³ The proposal also committed France and other states to the PVE, with states noting that they “intend to: lead by example ... act upon the General Assembly’s call to develop and implement national and regional PVE Action Plans, and assist other Member States in doing so” among other things.⁶⁰⁴

On 12 December 2016, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations François Delattre reiterated his deep concerns over violent terrorism before the UNSC.⁶⁰⁵ Delattre called for cooperation between international judicial and law enforcement, as this would strengthen the kind of international cooperation which is conducive to preventing the formation of foreign terrorist fighter networks.⁶⁰⁶

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to supporting displaced persons and their host communities, to working towards long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and to eradicating condition conducive to violent extremism.

Analyst: Sommyyah Awan

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to supporting displaced persons and their host communities, to working towards long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and to eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism.

On 4 February 2016, prior to the G7 Summit, Chancellor Angela Merkel pledged EUR2.3 billion for the period of 2016 to 2018.⁶⁰⁷ After the G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration was released on 27 May 2016, Germany disbursed much of this funding.

In July 2016, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier stated that humanitarian aid had successfully reached two besieged cities in Syria: Arbin and Zamalka.⁶⁰⁸

On 11 July 2016, Foreign Minister Steinmeier made a statement about Germany’s support for the World Food Programme (WFP) Innovation Accelerator, a project geared towards innovating food aid. In this statement, Steinmeier underlined that Germany has donated EUR570 million in humanitarian assistance to the World Food Programme (WFP) for Syria and the surrounding region for 2016.⁶⁰⁹

⁶⁰³ Joint Statement on the Issue of Preventing Violent Extremism, Permanent Mission of France (Paris) 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.franceonu.org/Joint-statement-on-the-issue-of-preventing-violent-extremism>.

⁶⁰⁴ Joint Statement on the Issue of Preventing Violent Extremism, Permanent Mission of France (Paris) 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.franceonu.org/Joint-statement-on-the-issue-of-preventing-violent-extremism>.

⁶⁰⁵ In Fight against Terrorism, Security Council Adopts Resolution 2322 (2016), Aiming to Strengthen International Judicial Cooperation, United Nation (New York) 12 December 2016. Date of Access: 13 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12620.doc.htm>.

⁶⁰⁶ In Fight against Terrorism, Security Council Adopts Resolution 2322 (2016), Aiming to Strengthen International Judicial Cooperation, United Nation (New York) 12 December 2016. Date of Access: 13 December 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12620.doc.htm>.

⁶⁰⁷ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, the Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html.

⁶⁰⁸ Foreign Minister Steinmeier on the arrival of humanitarian aid convoys in the besieged Syrian cities of Arbin and Zamalka, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2016/160705_BM_HuHi_SYR.html.

⁶⁰⁹ Statement by Foreign Minister Steinmeier on the opening of the WFP Innovation Accelerator in Munich, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2016/160711_BM_WEPMuenchen.html.

In September 2016, Germany funded humanitarian assistance, which was delivered to 60,000 people in Madaya, Zabadani, Foua and Kefraya in Syria by the WFP in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.⁶¹⁰

In September 2016, Germany provided humanitarian assistance to the World Food Programme, which enabled the organization to deliver emergency food provisions to Qayyarah, Iraq. Germany has earmarked nearly EUR1 billion in Iraq for 2016, making it the country's largest donor.⁶¹¹ According to Germany's Federal Foreign Office, of this EUR1 billion, EUR500 million will support "stabilisation, humanitarian aid and development" and EUR500 million will be given in the form of a loan towards the implementation of "stabilisation measures."⁶¹²

On 2 December 2016, Foreign Minister Steinmeier announced that Germany pledged EUR50 million in humanitarian aid to Aleppo, Syria.⁶¹³ These funds will go to several organizations, and are earmarked to provide "food, accommodation and medical assistance ... in and around the besieged city."⁶¹⁴ Minister Steinmeier also urged involved parties to resume discussions of a ceasefire.⁶¹⁵

In 2016, Germany made directed multilateral contributions through the World Food Programme to Iraq in the amount of USD41,340,782 and to the Syrian Arab Republic in the amount of USD259,382,037.⁶¹⁶ Although it is unclear how much of this funding was contributed during the compliance period, Germany has also provided funding during 2017. To date, it has directed USD15,923,567 in multilateral contributions to Syria.⁶¹⁷

In August 2016, Frank-Jürgen Weise, Head of Germany's Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, said that Germany is preparing to receive 250,000 to 300,000 refugees in 2017.⁶¹⁸

In September, at the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Steinmeier condemned the recent attacks which ended the Syrian ceasefire, and reiterated the necessity of a political settlement for Syria.⁶¹⁹

⁶¹⁰ Aid reaches besieged cities in Syria. The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/HumanitaereHilfe/7_Aktuelles/160928_SYR_BelagerteStaedte.html.

⁶¹¹ Humanitarian aid reaches Qayyarah in northern Iraq, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/HumanitaereHilfe/7_Aktuelles/160908_Qayyarah_IRQ.html.

⁶¹² Humanitarian aid reaches Qayyarah in northern Iraq, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/HumanitaereHilfe/7_Aktuelles/160908_Qayyarah_IRQ.html.

⁶¹³ Germany pledges 50 million euros in aid for Aleppo refugees, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-pledges-50-million-euros-in-aid-for-aleppo-refugees/a-36616321>.

⁶¹⁴ Germany pledges 50 million euros in aid for Aleppo refugees, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-pledges-50-million-euros-in-aid-for-aleppo-refugees/a-36616321>.

⁶¹⁵ Germany pledges 50 million euros in aid for Aleppo refugees, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-pledges-50-million-euros-in-aid-for-aleppo-refugees/a-36616321>.

⁶¹⁶ Germany – 2016, World Food Programme (Rome), Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.wfp.org/about/funding/governments/germany?year=2016>.

⁶¹⁷ Germany, World Food Programme (Rome) Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.wfp.org/about/funding/governments/germany?year=2017>.

⁶¹⁸ Germany expects up to 300,000 refugees in 2016, official says, The Guardian (Berlin) 28 August 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/28/germany-300000-refugees-2016-bamf>.

⁶¹⁹ Steinmeier at the meeting of the International Syria Support Group in New York, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/VereinteNationen/00_Aktuell/160920_BM_UNGA_Syrien.html.

On 23 September 2016, Germany pledged an additional EUR2 million to the Syrian White Helmets, a volunteer group providing on-the-ground humanitarian assistance in Syria. This top-up pledge makes Germany's total contribution to the White Helmets EUR7 million for 2016.⁶²⁰

In October 2016, Germany proposed the creation of the Mosul Stabilisation Council, which is aimed at the reconstruction and stabilisation of Mosul if it is recaptured by Iraqi security forces from ISIS. Foreign Minister Steinmeier said, "we need to do everything we can to ensure no new rifts are created within an already weakened Iraqi state" and "we know that we have to act quickly so that those who have had to flee their homes can have the confidence to return, and we can offer them a concrete future for living in their liberated city and rebuilding it."⁶²¹

As of 2 November 2016, the Federal Foreign Office has committed EUR41 million in reconstruction assistance to Iraq for the year of 2016. This includes a commitment of EUR13.5 million to the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization of the United Nations Development Programme.⁶²²

On 1 July 2016, Heiko Thoms, German Ambassador to the United Nations, made a statement at the UN General Assembly on global counter-terrorism strategy. He noted several existing German laws which counter terrorist activities. For example, in Germany, it is illegal for someone to support or be a member of a terrorist organization, and it is illegal to visit a terrorist training camp abroad. The ambassador reiterated support for the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism. He also announced that Germany is creating a National Action Plan which will focus on the prevention of extremism and promotion of democracy.⁶²³

On 14 October 2016, Germany released a joint statement with thirteen other states asking that the United Nations take action to implement the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE).⁶²⁴ The proposal also committed Germany and other states to the PVE, with states noting that they "intend to: lead by example ... act upon the General Assembly's call to develop and implement national and regional PVE Action Plans, and assist other Member States in doing so" among other things.⁶²⁵

On 27 September 2016, Bärbel Kofler, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid at the Federal Foreign Office, said in an interview with Passauer Neue Presse

⁶²⁰ Federal Foreign Office to support Syrian White Helmets with seven million euros, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 23 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2016/160923_Weisshelme.html.

⁶²¹ Start of the liberation of Mosul, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 19 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/nn_729116/sid_B2AE4AE2DCCF7F2AE8F89F11BB6BB1F1/EN/Aussenpolitik/Laender/Aktuelle_Artikel/Irak/161019_Mosul.html.

⁶²² Germany providing reconstruction assistance in Iraq, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 2 November 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/NaherMittlererOsten/03_SMO/04_Aktuell/161102-Aufbauhilfe_Irak.html?nn=473482.

⁶²³ General Assembly: Statement by Ambassador Thoms on "Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy", Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2016/20160701-thoms-UNGlobal-counterterrorism.html?archive=3759636.

⁶²⁴ Joint Statement on the Issue of Preventing Violent Extremism, Permanent Mission of France (Paris) 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.franceonu.org/Joint-statement-on-the-issue-of-preventing-violent-extremism>.

⁶²⁵ Joint Statement on the Issue of Preventing Violent Extremism, Permanent Mission of France (Paris) 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.franceonu.org/Joint-statement-on-the-issue-of-preventing-violent-extremism>.

that the conflict required a negotiated solution. More specifically, he underlined the “need to work towards a long-term solution that leads to real peace.”⁶²⁶

On 10 October 2016, Foreign Minister Steinmeier called to extend the mandate of the Bundeswehr to fight IS.⁶²⁷

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 in its efforts to address support for displaced persons and their host communities, support sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism.

Analyst: Janelle Deniset

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support displaced persons and their host communities, to help eliminate conditions that permit the spread of violent extremism, and to work towards a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria.

Italy has exceeded Greece in accepting Syrian refugees and has taken substantive measures to address the issue of the Syrian refugee migration crisis.⁶²⁸ According to recent statistics, Italy has seen the arrival of more Syrian migrants in 2016 than in 2015. This year alone, Italy has received about 171,000 migrants.⁶²⁹ The Italian Ministry of Interior Figures states that there has been an increase by 15 per cent in the refugee arrival as compared to last year.⁶³⁰

Many Syrian refugees claim that the asylum system in Italy is “notoriously bad.”⁶³¹ The refugee registration procedure is inefficient, as none of the authorities present at the port or the asylum centre conduct checks over the refugees.⁶³² However, Italy is also one of the countries that has provided financial aid to Syrian refugees, in the amount of GBP64,432,296. Italy has provided aid in terms of setting up asylum centres and camps, food aid, medical aid, legal aid, and Italian lessons to the refugees,⁶³³ along with allocating them EUR2.50 per day in the form of pocket money.⁶³⁴ After a period of six months, refugees will also be granted a residence permit along with a work permit.⁶³⁵

On 14 September 2016, the Italian Cooperation service dispatched a humanitarian expedition from the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi to disperse eight tons of relief supplies to civilians in

⁶²⁶ Syria: “We need to work towards a long-term solution that leads to real peace.”, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Interview/2016/160927-MRHH_PNP.html.

⁶²⁷ Resolute counter-terrorism: Steinmeier calls for extended mandate to fight IS, The Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany (Berlin) 20 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/GlobaleFragen/TerrorismusOK/20161020_Anti-IS-Mandat.html?nn=473482.

⁶²⁸ Connor, P. (2016). Italy on track to surpass Greece in refugee arrivals for 2016. Retrieved December 02, 2016, from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/11/02/italy-on-track-to-surpass-greece-in-refugee-arrivals-for-2016/>.

⁶²⁹ News, B. (2016). Why is Italy seeing a record number of migrants? Retrieved November 30, 2016, from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-38148110>.

⁶³⁰ Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 339,783; Deaths at Sea: 4,233. (2016, November 08). Retrieved December 09, 2016, from <http://www.iom.int/news/mediterranean-migrant-arrivals-reach-339783-deaths-sea-4233>.

⁶³¹ Doornbos, H., & Moussa, J. (2015, April 15). Italy Opens the Door to Disaster. Retrieved December 09, 2016, from <http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/04/13/italy-islamic-state-syria-refugees/>.

⁶³² Doornbos, H., & Moussa, J. (2015, April 15). Italy Opens the Door to Disaster. Retrieved December 09, 2016, from <http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/04/13/italy-islamic-state-syria-refugees/>.

⁶³³ Aid to refugees: How do European countries compare? (2015, September 03). Retrieved December 02, 2016, from <http://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/aid-to-refugees-how-do-european-countries-compare/>.

⁶³⁴ Factbox: Benefits offered to asylum seekers in European countries. (2015, September 16). Retrieved December 02, 2016, from <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-benefits-factbox-idUSKCNORG1MJ20150916>.

⁶³⁵ Aid to refugees: How do European countries compare? (2015, September 03). Retrieved December 02, 2016, from <http://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/aid-to-refugees-how-do-european-countries-compare/>.

the areas of Aleppo, Idlib and Hama. This aid included tents, blankets, plastic canopies for temporary shelter, electric generator and first-aid kits.⁶³⁶

On 19 September 2016, the United Nations General Assembly introduced the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in order to assist Syrian refugees and reduce human suffering. According to the reports of the UNHCR, Italy has contributed EUR2 million to UNHCR to set up “health and sanitation interventions in Lebanon and Jordan.”⁶³⁷ The World Bank Group has increased funding for refugees to help host countries create jobs and improve their well-being.⁶³⁸ The Prime Minister of Italy, Matteo Renzi, urged the international community to work towards the refugee crisis and solve the issue, aiming for long-term sustainability.⁶³⁹ He insisted that “we have to save lives now” as evidenced in Italy’s plan to work with Africa to combat the root causes of migration.⁶⁴⁰ Italy’s contribution is considered to be a part of the “humanitarian aid package.”

On 30 January, 2017, the Italian government and church officials welcomed 41 Syrian refugees at Rome's airport. These refugees were resettled in Italy through the “humanitarian corridor” agreement between the Italian government and a Catholic-Protestant coalition. The abovementioned 41 Syrians were brought to Italy by the Sant'Egidio Community and the Federation of Evangelical Churches in Italy, which works to provide safe passage to Italy in an attempt to counter deadly smuggling rings working in the Mediterranean.⁶⁴¹ The project is facilitated through a collaboration with aid workers on the ground in Lebanon who arrange for visas through the Italian embassy; once in Italy, the church groups “take charge of finding the refugees housing, schooling and other immediate services to help them integrate into Italian society.”⁶⁴²

Thus, Italy gets a score of 0 for its commitment to supporting displaced persons and their host communities, contributing to the elimination of the conditions that permit the spread of violent extremism, and working towards long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria.

Analyst: Zaineb Hyder

⁶³⁶ Italy dispatches humanitarian convoy for the people of Syria, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 16 September 2016. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2016/09/dall-italia-un-convoglio-umanitario.html

⁶³⁷ Syria - Italy gives UNHCR two million euros to assist refugees in Lebanon and Jordan. (2016, November 21). Retrieved December 10, 2016, from http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2016/11/siria-dall-italia-due-milioni-di.html.

⁶³⁸ General Assembly Adopts Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, as United Nations, International Organization for Migration Sign Key Agreement | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. (2016, September 19). Retrieved December 02, 2016, from <http://www.un.org/press/en/2016/ga11820.doc.htm>.

⁶³⁹ General Assembly Adopts Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, as United Nations, International Organization for Migration Sign Key Agreement | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. (2016, September 19). Retrieved December 02, 2016, from <http://www.un.org/press/en/2016/ga11820.doc.htm>.

⁶⁴⁰ General Assembly Adopts Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, as United Nations, International Organization for Migration Sign Key Agreement | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. (2016, September 19). Retrieved December 02, 2016, from <http://www.un.org/press/en/2016/ga11820.doc.htm>.

⁶⁴¹ Italy welcomes 41 Syrian refugees, seeks bridges not walls, The Associated Press, Times Colonist. 30 January 2017. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://www.timescolonist.com/italy-welcomes-41-syrian-refugees-seeks-bridges-not-walls-1.9502173>

⁶⁴² Italy welcomes 41 Syrian refugees, seeks bridges not walls, The Associated Press, Times Colonist. 30 January 2017. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://www.timescolonist.com/italy-welcomes-41-syrian-refugees-seeks-bridges-not-walls-1.9502173>

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support displaced persons and their host communities, to help eliminate conditions that permit the spread of violent extremism, and to work towards long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria.

Japan has supported displaced persons and their host communities through financial aid that lightens the strain on basic services and helps organizations rapidly distribute resources to Syrians.

On 27 October 2016, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hosted a Japan-Jordan summit meeting with King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, as well as with Japanese and Jordanian delegates.⁶⁴³ Prime Minister Abe acknowledged Jordan as an essential presence in the Middle East, and sought to alleviate the economic and social burdens experienced by Jordan due to its generosity towards refugees.⁶⁴⁴ Subsequently, Abe announced that the Japanese government would provide Jordan with JPY30 billion as part of a new development policy loan.⁶⁴⁵ The summit meeting ended with the Japanese ambassador to Jordan, Shuichi Sakurai, and the minister of planning and international cooperation of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, Imad Najib Fakhoury, signing a JPY1 billion grant to provide Jordan with security equipment made in Japan. The grant is intended to 1) stabilize Jordan by improving security; and 2) facilitate Japanese companies' overseas expansion. The press release on the signing of this grant additionally states: "Terrorists are feared to flow into Jordan along with Syrian refugees."⁶⁴⁶ This grant is thus intended to improve security in Jordan by keeping terrorists, and possibly refugees themselves, out of the country, and to support Japanese companies. It does not seek to support displaced persons or to eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism or to stabilize the situation in Syria itself.

On 2 August 2016, the Japanese government revealed that it would contribute an emergency grant aid of USD300,000 to UNICEF and the World Health Organization.⁶⁴⁷ Due to the lack of public health services in Syria, there has been an increase in vaccine-preventable diseases in the region.⁶⁴⁸ The purpose of this emergency grant aid is to support nationwide multi-antigen vaccination campaigns in Syria.⁶⁴⁹

On 16 September 2016, Japan also distributed an emergency grant aid of USD4.7 million to three organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to help improve humanitarian efforts in Syria.⁶⁵⁰ These efforts provide water, basic hygiene, education and healthcare

⁶⁴³ Japan-Jordan Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/jo/page4e_000544.html.

⁶⁴⁴ Japan-Jordan Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/jo/page4e_000544.html.

⁶⁴⁵ Japan-Jordan Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/jo/page4e_000544.html.

⁶⁴⁶ Signing and Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aid to Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001325.html.

⁶⁴⁷ Emergency Grant Aid for Vaccination Campaigns in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 August 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001222.html.

⁶⁴⁸ Emergency Grant Aid for Vaccination Campaigns in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 August 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001222.html.

⁶⁴⁹ Emergency Grant Aid for Vaccination Campaigns in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 August 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001222.html.

⁶⁵⁰ Emergency Grant Aid for improvement of humanitarian situation in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001276.html.

to areas where access has been limited as a result of heavy fighting. Syrian refugees and their host communities in Jordan also receive education and vocational training by means of this funding.⁶⁵¹

On 19 September 2016, at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, Prime Minister Abe pledged to provide an assistance package of approximately USD2.8 billion to refugees from 2016 to 2018.⁶⁵² This package will go towards providing refugees, migrants and their host communities with humanitarian aid and resources that will promote self-sufficiency.⁶⁵³

Japan has also taken steps to help eliminate conditions that permit the spread of violent extremism.

On 14 October 2016, Japan released a joint statement with thirteen other states asking that the United Nations take action to implement the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE).⁶⁵⁴ The proposal also committed Japan and other states to the PVE, which states that they "intend to: lead by example ... act upon the General Assembly's call to develop and implement national and regional PVE Action Plans, and assist other Member States in doing so" among other things.⁶⁵⁵

Japan has also taken some action to work towards the cessation of hostilities in Syria. On 8 December 2016, Japan collaborated with Canada and several other nations on a letter to the United Nations Secretary General that requested a formal plenary session to discuss the situation in Syria and encourage action.⁶⁵⁶ During that meeting, the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations Koro Bessho, called for a "prompt cessation of hostilities" and a political process to end the conflict based on UN resolution 2254.⁶⁵⁷

On 12 September 2016, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida issued a statement in which he applauded the United States and Russia for coming to an agreement of nationwide cessation of hostilities.⁶⁵⁸ In conjunction with the improvement of humanitarian efforts, Kishida believed that this would lead to progress in Syria's political process.⁶⁵⁹

⁶⁵¹ Emergency Grant Aid for improvement of humanitarian situation in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001276.html.

⁶⁵² Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, Cabinet Public Relations Office (Tokyo) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016.

http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201609/1219187_11015.html.

⁶⁵³ Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, Cabinet Public Relations Office (Tokyo) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 10 December 2016.

http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201609/1219187_11015.html.

⁶⁵⁴ Joint Statement on the Issue of Preventing Violent Extremism, Permanent Mission of France (Paris) 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.franceonu.org/Joint-statement-on-the-issue-of-preventing-violent-extremism>.

⁶⁵⁵ Joint Statement on the Issue of Preventing Violent Extremism, Permanent Mission of France (Paris) 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.franceonu.org/Joint-statement-on-the-issue-of-preventing-violent-extremism>.

⁶⁵⁶ Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly Under Agenda Item 31, United Nations (New York) 8 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.un.org/pga/71/wp-content/uploads/sites/40/2015/08/plenary-meeting-of-the-General-Assembly-under-agenda-item-31-Prevention-of-Armed-Conflict.pdf>.

⁶⁵⁷ Statement by Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations Koro Bessho at the Emergency Meeting on Syria, Aleppo, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (Tokyo) 13 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/bessho121316.html>.

⁶⁵⁸ Arrangement between the United States and Russia on cessation of hostilities in Syria (Statement by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 September 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001270.html.

⁶⁵⁹ Arrangement between the United States and Russia on cessation of hostilities in Syria (Statement by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 September 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001270.html.

On 21 September 2016 Foreign Minister Kishida, held a meeting with Sergey Lavrov, the minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation. During this meeting, Foreign Minister Kishida informed Foreign Minister Lavrov of his concern that the recent agreement between Russia and the US was in danger.⁶⁶⁰ Indicating the importance of having a ceasefire not only for the safe distribution of resources but also for potential talks of peace and democracy, Foreign Minister Kishida urged Russia to uphold its prior agreement.⁶⁶¹

Thus, Japan has provided some support for displaced people and has encouraged countries to support the UN's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and has supported further dialogue on the issue. It therefore receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Risa Howell

United Kingdom +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to support displaced persons and their host communities, work towards long-term, sustainable, post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria and eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism.

The United Kingdom is committed to helping resettle thousands of refugees; by 2020, the government aims to have accepted 20,000 Syrians. For five years, refugees will have Humanitarian Protection status; after those five years, individuals can apply for permanent residence.⁶⁶² Individuals will also be quickly assimilated into British society with provisions regarding employment and education.⁶⁶³ Where housing is concerned, the majority of Syrian refugees will be housed in the private sector.⁶⁶⁴ To this end, the UK government has come up with a series of provisions to incentivize landlords to rent out apartments to refugees.⁶⁶⁵

Nonetheless, some officials are concerned that the UK will not be able to resettle 20,000 refugees in the next couple of years. Some believe that approximately 5,000 additional homes and over 10,000 additional school placements would be needed in order to successfully accommodate this number.⁶⁶⁶ Despite these concerns, the home secretary recently stated there are enough spots for refugees, though not all concerns regarding insufficient placements have been addressed by the government.⁶⁶⁷ Further, Britain has committed GBP10 million to teach incoming Syrians English.⁶⁶⁸ There has been a lack of

⁶⁶⁰ Japan-Russia Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/rss/northern/page3e_000611.html.

⁶⁶¹ Japan-Russia Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/rss/northern/page3e_000611.html.

⁶⁶² Melanie Gower and Ben Politowski, Syrian refugees and the UK response, UK Parliament 10 June 2016. Date of Access 8 December 2016. <http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN06805#fullreport>.

⁶⁶³ Syrian refugees enjoy more support than others, AMs told, BBC News (London) 7 December 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-38240339>.

⁶⁶⁴ How much does it cost UK councils to take in refugees?, The Guardian (London) 14 July 2016. Date of Access 3 December 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/housing-network/2016/jul/14/cost-uk-councils-take-in-syrian-refugees>.

⁶⁶⁵ Citizens UK Resettlement Housing Resource, Refugees Welcome February 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <https://www.refugees-welcome.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Citizens-UK-Housing-Resource.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁶ School places and homes 'risk to Syrian refugee resettlement', BBC News (London) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 6 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-37347264>.

⁶⁶⁷ Syrian refugee places for 20,000 'secured' in UK, BBC News (London) 4 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-37268971>.

⁶⁶⁸ Syrian refugee places for 20,000 'secured' in UK, BBC News (London) 4 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-37268971>.

access to English classes for refugees; however, new funding commitments to these lessons will help remedy this problem for immigrants.⁶⁶⁹

The UK is also committed to creating a long-term sustainable Syria. Military forces are partnering with the New Syrian Army against the Islamic State.⁶⁷⁰ In 2016, the UK's focus will be on supporting the UN Secretary General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism. The government believes that supporting these types of initiatives will help prevent the spread of extremism on a global scale.⁶⁷¹

The UK has committed to stopping extremist behaviour in Syria and surrounding countries. The government of the United Kingdom has stated its willingness to empower currently subjugated women in civic discussion regarding the creation of peace in their home countries. The government of the United Kingdom believes that this form of civic engagement will help counteract extremist rhetoric, and will aid in the empowerment of women and girls.⁶⁷² Further, the UK is taking action to prevent the likelihood of a terrorist attack on its soil. The government is providing all citizens with the Stop Terrorists' and Extremists' Online Presence reporting tool, and anonymous reports can be made to police as well. The UK also advocates overall heightened awareness of one's surroundings; if anything is suspicious, civilians are told, then it should be reported. The government hopes that these initiatives will reduce the likelihood of a terrorist attack and the spread of extremist beliefs on United Kingdom soil.⁶⁷³

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its aid to Syrian refugees and other host countries, as well as for its efforts towards the empowerment of refugees.

Analyst: Mariah Stewart

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support displaced persons and their host communities, work towards a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism. The US has done this by accepting Syrian refugees, helping regions hosting refugees, and laying out guidelines geared at preventing violent extremism.

On 29 August 2016, Secretary of State John Kerry announced in a press statement that the United States had reached President Obama's goal of admitting 10,000 refugees from Syria.⁶⁷⁴ In addition, the Obama administration set a new goal, seeking to admit 110,000 refugees to the United States, including many Syrian refugees over the fiscal year of 2017 beginning on 1 October 2016.⁶⁷⁵ On 27 September 2016, the US Department of State stated in a fact sheet that they were providing more than USD364 million to Syria and the surrounding region, bringing total humanitarian assistance to

⁶⁶⁹ Syrian refugee places for 20,000 'secured' in UK, BBC News (London) 4 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-37268971>.

⁶⁷⁰ Britain's secretive and lethal force in Syria, BBC News (London) 8 August 2016. Date of Access: 3 December 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37013583>.

⁶⁷¹ Human Rights and Democracy Report 2015, Foreign and Commonwealth Office 21 July 2016. Date of Access 1 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-rights-and-democracy-report-2015/human-rights-and-democracy-report-2015>.

⁶⁷² Human Rights and Democracy Report 2015, Foreign and Commonwealth Office 21 July 2016. Date of Access 1 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-rights-and-democracy-report-2015/human-rights-and-democracy-report-2015>.

⁶⁷³ Counter Terrorism Awareness Week 2016, National Counter Terrorism Security Office 28 November 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/counter-terrorism-awareness-week-2016>.

⁶⁷⁴ Remarks by Secretary John Kerry, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 29 August 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2016/08/261347.htm>.

⁶⁷⁵ White House raises refugee target to 110,000, The Washington Post U.S. & World Edition (Washington) 14 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2016/09/14/white-house-plans-to-accept-at-least-110000-refugees-in-2017/>.

USD5.9 billion since the start of the conflict.⁶⁷⁶ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Lebanon and the Lebanese government will receive over USD36 million (for a total of USD1.2 billion since 2012) to help with providing education, safe shelters, mental healthcare, and more humanitarian programs.⁶⁷⁷ The country of Jordan will receive more than USD19 million (for a total of USD814 million since 2012) to aid with meeting basic refugee needs and strengthening relevant infrastructure.⁶⁷⁸ Turkey will receive more than USD25 million (for a total of USD440 million since 2012) to address the humanitarian needs of the 2.7 million refugees in it.⁶⁷⁹ Iraq and Egypt will both receive more than USD7 million towards the establishment of more refugee camps and the provision of protection and assistance to refugees in both established and new camps.⁶⁸⁰ In the sense of admitting refugees and aiding burdened regions, the United States has complied with this commitment.

The United States has thus far failed to implement the guidelines set out in UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 2254, 2258, and 2268. Representatives of the Russian and US governments reached a tentative cease-fire agreement with the Syrian government on 10 September 2016.⁶⁸¹ On 17 September 2016, the US government confirmed that a US-led airstrike targeting the Islamic State had accidentally killed 62 of President Bashar Al-Assad's troops, violating the cease-fire; two days later, President Bashar Al-Assad ended the cease-fire agreement.⁶⁸² On 3 October 2016, the US Department of State announced that the United States had officially suspended bilateral negotiations with Russia over efforts to sustain a cessation of hostilities in Syria.⁶⁸³ On 15 October 2016, a round of multilateral talks involving the United States, Russia, and other regional powers took place in Switzerland, with no agreement reached by the end of the meeting.⁶⁸⁴ In this sense, the US has failed to ensure long-term, sustainable post-conflict stability and rehabilitation of Syria, and thus cannot be said to be in complete compliance with this commitment.

The US government has also laid out guidelines geared at helping to prevent violent extremism, and has provided aid for the empowerment of Syrian refugees and prevention of further radicalization. On 6 July 2016, the Department of Homeland Security announced a Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program available to non-governmental organizations and institutions of higher educations, to be used towards countering violent extremism programs.⁶⁸⁵ The program outlines five focus areas: 1) developing resilience; 2) training and engaging with community members; 3) managing

⁶⁷⁶ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁷⁷ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁷⁸ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁷⁹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁸⁰ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁸¹ Kerry announces US-Russia deal on Syrian ceasefire, CNN Politics (Atlanta, Georgia) 10 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.cnn.com/2016/09/09/politics/syria-ceasefire-kerry-lavrov/>.

⁶⁸² U.S. Admits Airstrike in Syria, Meant to Hit ISIS, Killed Syrian Troops, The New York Times (New York) 17 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/18/world/middleeast/us-airstrike-syrian-troops-isis-russia.html>.

⁶⁸³ Press Statement by John Kirby, Assistant Secretary and Department Spokesperson, Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington, DC) 3 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/10/262704.htm>.

⁶⁸⁴ Syria: US, Russia, regional powers fail to reach breakthrough in talks on conflict, CNN World (Atlanta, Georgia) 15 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.cnn.com/2016/10/15/world/syria-talks-switzerland-us-russia/>.

⁶⁸⁵ FY 2016 Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program, Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 6 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://www.dhs.gov/cvegrants>.

intervention activities; 4) challenging the narrative; and 5) building the capacities of community-level non-profit organizations active in Countering Violent Extremism.⁶⁸⁶

As of 27 September 2016, the United States has provided more than USD205 million in aid to NGOs.⁶⁸⁷ This funding will assist with the supply of food vouchers/parcels, support to education, access to health and mental health care and the funding of shelter.⁶⁸⁸ US aid to non-governmental organizations within Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt will be used towards early childhood education for young refugee children, helping to provide a safe space for them to learn and grow, provide vocational training and literacy training, and empower women and educate refugees in general about the wrongs of gender-based violence.⁶⁸⁹

On 20 September 2016, the US government announced the Commitments to the Call to Action for Private Sector Engagement on the Global Refugee Crisis, in which 51 American companies committed to empowering Syrian refugees in the following areas: (1) education: ensuring access to schools and facilitating creation of education programs and platforms for refugees; (2) employment: increasing and supporting employment opportunities and entrepreneurship for refugees; (3) enablement: increasing humanitarian finance, strengthening infrastructure, and supporting countries in welcoming new refugees.⁶⁹⁰ The US has laid out guidelines relating to the suppression of the spread of violent extremism and has helped NGOs in this effort as well.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its aid to Syrian refugees and Syrian refugee-burdened countries, and its efforts towards refugee empowerment.

Analyst: Adit Tandon

European Union: +1

The European Union has complied with its commitment to support displaced persons and their host communities, support sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism.

Prior to the May Ise-Shima Summit, in February 2016 at the London Summit, the European Union and its Member States pledged more than EUR3 billion “to assist the Syrian people inside Syria as well as refugees and the communities hosting them in the neighbouring countries for the year 2016.”⁶⁹¹

On 19 June 2016, the EU released a joint statement through its European External Action Service (EEAS) for the occasion of World Refugee Day. This statement reiterated the EU’s continued efforts

⁶⁸⁶ Fact Sheet: FY 2016 Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program, Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 6 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2016/07/06/fy-2016-countering-violent-extremism-cve-grants>.

⁶⁸⁷ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁸⁸ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁸⁹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington, DC) 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/09/262482.htm>.

⁶⁹⁰ Fact Sheet: White House Announces Commitments to the Call to Action for Private Sector Engagement on the Global Refugee Crisis, The White House (Washington DC) 20 September 2016. Date Accessed: 11 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/09/20/fact-sheet-white-house-announces-commitments-call-action-private-sector>.

⁶⁹¹ EU pledges more than €3 billion for Syrians in 2016 at the London conference, European Commission (Brussels) 4 February 2016. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-245_en.htm

to share responsibility for displaced persons and their host communities.⁶⁹² Representatives of the EEAS emphasized that more than EUR10 billion has been allocated in the EU's 2015 and 2016 budget to addressing the refugee crisis within the EU and in other host countries.⁶⁹³

On 22 June 2016, The European Commission announced projects worth more than EUR200 million to support nearly one million refugees fleeing the war in Syria and their overstretched host communities in Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon.⁶⁹⁴ The assistance package was adopted at the fourth board meeting of the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis. The board meeting included the European Commission, EU members, representatives from Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, and representatives of international financial institutions.⁶⁹⁵

On 7 July 2016, the European Union provided an online update about its ongoing initiative entitled "Promoting social cohesion and moderate voice in Syria," first launched in 2015. The initiative, implemented by Search for Common Ground, is designed to "provide Syrian civil society actors with a tailor-made approach for supporting new and existing initiatives through capacity building, networking, sub grants and continual mentoring to promote social cohesion and non-violent mobilisation and to amplify moderate narratives."⁶⁹⁶ In total, as of July 2016, the EU had contributed over EUR1 million to the project.⁶⁹⁷

On 7 July 2016, the EU also provided an update on an ongoing project entitled "Bridging Syria's divides," implemented by BBC Media. The mass media project, aired through radio and online platforms, was designed in 2015 to "build resilience and social cohesion to counter violent conflict and radicalisation across all sections of Syrian society."⁶⁹⁸ As of July 2016, the European Union had contributed a total amount of over EUR2 million to the initiative.⁶⁹⁹

On 14 August 2016, the EU declared that its joint police body (Europol) will deploy a team of 30 European anti-terror experts to Greece to single out potential extremists in refugee camps.⁷⁰⁰

⁶⁹² Joint Statement ahead of World Refugee Day 2016, The European Union and the European External Action Service (EEAS) (Brussels) 19 June 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4896/joint-statement-ahead-of-world-refugee-day-2016_en.

⁶⁹³ Joint Statement ahead of World Refugee Day 2016, The European Union and the European External Action Service (EEAS) (Brussels) 19 June 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4896/joint-statement-ahead-of-world-refugee-day-2016_en.

⁶⁹⁴ New EU package of more than €200 million to support one million refugees from Syria in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, The European Commission Press Release Office (Brussels) 22 June 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2262_en.htm.

⁶⁹⁵ New EU package of more than €200 million to support one million refugees from Syria in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, The European Commission Press Release Office (Brussels) 22 June 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2262_en.htm.

⁶⁹⁶ Promoting social cohesion and moderate voice in Syria, European Union External Action (Brussels) 7 July 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4956/promoting-social-cohesion-and-moderate-voice-syria_it

⁶⁹⁷ Promoting social cohesion and moderate voice in Syria, European Union External Action (Brussels) 7 July 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4956/promoting-social-cohesion-and-moderate-voice-syria_it

⁶⁹⁸ Bridging Syria's divides: Mass media programming and platforms to build resilience and social cohesion to counter violent conflict and radicalisation across all sections of Syrian society, European Union External Action (Brussels) 7 July 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4966/bridging-syrias-divides-mass-media-programming-and-platforms-build-resilience-and-social_fr

⁶⁹⁹ Bridging Syria's divides: Mass media programming and platforms to build resilience and social cohesion to counter violent conflict and radicalisation across all sections of Syrian society, European Union External Action (Brussels) 7 July 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4966/bridging-syrias-divides-mass-media-programming-and-platforms-build-resilience-and-social_fr

⁷⁰⁰ EU anti-terror team to track jihadists at Greek migrant camps, France 24 (Europe) 14 August 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20160814-anti-terror-team-track-jihadists-greek-camps>.

On 14 September 2016, European Commission head Jean-Claude Juncker said that the EU should play a role in Syrian peace negotiations,⁷⁰¹ Juncker insisted that it was “unthinkable for the European Union not to take part in the negotiations to resolve the war in Syria, and proposed developing a common European strategy for the war-torn Middle East country.”⁷⁰²

On 27 September 2016, the EU launched a EUR348 million aid project aimed at helping nearly one million Syrian refugees in Turkey.⁷⁰³ The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) program provides Syrian refugees with debit cards to help Syrian refugees purchase food and other basic needs.⁷⁰⁴ According to the EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, Christos Stylianides, the ESSN “is the largest ever humanitarian aid project funded by the European Union. It is also the largest ever humanitarian cash transfer program.”⁷⁰⁵

On 2 October 2016, the EU launched the Emergency Humanitarian Initiative for Aleppo, in cooperation with the United Nations. The initiative has two primary aims. The first is to deliver life-saving assistance, such as water, food and medical needs, to a proposed number of 130,000 civilians in East Aleppo.⁷⁰⁶ In the statement given on 2 October, High Representative/Vice President Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides, asserted that “An inter-agency convoy stands ready to move from West to East Aleppo drawing on prepositioned stocks made possible also through EU first line response funding.”⁷⁰⁷ The second aim is to facilitate the medical evacuations of wounded and sick from Eastern Aleppo, placing a particular focus on “women, children and the elderly.”⁷⁰⁸ The statement made on 2 October also asserted that “The EU stands ready to facilitate and support the evacuation and referral of patients to the adequate medical facilities in the region and if needed to Europe for specialised medical care not available in the region.”⁷⁰⁹ In addition to these efforts, the EU also pledged a further EUR25 million in

⁷⁰¹ EU should have role in Syria talks & own military HQ - Juncker’s annual address, Russia Today (RT) 14 September 2016 (last edited 1 December 2016). Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/359316-eu-juncker-address-syria/>.

⁷⁰² EU should have role in Syria talks & own military HQ - Juncker’s annual address, Russia Today (RT) 14 September 2016 (last edited 1 December 2016). Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/359316-eu-juncker-address-syria/>.

⁷⁰³ EU unveils ‘debit card’ scheme for Syrian refugees in Turkey, euronews 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <http://www.euronews.com/2016/09/27/eu-unveils-debit-card-scheme-for-syrian-refugees-in-turkey>.

⁷⁰⁴ EU unveils ‘debit card’ scheme for Syrian refugees in Turkey, euronews 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <http://www.euronews.com/2016/09/27/eu-unveils-debit-card-scheme-for-syrian-refugees-in-turkey>.

⁷⁰⁵ EU unveils ‘debit card’ scheme for Syrian refugees in Turkey, euronews 27 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <http://www.euronews.com/2016/09/27/eu-unveils-debit-card-scheme-for-syrian-refugees-in-turkey>.

⁷⁰⁶ Statement by the HR/VP Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on « an emergency humanitarian initiative for Aleppo », European Union External Action (Brussels) 2 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/11086/statement-hrvp-federica-mogherini-and-commissioner-humanitarian-aid-and-crisis-management_en

⁷⁰⁷ Statement by the HR/VP Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on « an emergency humanitarian initiative for Aleppo », European Union External Action (Brussels) 2 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/11086/statement-hrvp-federica-mogherini-and-commissioner-humanitarian-aid-and-crisis-management_en

⁷⁰⁸ Statement by the HR/VP Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on « an emergency humanitarian initiative for Aleppo », European Union External Action (Brussels) 2 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/11086/statement-hrvp-federica-mogherini-and-commissioner-humanitarian-aid-and-crisis-management_en

⁷⁰⁹ Statement by the HR/VP Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on « an emergency humanitarian initiative for Aleppo », European Union External Action (Brussels) 2 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/11086/statement-hrvp-federica-mogherini-and-commissioner-humanitarian-aid-and-crisis-management_en

emergency aid relief in order to “support and scale up the first line response of its humanitarian partners to cover urgent medical, water and sanitation, and food assistance in Aleppo and in other priority areas across the country.”⁷¹⁰

On 17 October 2016, the European Council Conclusions on Syria were published. The EU derided the “deteriorating situation in Syria” and strongly condemned “the excessive and disproportionate attacks by the regime [the Syrian regime] and its allies, both deliberate and indiscriminate, against civilian populations, humanitarian and healthcare personnel and civilian and humanitarian infrastructures and calls on them to cease indiscriminate aerial bombardments.”⁷¹¹ The EU reasserted its continued commitment to easing the Syrian crisis and called for: “an end of all military flights over Aleppo city; an immediate cessation of hostilities to be monitored by a strong and transparent mechanism; sieges to be lifted; and full unhindered sustainable country-wide humanitarian access granted by all parties.”⁷¹² The European Council Conclusions asserted that these actions were necessary precursors to a viable solution to the crisis.⁷¹³

The EU has also taken some action to counter violent extremism during the compliance period. Between 10 and 11 November 2016, the EU Special Representative for Central Asia hosted a conference on “Preventing Violence Extremism in Central Asia – Challenges and Responses at Community Level.”⁷¹⁴ This conference was, in part, meant to allow the EU to develop a deeper knowledge of violent extremism and the types of initiatives that might be helpful in countering it.⁷¹⁵

On 15 November 2016, the European Council announced that the EU and Lebanon had adopted partnership priorities for the next four years and a compact which will increase cooperation between the two nations. Specifically, the compact outlines the ways in which Lebanon and the EU will facilitate their pledges made at the February 2016 London conference on supporting Syria and the region.⁷¹⁶ The corresponding European Council press release asserts that, “The objective is to improve the living conditions both of refugees temporarily staying in Lebanon and of vulnerable host communities.”⁷¹⁷ The EU-Lebanon compact delineates that the EU will allocate a “minimum” of EUR400 million in 2016-2017 in order to address the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon, while Lebanon agreed to “ease the temporary stay of Syrian refugees, in particular regarding their residency status.”⁷¹⁸

⁷¹⁰ Statement by the HR/VP Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides on « an emergency humanitarian initiative for Aleppo », European Union External Action (Brussels) 2 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/11086/statement-hrvp-federica-mogherini-and-commissioner-humanitarian-aid-and-crisis-management_en

⁷¹¹ Council conclusions on Syria, European Council. 17 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/10/17-fac-syria-conclusions/>

⁷¹² Council conclusions on Syria, European Council. 17 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/10/17-fac-syria-conclusions/>

⁷¹³ Council conclusions on Syria, European Council. 17 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/10/17-fac-syria-conclusions/>

⁷¹⁴ Regional Conference on Preventing Violence Extremism in Central Asia, European Union External Action (Brussels) 10 – 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/12461/regional-conference-preventing-violent-extremism-central-asia_en.

⁷¹⁵ Regional Conference on Preventing Violence Extremism in Central Asia, European Union External Action (Brussels) 10 – 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 March 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/12461/regional-conference-preventing-violent-extremism-central-asia_en.

⁷¹⁶ EU and Lebanon adopt partnership priorities and compact, European Council. 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/11/15-eu-lebanon-partnership/>

⁷¹⁷ EU and Lebanon adopt partnership priorities and compact, European Council. 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/11/15-eu-lebanon-partnership/>

⁷¹⁸ EU and Lebanon adopt partnership priorities and compact, European Council. 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/11/15-eu-lebanon-partnership/>

Similarly, on 20 December 2016, the European Union announced that the EU and Jordan had adopted partnership priorities until the end of 2018 and a compact. The EU-Jordan compact delineates that the EU will allocate “at least” EUR747 million in 2016-2017, including EUR108 million in humanitarian aid and EUR200 million in macro-financial assistance.⁷¹⁹ In turn, Jordan pledged to “make it possible for over 165 000 Syrian children to access education and increase opportunities for Syrian youth to receive vocational training.”⁷²⁰ Previously, on 19 July 2016, Jordan and the EU had agreed to “simplify rules of origin requirements to Jordan exports to the EU, provided job opportunities are offered to Syrian refugees, alongside Jordanians.”⁷²¹

On 15 December 2016, in a set of meeting conclusions, the European Council outlined its approach to migration and security. The Council reaffirmed the European Union’s commitment and endorsement of several ongoing initiatives, including the Joint Action Plan on the implementation of the EU-Turkey statement elaborated between Greece and the Commission, the Valletta Action Plan, the Partnership Framework, and EUNAVFOR MED operation Sophia (with the Libyan coastguard) to prevent “loss of life at sea and break the business model of smugglers.”⁷²² In regards to migration, the meeting conclusions indicated the need for member states to “further intensify their efforts to accelerate relocation, in particular for unaccompanied minors, and existing resettlement schemes.”⁷²³ Finally, the European Council signaled its intention to work towards “achieving consensus on the EU’s asylum policy during the incoming Presidency.”⁷²⁴

In early January 2017, the EU conducted the second round of meetings pertaining to the European Union’s Regional Initiative on the future of Syria by holding a series of bilateral meetings with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Iran, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Qatar.⁷²⁵ The initiative attempts to “identify common ground on the post-conflict arrangements for Syria, and on reconciliation and reconstruction once a credible political transition is

⁷¹⁹ EU and Jordan adopted partnership priorities and compact, European Union External Action (Brussels) 20 December 2016. Date of Access 9 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/17639/eu-and-jordan-adopted-partnership-priorities-and-compact_en

⁷²⁰ EU and Jordan adopted partnership priorities and compact, European Union External Action (Brussels) 20 December 2016. Date of Access 9 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/17639/eu-and-jordan-adopted-partnership-priorities-and-compact_en

⁷²¹ EU and Jordan adopted partnership priorities and compact, European Union External Action (Brussels) 20 December 2016. Date of Access 9 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/17639/eu-and-jordan-adopted-partnership-priorities-and-compact_en

⁷²² European Council meeting (15 December 2016) – Conclusions, European Council (Brussels) 15 December 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/RQRXT1KY/15-euco-conclusions-final.pdf

⁷²³ European Council meeting (15 December 2016) – Conclusions, European Council (Brussels) 15 December 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/RQRXT1KY/15-euco-conclusions-final.pdf

⁷²⁴ European Council meeting (15 December 2016) – Conclusions, European Council (Brussels) 15 December 2016. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/RQRXT1KY/15-euco-conclusions-final.pdf

⁷²⁵ Second round of meetings in the framework of the EU regional initiative on the future of Syria, European Union External Action (Brussels) 10 January 2017. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/18426/second-round-meetings-framework-eu-regional-initiative-future-syria_fr

firmly under way.”⁷²⁶ The initiative’s inaugural meetings had previously taken place in October 2016.⁷²⁷

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 in its efforts to address support for displaced persons and their host communities, support a sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria, and eradicate conditions conducive to violent extremism.

Analyst: Ebrahim M.R. Lababidi

⁷²⁶ Second round of meetings in the framework of the EU regional initiative on the future of Syria, European Union External Action (Brussels) 10 January 2017. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/18426/second-round-meetings-framework-eu-regional-initiative-future-syria_fr

⁷²⁷ Federica Mogherini to visit Tehran and Riyadh as part of the outreach on Syrian crisis, European Union External Action (Brussels) 28 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 April 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/13523/federica-mogherini-to-visit-tehran-and-riyadh-as-part-of-the-outreach-on-syrian-crisis_en

7. Non-proliferation: Weapons of Mass Destruction

“We remain committed to the universalization of the treaties and conventions relevant to, amongst others, preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament

Assessment

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

Background

The potential that weapons of mass destruction (WMD) have to cause unprecedented levels of destruction and human suffering serves as a reminder of the dangers of conflict escalation and instability for the international security environment. As the global community continues to grapple with threats emanating from active theatres of conflict — notably in Syria and Ukraine — as well as persistent attempts by North Korea to develop its nuclear weapons program, the risk of further instability remains high. As such, the G7 has committed to promoting international cooperation to “combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.”⁷²⁸ This pledge represents a continuation of the G7’s policy of combating proliferation. For example, in 2002 the G7 initiated a ten year Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction initiative aimed at preventing terrorists and other proliferators from acquiring and developing weapons of mass destruction.⁷²⁹ Having raised USD20 billion, the initiative was later extended in 2011.⁷³⁰

As the host country for the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan ensured that the issue of WMDs would remain a priority on the G7’s agenda, and placed special emphasis on the dangers of nuclear proliferation. In the Leaders’ Declaration, G7 members reasserted their “commitment to seeking a safer world for all and to creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in a way that promotes international stability.”⁷³¹

⁷²⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin160411-declaration.html>.

⁷²⁹ G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/182390.htm>.

⁷³⁰ G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/182390.htm>

⁷³¹ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin160411-declaration.html>.

Prior to this, the G7 Foreign Ministers met on 10 and 11 April 2016 in Hiroshima.⁷³² During this time, they visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, and the Cenotaph for Atomic Bomb Victims.⁷³³ They also approved the Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, in which G7 members re-stated their “strong commitment” to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).⁷³⁴ This is in accordance with Article IV of the NPT, which recognizes “the inalienable right of all the Parties to ... develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,” and with Article VI, which calls for the pursuit of “effective measures relating to ... complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”⁷³⁵

The G7 also placed an emphasis on the importance of the non-proliferation of chemical, biological, and toxic weapons at the Ise-Shima Summit through its support for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).⁷³⁶ In line with these treaties, the G7 aims to eliminate and prevent “the development, production and stockpiling of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction.”⁷³⁷

Commitment Features

This commitment states that G7 members “remain committed to the universalization of treaties and conventions” that are focused on “preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.”⁷³⁸ The term “remain[ing] committed” means that this commitment has been made in the past. However, new efforts in this area must be made for G7 members to achieve compliance.

The primary goal of the commitment is to achieve the “universalization” of the named treaties, which can be defined as taking steps to ensure that all states have signed and ratified the agreements, so that the treaties apply to all. The commitment concentrates on the NPT, the CWC and the BTWC, but is not limited to these agreements.

The NPT entered into force in 1970, and “represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States.”⁷³⁹ Currently, only Israel, India, and Pakistan are not signatories, while North Korea withdrew in 2003.⁷⁴⁰ The main principles of the NPT include a commitment by states without nuclear weapons “not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons” and a pledge by nuclear-weapon states not to give them to others or help others acquire them.⁷⁴¹ The International Atomic Energy Agency has been tasked with the job of

⁷³² G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) April 11 2016. Date of Access: 18 November 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/pc/page3_001690.htm#section1.

⁷³³ G7 Foreign Ministers Visit Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Lay a Wreath at the Cenotaph for Atomic Bomb Victims, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 11 April 2016. Date of Access: November 17 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ms/is_s/page4e_000409.html.

⁷³⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 28 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin160411-declaration.html>.

⁷³⁵ The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (New York City). 2 May 2005. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2005/npttreaty.html>.

⁷³⁶ G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 September 2016. http://www.international.gc.ca/g7/non-proliferation_disarmament-non-proliferation_desarmement.aspx?lang=eng.

⁷³⁷ The Biological Weapons Convention, United Nations (New York City). Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/bio/>.

⁷³⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

⁷³⁹ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York). Date of Access: 18 November 2016. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/>.

⁷⁴⁰ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 17 November 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁷⁴¹ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York). Date of Access: 18 November 2016. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>.

ensuring that states are adhering to this treaty.⁷⁴² Finally, NPT signatories have agreed to work towards disarmament.⁷⁴³ Recently, however, efforts to strengthen the NPT regime have stalled. Although NPT parties met at Preparatory Committee meetings to “consider principles, objectives, and ways to promote Treaty implementation and universality” amongst other things,⁷⁴⁴ NPT states were unable to reach a consensus at the 2015 Review Conference. However, parties are bound by the conclusions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. The concluding document “calls upon States to promote universal adherence to the Treaty and not to undertake any actions that can negatively affect prospects for the universality of the Treaty.”⁷⁴⁵ Thus, examples of efforts to universalize this treaty could include, but are not limited to, unilateral or joint statements pressuring non-party states to join (or re-join) the NPT regime, in addition to not taking actions that are incompatible with the NPT.

On 29 April 1997, the CWC entered into force.⁷⁴⁶ This treaty forbids states from making, accumulating, trading, or using chemical weapons, and requires that parties “chemically disarm by destroying any stockpiles of chemical weapons they may hold”⁷⁴⁷ The agreement also created the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which helps to oversee the implementation of the CWC and promote universality.⁷⁴⁸ Currently, only North Korea, Egypt, and South Sudan have not signed the treaty, while Israel has not yet ratified it.⁷⁴⁹ In 2003, the First Review Conference on the CWC noted that it “was convinced that universality and full compliance by all States Parties with all the provisions of the Convention are necessary to the achievement of the global ban on chemical weapons,”⁷⁵⁰ and adopted an action plan to promote universality.⁷⁵¹ Thus, any efforts by G7 states to promote the CWC will count towards compliance with this aspect of the commitment. This could include, but is not limited to, statements supporting the CWC, cooperation with the OPCW to hold workshops and information sessions on the CWC with non-party states, and other outreach activities.

The BTWC entered into force on 26 March 1975.⁷⁵² As of today, it has 172 state parties and nine signatory states.⁷⁵³ This treaty “prohibits the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of biological and toxin weapons.”⁷⁵⁴ The BTWC is one of the major pillars “in

⁷⁴² Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York). Date of Access: 18 November 2016. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>.

⁷⁴³ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York). Date of Access: 18 November 2016. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>.

⁷⁴⁴ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2014. Date of Access: 18 November 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁷⁴⁵ 2010 NPT Review Conference Final Document, European Parliament (Brussels). Date of Access: November 18, 2016. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2014_2019/documents/sede/dv/sede290115disarmamentactionplan_/sede290115disarmamentactionplan_en.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ Chemical Weapons Convention, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague). Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <https://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention/>.

⁷⁴⁷ Chemical Weapons Convention, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague). Date of Access: 19 November 2016. <https://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention/>.

⁷⁴⁸ Our Work, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague). Date of Access: November 19 2016. <https://www.opcw.org/our-work/>.

⁷⁴⁹ Chemical Weapons Convention Signatories and States-Parties, Arms Control Association (Washington DC) October 2015. Date of Access: 18 November 2016. <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/cwcsig>.

⁷⁵⁰ Conference Resolution, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 2003. Date of Access: November 19, 2016. <https://www.opcw.org/our-work/universality/conference-resolution/>.

⁷⁵¹ Promoting the Universality of the Convention, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 2003. Date of Access: November 19, 2016. <https://www.opcw.org/our-work/universality/action-plan/>.

⁷⁵² The Biological Weapons Convention, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) Date of Access: 21 November 2016, <https://www.un.org/disarmament/geneva/bwc/>

⁷⁵³ The Biological Weapons Convention, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) Date of Access: 21 November 2016, <https://www.un.org/disarmament/geneva/bwc/>

⁷⁵⁴ The Biological Weapons Convention, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) Date of Access: 21 November 2016, <https://www.un.org/disarmament/geneva/bwc/>

the international community's efforts to address the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction."⁷⁵⁵ Since its inception, the BTWC has undergone several amendment processes, whereby parties to the treaty have convened every five years at BTWC Review Conferences to add additional understandings to the document.⁷⁵⁶ In 2011, G7 Foreign Ministers underlined the importance of creating "tangible progress with respect to increasing mutual confidence in compliance [with] the BTWC as one of the most important global arms control treaties."⁷⁵⁷ An eighth review conference took place between 7 and 25 November 2016.⁷⁵⁸ Efforts to promote the universalization of this convention could include statements of support to non-party states to sign and ratify the convention as soon as possible, or contributions of support to help developing countries maintain their commitments under the convention through the assistance and cooperation database or through the "sponsorship programme in order to support and increase the participation of developing States parties in the meetings of the intersessional programme."⁷⁵⁹

Finally, this commitment does not limit G7 members to pursuing only the three aforementioned treaties. The G7 pledged to promote "the universalization of the treaties and conventions relevant to ... preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction."⁷⁶⁰ In the G7's joint statement to the Disarmament Commission on the Foreign Ministers' Declaration, they expressed support for the universalization of several additional agreements. These include, but are not limited to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.⁷⁶¹

Thus, G7 members must make efforts to universalize the NPT, the CWC, and the BTWC in order to achieve full compliance with this commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has not undertaken any new efforts to universalize the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), or related treaties or conventions OR has taken steps to promote the universalization of only one of these treaties.
0	The G7 member has made new efforts to promote the universalization of TWO relevant treaties or conventions.
+1	The G7 member has made new efforts to promote the universalization of the NPT, CWC, BTWC, AND at least one additional relevant treaty or convention.

Lead Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

⁷⁵⁵ The Biological Weapons Convention, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) Date of Access: 21 November 2016, <https://www.un.org/disarmament/geneva/bwc/>

⁷⁵⁶ The Biological Weapons Convention, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) Date of Access: 21 November 2016, <https://www.un.org/disarmament/geneva/bwc/>

⁷⁵⁷ Statement of the G8 Foreign Ministers on the 7th Review Conference for the BTWC, Mission of the United States – Geneva (Paris), 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <https://geneva.usmission.gov/2011/03/15/btwc/>

⁷⁵⁸ Latest Information (BWC), United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva). Date of Access: 3 December 2016. [http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/87CF9BFD24A8D05FC1257574004B285B?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/87CF9BFD24A8D05FC1257574004B285B?OpenDocument).

⁷⁵⁹ Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 3 December 2016. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/324/55/PDF/N1632455.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁷⁶⁰ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Informaiton Centre (Toronto). 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 7 March 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

⁷⁶¹ G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Disarmament Commission (New York) 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 19 November 2016. [https://disarmament-library.un.org/UNODA/Library.nsf/0bb8a163b66d627f85256beb0073f596/034ad3ba8a0c8e6c85257f9a006bb616/\\$FILE/A%20CN.10%202016%20WG.I%20WP.5.pdf](https://disarmament-library.un.org/UNODA/Library.nsf/0bb8a163b66d627f85256beb0073f596/034ad3ba8a0c8e6c85257f9a006bb616/$FILE/A%20CN.10%202016%20WG.I%20WP.5.pdf).

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to undertake new efforts to promote the universalization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC).

Per the Fifth Regional Review Meeting on Radioactive Source Security released in July 2016, Canada remains dedicated to funding CAD73.4 million annually to the Global Partnership Program (GPP).⁷⁶² The GPP aims to promote projects that reduce threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) related to nuclear security, biological security, and the destruction of chemical weapons.

On 21 October 2016, Canada entered into force the amendments to the implementations of the United Nations' resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.⁷⁶³

Canada had previously been a major contributor to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons missions in Libya.⁷⁶⁴ Canada provided further funding in the amount of CAD750,000 to a multinational effort aimed at removing Libyan chemical weapon stockpiles from the country and destroying them in Germany.⁷⁶⁵

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission has also been active in several projects on the domestic level. Notably, the CNSC published a document called Environmental Principles, Assessments and Protection Measures, which promotes environmental principles with the use of safe nuclear energy on 19 December 2016.⁷⁶⁶ Moreover, in September 2016, Executive Vice-President Ramzi Jammal was the leader of an Integrated Regulatory Review Service mission in China which assessed China's nuclear regulations concerning nuclear and radiation security.⁷⁶⁷

On the Syrian chemical crisis, Foreign Minister Stéphane Dion made a statement calling for the accountability of those who have committed obvious violations of international treaties related to the use of chemical weapons.⁷⁶⁸ Dion's statement to the United Nations came after the release of the United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism report, which was funded by several countries, including Canada.

Therefore, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its efforts to counter the proliferation of WMDs since the summit. It has not been awarded a fully compliant designation because it is yet to attempt

⁷⁶² Fifth Regional Review Meeting on Radioactive Source Security, Global Partnership Program, Raphaël Duguay, Nuclear Security Division, Canadian Nuclear Safety Division (Penang) 25 to 28 July 2016. Date Accessed: 19 December 2016. http://www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/pdfs/Presentations/CNSC_Staff/2016/20160725-28-raphael-duguay-radioactive-source-security-eng.pdf

⁷⁶³ Canadian Sanctions Related to North Korea, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 November 2016. Date Accessed: 19 December 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/sanctions/countries-pays/korea-coree.aspx?lang=eng>

⁷⁶⁴ Canada Provides OPCW its Largest-Ever Donation to Expedite Destruction of Chemical Weapons in Libya, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. <https://www.opcw.org/news/article/canada-provides-opcw-its-largest-ever-donation-to-expedite-destruction-of-chemical-weapons-in-libya/>

⁷⁶⁵ Canada took part in secret operation to destroy Libyan chemical weapons, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 15 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-took-part-in-secret-operation-to-destroy-libyan-chemical-weapons/article31890446/>

⁷⁶⁶ CNSC publishes REGDOC-2.9.1, Environmental Protection: Environmental Principles, Assessments and Protection Measures, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 19 December 2016. Date Accessed: 21 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1170179>

⁷⁶⁷ Non-proliferation: import/export controls and safeguards, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 20 October 2016. Date Accessed: 21 December 2016. <http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/resources/non-proliferation/index.cfm>

⁷⁶⁸ Syria, ISIS must be held to account for chemical weapons use, says Dion, CBC news (Toronto) 31 August 2016. Date Accessed: 21 December 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/syria-isis-chemical-weapons-law-1.3743729>

to universalize the BTWC and other relevant treaties, and it is yet to make new efforts in the NPT and the CWC.

Analyst: Maher Sinno

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It has made some efforts to universalize the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

On 21 November 2016, France's Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Jean-Marc Ayrault, met with Director-General of the Organization of the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Ahmet Üzümcü, during which time he reaffirmed France's commitment to working with the organization towards the elimination of chemical weapons worldwide, and reflected on France's contributions to the international effort against chemical weapons use in Syria and Libya and the promotion of the CWC.⁷⁶⁹

During the Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference in Geneva, November 2016, France's Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed the issue of enhancing national implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).⁷⁷⁰

However, no further action has been taken to universalize the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) since the 2016 Ise-Shima summit.

France has partially complied with its commitment to the universalization of the NPT, CWC, BTWC and another relevant treaty. It has, therefore, been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Jodi Euteneier

Germany: 0

Despite Germany's long-standing commitment towards non-proliferation efforts aimed at nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, it has only partially complied with its commitment to enact new measures aimed at universalizing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).

On 27 October 2017, during a First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly meeting, Germany voted against resolution L.41; a proposal aimed at developing "a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their elimination."⁷⁷¹ The Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament, Michael Biontino, validated Germany's position by stating that "negotiations on a nuclear ban treaty without the involvement of nuclear weapon states will be ineffective, [and that in order for] nuclear weapons to disappear nuclear weapon states will have to engage in the process."⁷⁷² He also suggested that, "an immediate 'ban' of nuclear weapons without verification mechanisms or restrictions on the production of fissile material bears the risk of

⁷⁶⁹ France's Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development Visits OPCW. 21 November 2016. Date of Access: December 28, 2016. <https://www.opcw.org/news/article/frances-minister-of-foreign-affairs-and-international-development-visits-opcw/>.

⁷⁷⁰ The Eighth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention. 2016. Date of Access: December 28, 2016. <http://idsa.in/cbwmagazine/eighth-review-conference-biological-weapons-convention>.

⁷⁷¹ International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. (2016, October). Full Voting Result on UN Resolution L.41. Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: <http://www.icanw.org/campaign-news/results/>

⁷⁷² Biontino, Michael. (Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament). (2016, October). Explanation of Vote (L.41, "No"). Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: http://www.icanw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/EOV_Deutschland.pdf

weakening the NPT — contrary to the intention of its proponents.”⁷⁷³ His proposed alternative was to restrict the production of fissile material, referencing a tabled resolution on fissile material cut-off that would aim to facilitate new efforts to renegotiate a treaty on fissile materials.⁷⁷⁴

Indeed, the day before, on 26 October 2016, Germany presented resolution L.65/Rev.1 in cooperation with Canada and the Netherlands.⁷⁷⁵ One of the reasons for tabling this resolution was in order to follow the agreement that states made at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT to “immediately begin negotiation of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”⁷⁷⁶ This resolution was adopted on 28 October 2017, and created “a high-level preparatory group” to work on outlining the treaty.⁷⁷⁷

It has also, since 2013, contributed EUR5 million to Syria to destroy Syrian chemical weapons.⁷⁷⁸

On 8 September 2016, Ahmet Üzümcü, Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons announced that a multi-country effort aimed at removing Libyan chemical weapon precursors — for the purpose of destruction — out of Libya to Germany had successfully been completed.⁷⁷⁹ Üzümcü thanked “Germany for its leadership and contributions, which are indispensable for the successful conclusion of this operation.”⁷⁸⁰ Germany formally proposed that “the chemical weapons ... be destroyed at a highly-capable specialised destruction facility operated by GEKA in Munster.”⁷⁸¹

⁷⁷³ Biontino, Michael. (Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament). (2016, October). Explanation of Vote (L.41, “No”). Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: http://www.icanw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/EOV_Deutschland.pdf

⁷⁷⁴ Biontino, Michael. (Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament). (2016, October). Explanation of Vote (L.41, “No”). Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: http://www.icanw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/EOV_Deutschland.pdf

⁷⁷⁵ Treaty Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons or Other Nuclear Explosive Devices, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 18 February 2017. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com16/resolutions/L65Rev1.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁶ Treaty Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons or Other Nuclear Explosive Devices, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 18 February 2017. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com16/resolutions/L65Rev1.pdf>; Final Document, 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York) 2010. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50%20\(VOL.I\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50%20(VOL.I)), 23.

⁷⁷⁷ UN Passes Canadian-Led Resolution Advancing Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 28 October 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1144399&tp=1>.

⁷⁷⁸ Federal Foreign Office (Germany). (2017, January). Chemical Weapons Convention. Retrieved on Feb 3, 2017 from: http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/sid_C8CC5D9AFB93D2B498D2A7DE4AEACEBB/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/BioChemie/CWC_node.html

⁷⁷⁹ Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. (2016, September). Libya’s Remaining Chemical Weapon Precursors Arrive Safely and Securely at Germany Facility for Destruction. Retrieved on Feb 2, 2017 from: <https://www.opcw.org/news/article/libyas-remaining-chemical-weapon-precursors-arrive-safely-and-securely-at-german-facility-for-destruction/>

⁷⁸⁰ Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. (2016, September). Libya’s Remaining Chemical Weapon Precursors Arrive Safely and Securely at Germany Facility for Destruction. Retrieved on Feb 2, 2017 from: <https://www.opcw.org/news/article/libyas-remaining-chemical-weapon-precursors-arrive-safely-and-securely-at-german-facility-for-destruction/>

⁷⁸¹ Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. (2016, September). Libya’s Remaining Chemical Weapon Precursors Arrive Safely and Securely at Germany Facility for Destruction. Retrieved on Feb 2, 2017 from: <https://www.opcw.org/news/article/libyas-remaining-chemical-weapon-precursors-arrive-safely-and-securely-at-german-facility-for-destruction/>

With regards to biological weapons, Germany has consistently been a frontrunner in compliance. Though all signatories to the BTWC have agreed to publish their confidence-building measure returns, Germany is one of a few states to permit their returns to be published to the BTWC's Implementation Support Unit website,⁷⁸² and has campaigned with several Scandinavian states to ensure that returns are published and comprehensible in all UN languages.

After the eighth Review Conference held in Nov 2016, the ISU mandate was renewed for another five years while all states committed to at least one annual meeting. The next conference is to have a German vice-chair, where Germany will report its priorities as improving national implementation of the Convention, strengthening confidence-building measures, and improving the operationalization of the UN Secretary General's Mechanism through concrete measures such as expert training sessions and workshops.⁷⁸³

Germany has also taken steps to support the universalization of other related treaties during the compliance period.

On 21 September 2016, Germany met with other "Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" at a ministerial meeting to call for the agreement's entry into force.⁷⁸⁴ Minister for Foreign Affairs Frank-Walter Steinmeier attended the gathering, where a joint statement was released.⁷⁸⁵ This document noted that "We urge all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, in particular the remaining eight States listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty. We appeal to all States to make the utmost efforts to achieve its prompt entry into force."⁷⁸⁶ The statement continued, "We dedicate ourselves individually and jointly to continuing to raise awareness among the general public and to advocate at the highest political levels."⁷⁸⁷

On 2 September 2015, Germany opened up an exhibition on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the German Federal Foreign Office.⁷⁸⁸ The purpose of this exhibit was to spread awareness about the treaty amongst the public, and encourage other states to agree to it.⁷⁸⁹ In his opening statement, Minister of European Affairs Michael Roth urged others to adopt the treaty, saying that "The contract must enter into force as soon as possible in order to develop its full normative power.

⁷⁸² Federal Foreign Office (Germany). (2017, January). The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). Retrieved on Feb 3, 2017 from: http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/BioChemie/BWC_node.html

⁷⁸³ Federal Foreign Office (Germany). (2017, January). The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). Retrieved on Feb 3, 2017 from: http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/BioChemie/BWC_node.html.

⁷⁸⁴ 2016: Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT, CTBTO Preparatory Commission. 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/ctbt-ministerial-meetings/2016/.

⁷⁸⁵ 2016: Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT, CTBTO Preparatory Commission. 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/ctbt-ministerial-meetings/2016/.

⁷⁸⁶ Joint Ministerial Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, CTBTO Preparatory Commission. 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. https://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/public_information/2016/Ministerial_Meeting/Joint_Ministerial_Statement_21.09.2016_FINAL.pdf.

⁷⁸⁷ Joint Ministerial Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, CTBTO Preparatory Commission. 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. https://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/public_information/2016/Ministerial_Meeting/Joint_Ministerial_Statement_21.09.2016_FINAL.pdf.

⁷⁸⁸ German Foreign Office Opens CTBT Exhibition, CTBTO Preparatory Commission. 2 September 2015. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <https://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2015/german-foreign-officeopens-ctbt-exhibition/>.

⁷⁸⁹ Statement by Minister of European Affairs Michael Roth at the German Federal Foreign Office, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 September 2015. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/DE/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2015/150902_StM_R_Ausstellung.html?nn=384322.

Eight countries have still not ratified the treaty — including the US, Israel, China, Iran and North Korea.⁷⁹⁰

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its efforts to universalize at least two of the relevant treaties aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Analyst: Kristen Shi

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to take new steps aimed at universalizing the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).

Italy has taken steps to promote the universalization of the NPT during the compliance period. The Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament, Vinicio Mati, participated in the 71st United Nations General Assembly's Thematic Discussion on Nuclear Weapons on 17 October 2016.⁷⁹¹ In a statement at the First Committee Meeting, Mati declared that “We emphasize the importance of its [the NPT's] universalization and call upon States that have not yet done so to join the NPT as Non-Nuclear Weapon States without delay and without conditions.”⁷⁹²

Italy has also openly expressed concern at North Korea's continued absence in the NPT and its militant nuclear testing procedures during the compliance period,⁷⁹³ and has also expressed its support in renegotiating trade deals with Iran in light of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁷⁹⁴

On 27 October 2017, during a First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly meeting, Italy voted against resolution L.41; a proposal aimed at developing “a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their elimination.”⁷⁹⁵ In a joint statement to the chair of the First General Assembly, Italy highlighted its belief that “without the support of nuclear weapon states and a large number of other countries with specific security interests, [resolution L.41] would be premature.”⁷⁹⁶ Moreover, Italy asserted “a prohibition treaty would only engage those states that are

⁷⁹⁰ Statement by Minister of European Affairs Michael Roth at the German Federal Foreign Office, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 September 2015. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/DE/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2015/150902_StM_R_Ausstellung.html?nn=384322.

⁷⁹¹ Statement by the Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament at the 71st United Nations General Assembly's Thematic Discussion on Nuclear Weapons, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 17 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2016/10/riunione-della-prima-commissione.html.

⁷⁹² Statement by the Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament at the 71st United Nations General Assembly's Thematic Discussion on Nuclear Weapons, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 17 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2016/10/riunione-della-prima-commissione.html.

⁷⁹³ Farnesina: Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. (2016, August). Italy is concerned about new missile launch by North Korea that landed in EEZ waters of Japan. Retrieved on Feb 5, 2017 from: http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/08/corea-del-nord-preoccupazioni-della.html

⁷⁹⁴ Farnesina: Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. (2016, July). Progress in the Implementation of the JCPOA and Lifting EU Sanctions on Iran. Retrieved on Feb 5, 2017 from: http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2016/07/stato-di-attuazione-del-jcpoa-e.html

⁷⁹⁵ International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. (2016, October). Full Voting Result on UN Resolution L.41. Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: <http://www.icanw.org/campaign-news/results/>

⁷⁹⁶ Italian Foreign Affairs Office, var. other members of First General Assembly. (2016, October). Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations – Explanation of Position. Retrieved on Feb 3, 2017 from: http://reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com16/eov/L41_Poland-et-al.pdf

already bound by the NPT and would likely mirror existing obligations, without any mechanism to ensure any new treaty obligations were being fulfilled.”⁷⁹⁷

Italy has robust reviewing procedures for its nuclear energy programs, which are overseen by the Advanced Institute for Environmental Protection and Research and one of its subcommittees, the Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS).⁷⁹⁸ As of December 2016, it concluded a review of its four soon-to-be-decommissioned nuclear reactors, along with numerous other nuclear resource management and waste facilities. The IRRS is composed of representatives from other NPT signatories and representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency; of their review they praised “state-of-the-art standards in decommissioning and waste management,” but highlighted areas for growth in legal frameworks, and a proposed regulatory body called the Inspectorate for Radiation Safety and Radiation Protection in the near future.⁷⁹⁹

Italy is also one of five European nations participating in a nuclear-sharing program in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and purportedly has US nuclear resources in domestic territory.⁸⁰⁰

Throughout 2016, Italy has “actively participated in planning and carrying out the removal of the remaining precursors of chemical weapons still present in Libya in order to destroy them.”⁸⁰¹ In addition to collecting samples of the chemical substances, Italy has also provided ships from its Navy and Coast Guard in order “to escort ... Danish vessels [transporting] chemical agents out of the country to Germany, where they will be disposed of.”⁸⁰²

Moreover, Italy has contributed to the universalization of other relevant treaties.

Italy expressed its support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty during the eighth ministerial meeting, which was held on 21 September 2016. Italy indicated its approval of the Joint Ministerial Statement that was released at this conference.⁸⁰³ Moreover, in an additional statement

⁷⁹⁷ Italian Foreign Affairs Office, var. other members of First General Assembly. (2016, October). Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations – Explanation of Position. Retrieved on Feb 3, 2017 from: http://reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com16/eov/L41_Poland-et-al.pdf

⁷⁹⁸ Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale. (2016, December). The mission IRRS (Integrated Regulatory Review Service) of IAEA is concluded. Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: <http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en/evidence/nuclear-security/the-mission-irrs-integrated-regulatory-review-service-of-iaea-it-is-concluded>

⁷⁹⁹ Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale. (2016, December). The mission IRRS (Integrated Regulatory Review Service) of IAEA is concluded. Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: <http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en/evidence/nuclear-security/the-mission-irrs-integrated-regulatory-review-service-of-iaea-it-is-concluded>

⁸⁰⁰ International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. (2017, January). Nuclear Arsenals. Retrieved on Feb 4, 2017 from: <http://www.icanw.org/the-facts/nuclear-arsenals/>

⁸⁰¹ Farnesina: Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. (2016, September). Libya: Italian contribution to removing precursor chemicals and their successive disposal. Retrieved on Feb 5, 2017 from: http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/09/libia-contributo-italiano-alla.html

⁸⁰² Farnesina: Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. (2016, September). Libya: Italian contribution to removing precursor chemicals and their successive disposal. Retrieved on Feb 5, 2017 from: http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/09/libia-contributo-italiano-alla.html

⁸⁰³ Statement from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to the Eighth CTBT Ministerial Meeting, CTBTO Preparatory Commission. 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. https://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/public_information/2016/Ministerial_Meeting/2016_Ministerial_Meeting_in_support_of_the_CTBT_-_Statement_by_Italy.pdf.

that was sent to the meeting, Italy declared that “we call for a prompt signature and ratification of the Treaty by those States that have not done so, in particular by the remaining eight Annex-2 States.”⁸⁰⁴

In November 2016, Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament, Ambassador Vinicio Mati, spoke during the general debate at the Eighth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTCW). Mati emphasized Italy’s support for the universalization, full implementation and strengthening of the Convention.⁸⁰⁵

In January 2017, Vinicio Mati spoke at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, at which point he stressed Italy’s commitment to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), particularly in relation to Italy’s G7 Presidency in 2017.⁸⁰⁶

Thus, Italy has been given a score of 0 for its effort at universalizing at least two of the relevant treaties aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Analyst: Kristen Shi

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to undertake new efforts to universalize the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).

On 11 November 2016, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi signed a nuclear cooperation agreement in which Japan agreed to sell India civil nuclear power equipment and technology. This is Japan’s first such deal with a non-signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.⁸⁰⁷ The nuclear pact has raised concerns about a risk of Japan’s technology being diverted to India’s nuclear weapons program.⁸⁰⁸ Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe insisted that the agreement “is in line with Japan’s position to promote non-proliferation to create a world without nuclear weapons.”⁸⁰⁹ “This agreement sets a legal framework to assure that India acts responsibly for

⁸⁰⁴ Statement from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to the Eighth CTBT Ministerial Meeting, CTBTO Preparatory Commission. 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. https://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/public_information/2016/Ministerial_Meeting/2016_Ministerial_Meeting_in_support_of_the_CTBT_-_Statement_by_Italy.pdf.

⁸⁰⁵ Italy supports strengthening the Convention on Biological Weapons, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 8 November 2016. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://www.italiarappginevra.esteri.it/rappginevra/en/ambasciata/news/dall-ambasciata/2016/11/l-italia-per-il-rafforzamento-della.html>

⁸⁰⁶ The Conference on Disarmament in Geneva opens its 2017 session. Amb. Mati: “Multilateralism and international cooperation essential for disarmament and non-proliferation”, Rappresentanza Permanente Organizzazioni Internazionali Ginevra. 31 January 2017. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://www.italiarappginevra.esteri.it/rappginevra/en/ambasciata/news/dall-ambasciata/2017/01/conferenza-disarmo-ginevra-iniziata.html>

⁸⁰⁷ Japan, India sign agreement on civil power. Al Jazeera News (Doha) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/11/japan-india-sign-agreement-civil-nuclear-power-161111164153096.html>.

⁸⁰⁸ Japan, India sign agreement on civil power. Al Jazeera News (Doha) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/11/japan-india-sign-agreement-civil-nuclear-power-161111164153096.html>.

⁸⁰⁹ Japan, India sign agreement on civil power. Al Jazeera News (Doha) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/11/japan-india-sign-agreement-civil-nuclear-power-161111164153096.html>.

the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,” Abe said, adding that it gets India to effectively participate in the non-proliferation treaty framework.”⁸¹⁰

On 18 October 2016, Japan’s Toshio Sano stressed the importance of universalizing the CWC at the 21st Session on Disarmament and International Security. Highlighting the deep concerns associated with the danger of non-state actors’ and terrorist groups’ obtaining and using chemical and biological weapons, Sano emphasized that “we must definitely prevent chemical weapons and toxic chemicals from falling into the wrong hands.”⁸¹¹ Sano stated that Japan was ready to work with the Security Council and offer its cooperation and assistance for those state parties in need.⁸¹² Reporting on Japan’s efforts to fulfill its Chemical Weapons Convention obligations, Sano stated that consistent progress was being made in destroying abandoned chemical weapons in China.⁸¹³

On 21 September 2016, Fumio Kishida, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, promoted the universalization of the CTBT at the eighth ministerial meeting in New York. Kishida stated that “universal condemnation by the international community demonstrates that prohibition of nuclear testing is a de facto international norm. In order to make this prohibition a legal obligation, early entry into force of the CTBT is imperative.”⁸¹⁴ In his closing remarks, Kishida called upon the remaining non-ratifying states to sign and ratify the CTBT.⁸¹⁵ The CTBT has been recognized as an instrument that “constrains the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and thereby provides an effective disarmament and non-proliferation measure.”⁸¹⁶

On 13 June 2016, Seiji Kihara, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, expressed support for the universalization of the CTBT at the CTBT 20th anniversary meeting in Vienna. In his remarks, Kihara stated that the CTBT has contributed to helping consolidate universal norms against nuclear testing and that the development of the verification system under the Treaty has shown remarkable progress.⁸¹⁷ Kihara announced that Japan “will double the number of trainees they invite to the Global Seismological Observation Training course, which provides knowledge and techniques for detecting nuclear tests and an opportunity for outreaching to non-signatory states.”⁸¹⁸ Kihara stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT. “We are all fully aware that this is not an

⁸¹⁰ Japan, India sign agreement on civil power. Al Jazeera News (Doha) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/11/japan-india-sign-agreement-civil-nuclear-power-161111164153096.html>.

⁸¹¹ Address by Toshio Sano at the United Nations General Assembly, First Committee, Seventy-First Session, United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases (New York) 18 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/gadis3556.doc.htm>.

⁸¹² Address by Toshio Sano at the United Nations General Assembly, First Committee, Seventy-First Session, United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases (New York) 18 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/gadis3556.doc.htm>.

⁸¹³ Address by Toshio Sano at the United Nations General Assembly, First Committee, Seventy-First Session, United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases (New York) 18 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/gadis3556.doc.htm>.

⁸¹⁴ Address by Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Eight Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Ministerial Meeting (New York) 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000190044.pdf>.

⁸¹⁵ Address by Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Eight Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Ministerial Meeting (New York) 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000190044.pdf>.

⁸¹⁶ Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <https://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/ctbt-ministerial-meetings/2016/>.

⁸¹⁷ Address by Seiji Kihara, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the CTBT Twentieth Anniversary Meeting (Vienna) 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000165061.pdf>.

⁸¹⁸ Address by Seiji Kihara, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the CTBT Twentieth Anniversary Meeting (Vienna) 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000165061.pdf>.

easy task, but we should keep in mind that the CTBT is a most practical and effective measure for a world free of nuclear weapons.⁸¹⁹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its efforts to promote the universalization of two treaties or conventions relevant to preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly the CWC and the CTBT.

Analyst: Duja Muhanna

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to undertake new efforts to universalize the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). However, the UK has continued to pursue its long-term Counter-Proliferation Strategy, which is of some relevance to nuclear and biological security objectives.

The Counter-Proliferation Strategy has several programs under its umbrella including the Global Threat Reduction Programme and the International Biological Security Programme. The UK also has a broader Security Programme in place, part of which relates to its Counter-Proliferation Strategy. Furthermore, the UK has no biological or chemical weapons but has a small maritime nuclear arsenal that was recently reduced.⁸²⁰

During 2014 and 2015, the UK spent GBP14.1 million on matters related to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear security.⁸²¹ The Global Threat Reduction Programme focuses on nuclear and radiological security objectives.⁸²² Notable projects have included combating the illicit trafficking of radiological and nuclear materials along the border regions in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, initiating a nuclear security culture programme and security workshops, as well as implementing secure and safer nuclear technologies in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.⁸²³

The International Biological Security Programme focuses on projects that promote biosafety and biosecurity systems, establish biorisk management training, combat infectious diseases, and improve education related to the misuse of biological science.⁸²⁴ Notable projects have included strengthening biological security and safety in former Soviet Union countries, developing educational resources on biosecurity and dual-use issues, training six Iraqi chemists in detecting chemical weapons, funding of the annual conference on Chemical Weapons Demilitarisation, funding the plant pathogen security

⁸¹⁹ Address by Seiji Kihara, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the CTBT Twentieth Anniversary Meeting (Vienna) 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000165061.pdf>.

⁸²⁰ Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: The United Kingdom, Arms Control Association (Washington) November 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/ukprofile>

⁸²¹ UK International Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security Assistance Programmes, United Kingdom Government (London) 30 October 2015. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/472421/20151030_UC_CBRN_Security_Report.pdf

⁸²² UK International Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security Assistance Programmes, United Kingdom Government (London) 30 October 2015. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/472421/20151030_UC_CBRN_Security_Report.pdf

⁸²³ UK International Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security Assistance Programmes, United Kingdom Government (London) 30 October 2015. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/472421/20151030_UC_CBRN_Security_Report.pdf

⁸²⁴ UK International Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security Assistance Programmes, United Kingdom Government (London) 30 October 2015. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/472421/20151030_UC_CBRN_Security_Report.pdf

project in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as the construction of a regional biosafety training centre in Jordan.⁸²⁵

The security program focuses on creating conditions for successful diplomatic engagement with states on security issues and large-scale non-material interventions with regards to non-proliferation. The objectives of this programme include: ensuring priority countries strengthen their capacity to secure chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials and expertise from acquisition by non-state actors; ensuring priority countries strengthen their export control regimes; strengthening international regimes, treaties, and initiatives that underpin global non-proliferation, security, and disarmament objectives; supporting the NPT; progressing towards the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East; and reducing the threat posed by conventional weapons to UK, regional and global stability.⁸²⁶

To conclude, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to undertake any new non-proliferation initiatives since the conclusion of the previous G7 summit. However, it continues to pursue its long-term Counter-Proliferation Strategy.

Analyst: Jaspreet Khela

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to undertake new efforts to universalize the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).

On 7 November 2016, Thomas M. Countryman, Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, called on all state parties to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) to enact measures that would reduce the threat of biological weapons at the Eighth Review Conference of the BWC in Geneva.⁸²⁷ Countryman urged the state parties “to take steps to enhance national and international capabilities to detect, investigate, and respond to the use of such weapons rapidly and effectively.”⁸²⁸ Such measures should include developing approaches to coordinate international assistance and response, and providing access to an investigation team.⁸²⁹ Countryman further assured member states of the BWC of Washington’s commitment towards the universalization of the treaty, stating that “we must take the necessary and pragmatic steps to make the convention stronger and more effective.”⁸³⁰

⁸²⁵ UK International Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security Assistance Programmes, United Kingdom Government (London) 30 October 2015. Date of Access: 18 December 2016.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/472421/20151030_UC_CBRN_Security_Report.pdf

⁸²⁶ Counter Proliferation Programme, United Kingdom Government (London) December 2014. Date of Access: 18 December 2016.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/548692/Counter_Proliferation_Programme_Strategy_2015-16.pdf

⁸²⁷ Address by Thomas M. Countryman, Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 November 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016.
<http://www.state.gov/t/us/2016/264154.htm>

⁸²⁸ Address by Thomas M. Countryman, Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 November 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016.
<http://www.state.gov/t/us/2016/264154.htm>

⁸²⁹ Address by Thomas M. Countryman, Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 November 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016.
<http://www.state.gov/t/us/2016/264154.htm>

⁸³⁰ Address by Thomas M. Countryman, Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 November 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016.
<http://www.state.gov/t/us/2016/264154.htm>

On 24 August 2016, Ned Price, Special Assistant to the President, Spokesperson, and Senior Director of the National Security Council at the White House, issued a statement in support of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). Responding to a UN-OPCW report on the investigation into the allegations of chemical weapons use in Syria, Price stated that the United States will work with its international partners to hold accountable those involved in the use of chemical weapons in Syria in 2014 and 2015 “through appropriate diplomatic mechanisms, including through the United Nations Security Council and the OPCW.”⁸³¹ “The findings by the UN and the OPCW present yet another opportunity for all nations to speak with one voice to address these heinous crimes and to make it clear that the use of chemical weapons is intolerable,”⁸³² said Price.

On 8 June 2016, President Obama announced his support for India’s intent to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), a 48-state body that governs trade in nuclear-related exports and that requires its members to be a party to the NPT. If India’s application to the NSG is accepted, it will be the first member of the NSG that is not a party to the NPT.⁸³³ It has been reported that the Obama administration has not exerted any pressure on India to join the NPT regime in exchange for the benefits of NSG membership.⁸³⁴ In fact, “President Obama is lobbying for India to win membership through a special exception.”⁸³⁵

On 2 June 2016, the US Department of State welcomed a step by India to subscribe to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOOC) and called on all countries who have not done so to subscribe to the HCOOC as well.⁸³⁶ The State Department defines the HCOOC as “a voluntary mechanism that has built a broad international predisposition against ballistic missile proliferation and promotes transparency and confidence building.”⁸³⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its efforts to promote the universalization of two treaties or conventions relevant to preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, namely the CWC and the BTWC.

Analyst: Duja Muhanna

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). It has worked to support the universalization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and

⁸³¹ Address by Ned Price, Special Assistant to the President, Spokesperson, and Senior Director of the National Security Council, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/22/statement-nsc-spokesperson-ned-price-opcw-un-report-syria>.

⁸³² Address by Ned Price, Special Assistant to the President, Spokesperson, and Senior Director of the National Security Council, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/22/statement-nsc-spokesperson-ned-price-opcw-un-report-syria>.

⁸³³ Nuclear Suppliers Consider Indian Bid, Arms Control Association (Washington, DC) June 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. https://www.armscontrol.org/ACT/2016_06/News-Briefs/Nuclear-Suppliers-Consider-Indian-Bid.

⁸³⁴ Nuclear Suppliers Consider Indian Bid, Arms Control Association (Washington, DC) June 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. https://www.armscontrol.org/ACT/2016_06/News-Briefs/Nuclear-Suppliers-Consider-Indian-Bid.

⁸³⁵ No Exceptions for a Nuclear India, The New York Times (New York, NY) 5 June 2016. Date of Access: 18 December 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/05/opinion/sunday/no-exceptions-for-a-nuclear-india.html?_r=0.

⁸³⁶ India Subscribes to the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 2 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/257907.htm>.

⁸³⁷ India Subscribes to the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 2 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/257907.htm>.

Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). It has also supported these instruments through statements denouncing noncompliant countries.

The EU has worked to encourage the universalization of the NPT. On 3 November 2016, the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium held a conference in Brussels for Europe's non-proliferation community.⁸³⁸ The meeting focused on deterrence and disarmament, analysis of the Iran nuclear deal, and the role of disruptive technologies in non-proliferation. These talks also discussed the threat of non-state actors, regional concerns in Asia, missile defense, and the disarmament of chemical and biological weapons. This conference was the largest iteration to date, attended by approximately 300 participants from over 60 countries and international organizations, including Kim Won-soo, UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.⁸³⁹

On 24 October 2016, the EU co-sponsored a seminar on the nuclear weapons crisis in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea in Seoul. Approximately 60 governments and think-tanks from Europe, North-East Asia, and the United States participated. Participants assessed the capacity of the DPRK nuclear and ballistic programs, reiterated their grave concern about the threat the programs constituted, and discussed how the international community should best respond. Key topics included the effectiveness of a diplomatic response, including sanctions, as well as counter-proliferation options and solutions. Participants agreed that the seminar had been useful, and expressed the hope that dialogue on the issue would continue, particularly in the EU and the Republic of Korea's bilateral relations.⁸⁴⁰

The EU has also made a number of statements encouraging compliance with the NPT and support for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). On 13 September 2016, the EU condemned "in the strongest terms the nuclear test carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 September 2016."⁸⁴¹ The EU demanded that the DPRK completely, verifiably and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons and programs, stating that it "fully supports the international community's demand for the DPRK to return to compliance with the NPT and IAEA safeguards at an early date."⁸⁴²

The EU again condemned the DPRK's nuclear test at the IAEA's 19-23 September 2016 meeting, asserting that "the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapons State in accordance with the NPT," and recalling the associated responsibility of all UN Member States to "do their utmost to

⁸³⁸ About the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) 3-4 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. <https://www.iiss.org/en/events/eu-conference/about-s-eu-s-conference>

⁸³⁹ This Year's EU Conference on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Took Place in Brussels, European Union External Action (Brussels) 7 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/14218/years-eu-conference-non-proliferation-and-disarmament-took-place-brussels_en

⁸⁴⁰ EU-ROK Non-Proliferation Seminar on the Nuclear and Ballistic Dimension of the DPRK Crisis, European Union External Action (Seoul) 25 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/12946/eu-rok-non-proliferation-seminar-nuclear-and-ballistic-dimension-dprk-crisis_en

⁸⁴¹ Conference on Disarmament: EU Condemns Latest Nuclear Attack by DPRK, European Union External Action (Brussels) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/9708/conference-disarmament-eu-condemns-latest-nuclear-test-dprk_en

⁸⁴² Conference on Disarmament: EU Condemns Latest Nuclear Attack by DPRK, European Union External Action (Brussels) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/9708/conference-disarmament-eu-condemns-latest-nuclear-test-dprk_en

contribute to curbing proliferation flows from and to the DPRK and their financing.”⁸⁴³ At the same meeting, the EU also reaffirmed its support for a WMD-free zone in the Middle East,⁸⁴⁴ and urged Iran⁸⁴⁵ and, in November, Syria,⁸⁴⁶ to comply with their Comprehensive Safeguard Agreements helping to ensure compliance with the NPT. Finally, the EU restated that they view the NPT as “the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime,”⁸⁴⁷ and reaffirmed “the essential responsibility and the central role of the IAEA in strengthening the international nuclear security architecture.”⁸⁴⁸

The EU has worked to encourage universalization of and compliance with the CWC. On 8 November 2016, it funded the Stakeholders Forum in Africa, a pilot event initiated to provide legislative support to CWC states. More than 45 participants from 11 African member states attended the event in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, discussing relevant challenges of the CWC’s legislative adoption and associated approaches for mitigation. Additionally, on 6 October 2016, the European Union Parliament denounced the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Sudanese government, following an Amnesty International report that over 200 people had been killed in Darfur Jele Marra since January 2016. The EU Parliament also “recalls that Sudan is a party to the Chemical Weapons Convention and calls for an international investigation into these allegations led by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).”⁸⁴⁹

On 11 November 2016, the EU Delegation to the UN worked with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs to organize a panel discussion on EU support for the BTWC. It presented the results of four EU-sponsored regional workshops,⁸⁵⁰ which occurred in Astana, Kazakhstan, in June 2016, and in

⁸⁴³ Statement on the Occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors – Agenda Item 8b: Application of Safeguards in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Vienna) 19-23 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016.

https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2016-09-21_eu_statement_dprk_-_as_delivered.pdf

⁸⁴⁴ Statement on the Occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors – Agenda Item 9: Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East, European Union (Vienna) 19-23 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016.

https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2016-09-21_-_eu_statement_applications_of_safeguards_in_the_me_-_as_delivered.pdf

⁸⁴⁵ Statement on the Occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors – Agenda Item 7: Verification and Monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in Light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015), European Union (Vienna) 19-23 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2016-09-21_-_eu_statement_on_iran_-_as_delivered.pdf

⁸⁴⁶ Statement on the Occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors – Agenda Item 5c: Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Syrian Arab Republic (Vienna) 17-18 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2016-11-17_-_eu_statement_syria_-_as_delivered.pdf

⁸⁴⁷ Statement on the Occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors – Agenda Item 7: Verification and Monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in Light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015), European Union (Vienna) 19-23 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2016-09-21_-_eu_statement_on_iran_-_as_delivered.pdf

⁸⁴⁸ Statement on the Occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors – Agenda Item 5: Nuclear Security, European Union (Vienna) 19-23 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2016-09-20_-_eu_statement_security_-_as_delivered.pdf

⁸⁴⁹ EU Parliament Calls for International Investigation on Use of Chemical Weapons in Darfur, Sudan Tribune (Khartoum) 6 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article60454>

⁸⁵⁰ 10th Anniversary of the EU’s Support for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, European Union External Action (Geneva) 9 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016.

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/14393/10th-anniversary-eus-support-biological-and-toxin-weapons-convention_en

India, Ethiopia and Brazil in August and September.⁸⁵¹ It also informed new and interested state parties of forthcoming EU assistance activities from which they could potentially benefit.⁸⁵²

The EU also participated in the eighth Review Conference of the BTWC, which took place from 7 to 25 November 2016. During the Conference, representatives reiterated their support for the BTCW as “the cornerstone of efforts to prevent biological agents and toxins from ever being developed or used as weapons,”⁸⁵³ confirming that all 28 EU members remain party to the Convention.⁸⁵⁴ The EU also called for “universal adherence to the Convention,”⁸⁵⁵ recommending the adoption of an action plan aimed at universalization, to be coordinated by the Implementation Support Unit and supported via efforts to strengthen the UN Secretary General’s mechanism for investigating allegations of biological and chemical weapons use.⁸⁵⁶

Additionally, the EU has expressed support for several other non-proliferation treaties. The Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) has been supported by EU statements. When denouncing the DPRK’s September nuclear test, the EU urged them to ratify and comply with the CTBT,⁸⁵⁷ arguing that the DPRK’s “irresponsible behavior” demonstrated the importance of achieving universalization of the CTBT, calling all other non-member states to ratify the treaty.⁸⁵⁸

Additionally, the EU has supported a UN General Assembly Resolution to begin the negotiation of a new treaty to prohibit the existence of nuclear weapons. On 27 October 2016, the European Union Parliament passed a joint motion welcoming a 2017 conference to begin negotiations, inviting EU members to support its convening and to participate constructively in its proceedings.⁸⁵⁹

⁸⁵¹ Second Preparatory Committee for the 8th Review Conference of the BTWC, European Union External Action (Geneva) 8 August 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8020/second-preparatory-committee-8th-review-conference-btwc_en

⁸⁵² 10th Anniversary of the EU’s Support for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, European Union External Action (Geneva) 9 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/14393/10th-anniversary-eus-support-biological-and-toxin-weapons-convention_en

⁸⁵³ 8th Review Conference of the BTWC – EU Statement on the Outcome, European Union External Action (Geneva) 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/16017/8th-review-conference-btwc-eu-statement-outcome_en

⁸⁵⁴ 8th Review Conference of the BTWC – EU Statement by Mr. Jacek Bylica Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, European Union External Action (Geneva) 8 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/14346/8th-review-conference-btwc-eu-statement-mr-jacek-bylica-special-envoy-disarmament-and-non_en

⁸⁵⁵ 8th Review Conference of the BTWC – EU Statement by Mr. Jacek Bylica Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, European Union External Action (Geneva) 8 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/14346/8th-review-conference-btwc-eu-statement-mr-jacek-bylica-special-envoy-disarmament-and-non_en

⁸⁵⁶ 8th Review Conference of the BTWC – EU Statement by Mr. Jacek Bylica Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, European Union External Action (Geneva) 8 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/14346/8th-review-conference-btwc-eu-statement-mr-jacek-bylica-special-envoy-disarmament-and-non_en

⁸⁵⁷ Statement on the Occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors – Agenda Item 8b: Application of Safeguards in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Vienna) 19-23 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2016-09-21_eu_statement_dprk_-_as_delivered.pdf

⁸⁵⁸ Conference on Disarmament: EU Condemns Latest Nuclear Attack by DPRK, European Union External Action (Brussels) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/9708/conference-disarmament-eu-condemns-latest-nuclear-test-dprk_en

⁸⁵⁹ Joint Motion for a Resolution: European Parliament Resolution on Nuclear Security and Non-Proliferation (2016/2936(RSP)), European Parliament (Brussels) 25 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 December 2016. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=MOTION&reference=P8-RC-2016-1122&language=EN>

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to the universalization of the NPT, CWC, BCTW and another relevant treaty. Therefore, it has been awarded a compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Karen Holstead

8. International Cyber Stability

“We commit to promote a strategic framework of international cyber stability consisting of the applicability of existing international law to state behavior in cyberspace, the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime, and the development and the implementation of practical cyber confidence building measures between states.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.88	

Background

While the term “cyberspace” can be interpreted in a range of ways, it can generally be defined as “the online world of computer networks and especially the Internet.”⁸⁶⁰ In the context of cyberspace and G7 commitments, it is important to understand how discussions of “cyberspace” have evolved from prior agreements and negotiations concerning information communication technologies (ICTs). ICTs are the “Internet technologies, infrastructure, applications and services” that connect individuals to the internet.⁸⁶¹

ICTs and the role of the internet have previously been referenced at G7 and G8 summits, although prior summits focused predominantly on how to extend the economic and social benefits made available by the Internet to the general public. The Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society, for example, emphasized the importance of the “principle of inclusion,” which is the idea that “everyone, everywhere should be enabled to participate in and no one should be excluded from the benefits of the global information society.”⁸⁶² The 2011 G8 Deauville Summit’s declaration furthered this discussion, with statements regarding the Internet and the importance of “coordination between governments, regional and international organizations, the private sector, civil society ... to prevent, deter and punish the use of ICTs for terrorist and criminal purposes.”⁸⁶³ The importance of ICTs was again affirmed through the Charter for the Digitally Connected World, which was established before the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit on 30 April 2016.⁸⁶⁴

⁸⁶⁰ Cyberspace, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Date of Access: November 7, 2016. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cyberspace>.

⁸⁶¹ Charter for the Digitally Connected World, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 April 2016. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2016-ict-charter.html>.

⁸⁶² Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2000. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/gis.htm>.

⁸⁶³ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#internet>.

⁸⁶⁴ Charter for the Digitally Connected World, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 April 2016. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2016-ict-charter.html>.

The meetings leading up to the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit marked the first time that G7 leaders made a clear commitment in the area of cybersecurity,⁸⁶⁵ signifying the growing importance of cyber space, structure, and security for international governance.⁸⁶⁶ While the commitment continues to emphasize the importance of topics such as the digital economy, human rights in cyberspace, and the role of ICTs in improving conditions around the world, what differentiates this “cyber” commitment from previous agreements and commitments concerned with ICTs is its specific focus on state behaviours in cyberspace. The obligation of state actors to regulate and coordinate their behaviours, with the explicit confirmation of international law’s application to cyberspace, distinguishes the aims of the cyber commitment made at the Ise-Shima summit from previous commitments concerning ICTs and the Internet.

At the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit, a new G7 working group was established to “enhance our policy coordination and practical cooperation to promote security and stability in cyberspace.”⁸⁶⁷ This occurred alongside the adoption of the G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber, which provide a concise description of the G7’s aims of “promoting digital economy” alongside the social values that will accompany the growth of ICTs, while also “promoting security and stability in cyberspace” as described in the 2016 Ise-Shima commitment.⁸⁶⁸

Commitment Features

This commitment focuses on state behaviour and state interaction within cyberspace rather than on more technical areas (such as infrastructure-building or increasing accessibility). Given the normative element of this commitment, there are a number of actions that G7 members can take to comply. To help narrow the scope, it is necessary to consider the source of this commitment. The United States has taken a leadership role in this area, and has been “promoting a strategic framework of international cyber stability ... [with] three key elements ... (1) global affirmation of the applicability of international law to state behavior in cyberspace; (2) the development of international consensus on additional norms and principles of responsible state behavior in cyberspace that apply during peacetime; and (3) the development and implementation of practice CBMs [confidence building measures], which can help to ensure stability in cyberspace by reducing the risk of misperception and escalation.”⁸⁶⁹ Thus, the G7 commitment appears to have been heavily influenced by US policy.

The first element of this framework involves support for the idea that international law is applicable in cyber space. This is something which the G7 explicitly confirmed in the G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber.⁸⁷⁰ Prior to this, it was affirmed by the 2013 United Nations Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (GGE),⁸⁷¹ and later confirmed by the 2015 GGE.⁸⁷² GGEs are the

⁸⁶⁵ Danielle Kriz and Mihoko Matsubara, In 2016, G7 Makes Cybersecurity a Priority and Paves the Way for Track 1.5 Multi-Stakeholder Discussions, Paloalto Networks (Santa Clara) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 29 December 2016. <http://researchcenter.paloaltonetworks.com/2016/05/cso-in-2016-g7-makes-cybersecurity-a-priority-and-paves-the-way-for-track-1-5-multi-stakeholder-discussions/>.

⁸⁶⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#cyber>.

⁸⁶⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#cyber>.

⁸⁶⁸ G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2-16. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/cyber.html>.

⁸⁶⁹ Department of State International Cyberspace Policy Strategy, Department of State (Washington DC) March 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016.

⁸⁷⁰ G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/cyber.html>.

⁸⁷¹ Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations (New York) 24 June 2013. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. https://ccdcoe.org/sites/default/files/documents/UN-130624-GGEReport2013_0.pdf.

main instrument that the international community has used to discuss international law's applicability to cybersecurity, though their reports are non-binding.⁸⁷³ While statements confirming the applicability of international law to cybersecurity are one means by which G7 states could comply with this aspect of the commitment, G7 members have also noted that they “look forward to the work of the new GGE, including further discussions on how existing international law applies to cyberspace.”⁸⁷⁴ Thus, participation in the 2016 GGE or other initiatives with the goal of enhancing dialogue in this area could also count towards compliance.

The second element of this commitment requires that G7 members to take steps to support a framework that involves “the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime.”⁸⁷⁵ Although the G7 does not clearly define what these norms are, they do “reaffirm that no country should conduct or knowingly support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to its companies or commercial sectors.”⁸⁷⁶ The US has labelled this commitment such a norm and called for its adoption in the past.⁸⁷⁷ Thus, compliance with this part of the commitment requires the G7 member to make efforts to affirm and uphold this norm or others like it.

The last element of this commitment involves a pledge by G7 members to take steps to support an international cyber stability framework that involves the “development and the implementation of practical cyber confidence building measures between states.”⁸⁷⁸ This aspect of the commitment was affirmed by the 2015 UN GGE Report, which recommended “the development of and support for mechanisms and processes for bilateral, regional, subregional and multilateral consultations” in the area of ICTs.⁸⁷⁹ The US has noted that “examples of cyber CBMs include: transparency measures, such as sharing national strategies or doctrine; cooperative measures, such as an initiative to combat a particular cyber incident or threat actor; and stability measures, such as committing to refrain from a certain activity of concern.”⁸⁸⁰ In addition, parties to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), which includes the G7 members, agreed on a clear set of CBMs in March 2016.⁸⁸¹ Therefore, examples of compliance could include, but are not limited to, agreements

⁸⁷² Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York). Date of Access: 20 November 2016.

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/informationsecurity/>.

⁸⁷³ Elaine Korzak, Cybersecurity at the UN: Another Year, Another GGE, *Lawfare*, 10 December 2015. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <https://www.lawfareblog.com/cybersecurity-un-another-year-another-gge>.

⁸⁷⁴ G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/cyber.html>.

⁸⁷⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#cyber>.

⁸⁷⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#cyber>.

⁸⁷⁷ Statement by US Legal Adviser Brian J. Egan at Berkeley Law School, US Department of State (Berkeley) 10 November 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <https://www.state.gov/s/l/releases/remarks/264303.htm>.

⁸⁷⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#cyber>.

⁸⁷⁹ Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, UN Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (Geneva) 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/174.

⁸⁸⁰ International Cybersecurity Strategy: Deterring Foreign Threats and Building Global Cyber Norms, US Department of State (Washington DC) 25 May 2016. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. <https://www.state.gov/s/cyberissues/releasesandremarks/257719.htm>.

⁸⁸¹ Decision No. 1202 OSCE Confidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks of Conflict Stemming From the Use of Information and Communication Technology, Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe Permanent Council, 10 March 2016. Date of Access: 21 November 2016. <https://ccdcoe.org/sites/default/files/documents/OSCE-160310-NewCBMs.pdf>.

referring to cyber cooperation or cybersecurity building, information-sharing measures, measures increasing transparency on cyber policy, the promotion of public-private partnerships, or measures to increase awareness about the security of industrial infrastructure.

To fully comply with this commitment, G7 members must take action in all three areas. Members who take action in only one or two of these areas will be considered to have partially complied with the commitment and will be given a score of 0. Members who do not take action in any of the three areas specified by the commitment, or take actions that seriously undermine any of the areas will have failed to comply with the commitment, and will be assigned a score of -1.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member fails to take steps to promote the application of international law in cyberspace AND does not support “the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime” AND takes no confidence building measures to strengthen cyberspace stability.
0	Member takes steps to promote the application of international law in cyberspace OR supports “the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime” OR takes confidence building measures to strengthen cyberspace stability.
+1	Member takes steps to promote the application of international law in cyberspace AND supports “the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime” AND takes confidence building measures to strengthen cyberspace stability.

Lead Analyst: Eimi Harris

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote a strategic framework for international cyber stability.

On 27 May 2016, in a shortened response to the United Nation’s resolution 70/237, the Government of Canada informed the UN Secretary General that the Canadian government believes existing international law should be applicable to a state’s use of information and communications technologies.⁸⁸² The Canadian government also recognized that a robust framework of peacetime norms helps facilitate an international order in which states are able to support a stable cyberspace.⁸⁸³ Finally, the Canadian government expressed its belief in confidence building measures, as they are a proven method to reducing tensions and the risk of conflict.⁸⁸⁴

On 29 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau released a press statement outlining the Canadian position on the major talking points of the 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit. On the subject of cybersecurity, Prime Minister Trudeau noted that “[Canada] commits to promoting stability in cyberspace based on the applicability of international law, voluntary norms of responsible state behaviour during peacetime, and practical confidence building measures between states.”⁸⁸⁵ In particular, he wrote that “no country should conduct or knowingly support cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the

⁸⁸² Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 19 July 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/172

⁸⁸³ Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 19 July 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/172

⁸⁸⁴ Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 19 July 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/172

⁸⁸⁵ 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/regional-and-global-issues-2016-north-american-leaders-summit>

intent of providing competitive advantages to its companies or commercial sectors”⁸⁸⁶ and that “every country should cooperate, consistent with its domestic laws and international obligations, with requests for assistance from other states in mitigating malicious cyber activity emanating from its territory.”⁸⁸⁷

On 5 August 2016, Canada published its official Cyber Security Strategy, in which the government announced that it will help less developed states and foreign partners develop cyber security capacities.⁸⁸⁸ In addition, Canada will continue to take part in training and exercise programs on the topic of cyber security, which the Canadian government believes will help improve the understanding of the dynamics among cyber security partners.⁸⁸⁹

On 16 October 2016, a consultation published by the Government of Canada outlined key action areas moving forward on the issue of cyber. Recognizing the “importance of cyber security for businesses, economic growth, and prosperity,”⁸⁹⁰ the Canadian government’s first key action area was entitled “Resilience.” By certifying businesses that meet cyber security standards and by encouraging executives in private sector companies to report on the cyber security health of their organizations, the Government of Canada hopes to better prevent, mitigate, and respond to cyber attacks targeting Canadian corporations.⁸⁹¹ This would also establish a normative structure consistent with the UN Group of Governmental Experts’ 2015 cyber stability report, ensuring the “integrity of the supply chain so that end users can have confidence in the security of ICT products”⁸⁹² as well as encouraging “responsible reporting of ICT vulnerabilities.”⁸⁹³

Canada has made several efforts to promote the applicability of international law in cyberspace, advocate for a system of peacetime cyberspace norms, and take confidence building measures to strengthen cyberspace stability, and has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Bill Xu

France: +1

France has fully complied with this commitment.

⁸⁸⁶ 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/regional-and-global-issues-2016-north-american-leaders-summit>

⁸⁸⁷ 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/regional-and-global-issues-2016-north-american-leaders-summit>

⁸⁸⁸ Canada’s Cyber Security Strategy, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 5 August 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://www.securitepubliquecanada.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/cbr-scrty-strty/index-en.aspx>.

⁸⁸⁹ Canada’s Cyber Security Strategy, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 5 August 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <http://www.securitepubliquecanada.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/cbr-scrty-strty/index-en.aspx>.

⁸⁹⁰ Security and Prosperity in the Digital Age, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 16 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2016-scrty-prsprty/index-en.aspx>.

⁸⁹¹ Security and Prosperity in the Digital Age, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 16 October 2016. Date of Access: 10 January 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2016-scrty-prsprty/index-en.aspx>.

⁸⁹² Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 16 January 2017. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/174

⁸⁹³ Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 16 January 2017. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/174

On 28 September 2016, France introduced the “Loi Numérique.”⁸⁹⁴ The law established the Internet as being a fundamental right for French people four years after the UN recognized it as such.⁸⁹⁵ This has also been promoted as an initiative for increased access to data and transparency, which was written into France’s digital strategy in 2015.⁸⁹⁶ These two elements contribute to the application of international law and norm-building in cyberspace.

On 7 October 2016, the “Loi pour une République Numérique,” which aimed to increase transparency and democratize cyberspace, was adopted.⁸⁹⁷ The law’s mandate is structured around liberty (the freedom to innovate), equality (the promotion of confidence building measures) and fraternity (the increased inclusivity of cyberspace).⁸⁹⁸ The second theme focuses on protecting individuals and businesses from having their information compromised by strengthening the country’s cyberdefense apparatuses, as recommended in the latest report of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (GGE).⁸⁹⁹

On 18 October 2016, President of the Assemblée Nationale Elisabeth Guigou suggested revamping France’s cybersecurity strategy amidst an exponential increase in cyberattacks (up to 400 per second) and suggested a state-wide and Europe-wide coordinated efforts to combat cyber threats.⁹⁰⁰

On 14 December 2016, one report out of the Assemblée Nationale proposed that the 23 November 2001 Budapest convention be adapted to consider a climate of increased cybercriminality and terrorism seen across Europe.⁹⁰¹ This can be interpreted as following a norm described by the UN GGE that “states should cooperate in developing and applying measures to increase stability and security in the use of ICTs [information and communications technologies] and to prevent ICT practices that are acknowledged to be harmful or that may pose threats to international peace and security.”⁹⁰²

On 13 January 2017, France and Canada signed a Declaration of Intent to continue to promote the applicability and protection of human rights pursuant to the G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber. This bilateral agreement opens the door for further military and intelligence cooperation and cites Da’esh as a target of their conjoined efforts.⁹⁰³ This is in accordance with norms around cooperating

⁸⁹⁴ Loi numérique: Internet devient enfin un droit fondamental en France (Paris). 29 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 January 2017. <http://hightech.bfmtv.com/epoque/loi-numerique-internet-devient-enfin-un-droit-fondamental-en-france-1042491.html>.

⁸⁹⁵ UN report declares internet access a human right (San Francisco). 6 June 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2017. <https://www.wired.com/2011/06/internet-a-human-right/>.

⁸⁹⁶ French National Digital Security Strategy (Brussels). 16 October 2015. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/national-cyber-security-strategies/ncss-map/France_Cyber_Security_Strategy.pdf.

⁸⁹⁷ Le projet de loi numérique adopte (Paris). 28 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 January 2017. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-actu/2016/09/28/97001-20160928FILWWW00258-le-projet-de-loi-numerique-adopte.php>.

⁸⁹⁸ Egalite des droits: la confiance, socle de la société numérique (Paris). Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/egalite-des-droits-la-confiance-socle-de-la-societe-numerique-2402>.

⁸⁹⁹ Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (New York). 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 18 January 2016. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/174.

⁹⁰⁰ Commission des affaires étrangères (Paris). 18 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/cr-cafe/16-17/c1617007.asp>.

⁹⁰¹ Rapport fait au nom de la commission des lois constitutionnelles, de la législation et de l’administration générale de la République sur la proposition de la résolution Européenne (N°4268) sur la proposition franco-allemande d’un “pacte de sécurité européen” (Paris). 14 December 2016. Date of Access : 9 January 2017. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/rapports/r4310.asp>.

⁹⁰² Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (New York). 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 18 January 2016. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/174.

⁹⁰³ Canada-France Enhanced Cooperation Agenda (Ottawa). 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/10/13/canada-france-enhanced-cooperation-agenda>.

to exchange information and respecting the application of human rights in cyberspace, as described in the 2015 UN GGE Report.⁹⁰⁴

France's initiatives focused on treating the human right to online access, opening a dialogue about state-wide and regional efforts governing cyberspace and making its digital infrastructure less prone to cyberattacks that could undermine the public and enterprises' information — two elements that speak to the applicability of international law in cyberspace and norm-building on the support of critical infrastructure against cyberattacks. France also took confidence building measures to strengthen cyber stability. Thus, France has fully complied with the commitment and has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Helena Najm

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote international law in cyberspace, support common norms in state behaviour and encourage international communication. The German government has shared its plans and goals for national and international cyber security with the public. Germany's plan to launch an emergency response team in the case of attacks on federal authorities and critical enterprises highlights the country's strong stance on responsible state behaviour and intolerance for the theft of intellectual property through information and communications technologies. The plan to develop a German institute for international cyber security in which all international and cross-sector parties can exchange information and questions shows the government's commitment to cyber cooperation and to further enhancing dialogue.

On 9 June 2016, the German Federal Office for Information Security Technology published its plan to introduce a "cyber fire department" in order to deal with cyber attacks on the federal administration and operators of critical infrastructures.⁹⁰⁵ The project will launch in 2017 under the title "Mobile Incident Response Teams" and will help the affected authorities and enterprises to stabilize and restructure their information technology infrastructures.⁹⁰⁶ The United Nations had previously outlined in the 2015 report of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts that there is a normative expectation for states to protect their critical infrastructure from possible cyber attacks.⁹⁰⁷

During the Warsaw Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on 8-9 July 2016, Germany committed itself, together with its fellow NATO members, to the implementation of NATO's long Enhanced Policy on Cyber Defence. The process will be conducted in accordance with international law and by following "the principle of restraint and support maintaining international peace, security, and stability in cyberspace."⁹⁰⁸ In her press release from the NATO meeting on 8 July 2016, Chancellor Angela Merkel stressed the importance of the planned creation of an international

⁹⁰⁴ Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (New York). 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 18 January 2016.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/174.

⁹⁰⁵ "BSI: Cyber-Feuerwehr" für grosse Hackerangriffe soll 20 Personen umfassen" Heise Online, 9 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.heise.de/newsticker/meldung/BSI-Cyber-Feuerwehr-fuer-grosse-Hackerangriffe-soll-20-Personen-umfassen-3234170.html>.

⁹⁰⁶ "BSI: Cyber-Feuerwehr" für grosse Hackerangriffe soll 20 Personen umfassen" Heise online, 9 June 2016. Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.heise.de/newsticker/meldung/BSI-Cyber-Feuerwehr-fuer-grosse-Hackerangriffe-soll-20-Personen-umfassen-3234170.html>.

⁹⁰⁷ Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, United Nations (New York) 24 June 2013. Date of Access: 20 November 2016. https://ccdcoe.org/sites/default/files/documents/UN-130624-GGEReport2013_0.pdf.

⁹⁰⁸ Voltaire Network, "NATO Warsaw Summit Communiqué" Voltaire Network, Section 70, 9 July 2016. Access: 11 January 2017. <http://www.voltairenet.org/article192794.html>.

cyberspace task force within NATO.⁹⁰⁹ This action addresses both the application of international law in cyberspace and efforts to introduce confidence building measures between states.

On 9 November 2016, the Federal Government of Germany passed the Sicherheitsstrategie für Deutschland 2016 (“Security Strategy for Germany 2016”). The plan outlines Germany’s goal to create interoperable cyber security architectures and standards and to further shape the supplement and application of international law in the cyber sphere.⁹¹⁰ Additionally, it outlines the foundation of a German institute for international cyber security.⁹¹¹ This action falls within efforts to apply international law in cyberspace and introduce confidence building measures between states

Germany has started to take the necessary steps to fulfill the requirements of this commitment. Overall, the German government has achieved items that fulfill criteria around international law, normative development, and confidence building measures. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Friederike Wilke

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to cyber stability. Since the Ise-Shima Summit took place in May 2016, Italy has taken actions towards the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behaviour during peacetime and implementing practical confidence building measures between states. However, it has not taken visible action on confirming the applicability of existing international law.

On 29 September 2016, Alessandro Pansa, Director General of the Department of Security Intelligence, made a speech at the CyberTech Europe conference referencing Italy’s efforts on its national cybersecurity strategy.⁹¹² His speech highlighted the importance of protecting critical infrastructure from cyberattacks, referencing Italy’s efforts to align its National Plan for Cyber Security and Internet Safety to the EU Directive on Network and Information Security, as well as suggesting ideas for the testing of cyber systems for vulnerabilities before implementing them in critical infrastructure.⁹¹³

On 7-9 December 2016, representatives from the Agenzia per l’Italia Digitale (Agency for Italy Digital) and the Department of Public Service took part in the international summit hosted by the Open Government Partnership.⁹¹⁴ Prior to participating in this summit, Italy published its third Action Plan on 20 September 2016. The Action Plan referenced the importance of cooperating with

⁹⁰⁹ Die Bundesregierung, “Pressestatement von Bundeskanzlerin Dr. Angela Merkel anlässlich des NATO-Gipfels am 8. Juli 2016“, 8 July 2016. Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2016/07/2016-07-08-statement-merkel-warschau.html>.

⁹¹⁰ Bundesministerium des Innern, “Cyber-Sicherheitsstrategie für Deutschland“, page 41. Access: 11 January 2016. http://www.bmi.bund.de/cybersicherheitsstrategie/BMI_CyberSicherheitsStrategie.pdf.

⁹¹¹ Bundesministerium des Innern, “Cyber-Sicherheitsstrategie für Deutschland“, page 41. Access: 11 January 2016. http://www.bmi.bund.de/cybersicherheitsstrategie/BMI_CyberSicherheitsStrategie.pdf.

⁹¹² Pansa: per l’Italia un progetto forte di cybersecurity, Sistema di Informazione per la Sicurezza della Repubblica, 29 September 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. <https://www.sicurezzanazionale.gov.it/sisr.nsf/archivio-notizie/pansa-per-litalia-un-progetto-forte-di-cybersecurity.html>

⁹¹³ Pansa: per l’Italia un progetto forte di cybersecurity, Sistema di Informazione per la Sicurezza della Repubblica, 29 September 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. <https://www.sicurezzanazionale.gov.it/sisr.nsf/archivio-notizie/pansa-per-litalia-un-progetto-forte-di-cybersecurity.html>

⁹¹⁴ AgID a Parigi per l’Open Government Partners Summit, Agenzia per l’Italia Digitale, 7 December 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. <http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/2016/12/07/agid-parigi-lopen-government-partnership-global-summit>.

businesses, citizens, and other governments to promote transparency and accountability while preventing corruption.⁹¹⁵

On 20 December 2016, the Bank of Italy signed an agreement with the Italian Banking Association and the ABI Lab Consortium to strengthen collaboration on cybersecurity between Italian and global banking firms and financial operators.⁹¹⁶ This agreement specifically creates CERTFin, a computer emergency response team, and, as referenced in the press release, is “in line with the [Italian] National Strategic Framework for the Security of Cyberspace” on initiatives such as critical infrastructure protection and cooperative efforts between institutional partners, national experts, and international experts.⁹¹⁷

On 12 January 2017, the Italian Minister for the Interior Marco Minniti met with European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs, and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos.⁹¹⁸ A joint press release alluded to discussions around cybersecurity cooperation between the EU and Italy for security purposes. Specifically, “discussions focused mainly on strengthening cooperation in the areas of counter-terrorism as well as information exchange, radicalisation and cybersecurity. Italy is committed to working with European partners to achieve a genuine and effective Security Union.”⁹¹⁹

Despite having taken action in the realm of cyberspace that promotes the voluntary norms of responsible state behaviour and confidence building measures in cyberspace, Italy has achieved only partial compliance with this commitment because it has not taken visible steps in terms of the applicability of international law. Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Eimi Harris

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to cyber stability. Through a series of bilateral and multilateral negotiations, Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been actively coordinating strategies for cyberspace with other countries and addressing all three major elements of the commitment to cyber stability (the application of international law to cyberspace, the promotion of norms for states in cyberspace, and confidence building measures between states for cyberspace). However, Japan has not elaborated enough on the actions that it will take under these initiatives to achieve full compliance.

On 12 July 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the establishment of the Cyber Security Policy Division.⁹²⁰ The ministry will use the Division, which will be housed under the National Security Policy Division in the Foreign Policy Bureau, to “continue to actively conduct foreign policy

⁹¹⁵ Open Government in Italia: 3rd Piano d’azione 2016-2018, Ministro per la Semplificazione e la Pubblica Amministrazione, Open Government Partnership, 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. http://open.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2016-09-23-Terzo-Piano-Azione-OGP-Nazionale-FinaleDEF_m.pdf

⁹¹⁶ The Bank of Italy and ABI sign an agreement to enhance cybersecurity, The Bank of Italy (Rome) 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.bancaditalia.it/media/comunicati/documenti/2016-02/en-cs20161220-bi-abi.pdf?language_id=1

⁹¹⁷ The Bank of Italy and ABI sign an agreement to enhance cybersecurity, The Bank of Italy (Rome) 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.bancaditalia.it/media/comunicati/documenti/2016-02/en-cs20161220-bi-abi.pdf?language_id=1

⁹¹⁸ Joint Statement by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos and Italian Minister for the Interior Marco Minniti following their meeting in Rome, Statement/17/56, European Commission (Rome) 12 January 2017. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-17-56_en.htm?locale=en.

⁹¹⁹ Joint Statement by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos and Italian Minister for the Interior Marco Minniti following their meeting in Rome, Statement/17/56, European Commission (Rome) 12 January 2017. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-17-56_en.htm?locale=en.

⁹²⁰ Establishment of Cyber Security Policy Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 12 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001203.html.

in the field of cyber from a comprehensive perspective, especially promoting the rule of law in cyberspace, confidence building, and capacity building of developing countries.”⁹²¹

On 27 July 2016, Japan and the United States conducted their fourth Cyber Dialogue in Washington DC.⁹²² The meeting was to build on the third Japan-US Cyber Dialogue from July 2015 and would address “a wide range of Japan-US cooperation on cyber issues, including situational awareness, critical infrastructure protection and bilateral cooperation in the international arena, including capacity building.”⁹²³ In discussions, “both sides also committed to maintain their dialogue and to continue to enhance the importance of cyber issues in our bilateral cooperation.”⁹²⁴

On 2 August 2016, Japan and Australia conducted their second Cyber Policy Dialogue in Tokyo.⁹²⁵ Building off the first Cyber Policy Dialogue from 2014, Japan and Australia “reaffirmed their cooperation on the elaboration of international law and norms, and confidence building measures in international and regional fora such as UNGGE [United Nations Group of Governmental Experts] and ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] Regional Forum.”⁹²⁶ The two countries also discussed joint efforts to manage regional cyber threats through capacity building and joint exercises.

On 13 October 2016, Japan and the United Kingdom held their third bilateral consultations on Cyberspace in Tokyo.⁹²⁷ Their discussions were centred on “bilateral cooperation on various issues such as critical infrastructure protection and capacity building as well as ... collaboration at various fora such as the United Nations.”⁹²⁸

On 20 December 2016, experts from Japan, the United States, and Korea conducted a meeting on cybersecurity of critical infrastructure.⁹²⁹ At this meeting, representatives from the Foreign Affairs departments from each country “exchanged opinions over the current environment and threats in the field of cybersecurity of critical infrastructure” and promised continued trilateral cooperation on issues of cybersecurity.⁹³⁰

Japan has been very active in engaging with other states on the key topic of cyber stability; the application of international law to cyberspace, the promotion of norms for states in cyberspace, and confidence building measures between states for cyberspace were all addressed throughout these bilateral and multilateral meetings. Japan has thus fully complied with the commitment and thus receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Eimi Harris

⁹²¹ Establishment of Cyber Security Policy Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 12 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001203.html.

⁹²² The 4th Japan-US Cyber Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 27 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001218.html.

⁹²³ The 4th Japan-US Cyber Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 27 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001218.html.

⁹²⁴ The Fourth Annual U.S.-Japan Cyber Dialogue, U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), 15 September 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/945940/the-fourth-annual-us-japan-cyber-dialogue/>.

⁹²⁵ The 2nd Japan-Australia Cyber Policy Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 8 August 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/ocn/au/page4e_000484.html.

⁹²⁶ The 2nd Japan-Australia Cyber Policy Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 8 August 2016. Date of Access: 21 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/ocn/au/page4e_000484.html.

⁹²⁷ The 3rd Japan-UK bilateral Consultations on Cyberspace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001308.html.

⁹²⁸ The 3rd Japan-UK bilateral Consultations on Cyberspace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 13 October 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001308.html.

⁹²⁹ Japan-US-ROK Experts Meeting on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructure, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001419.html.

⁹³⁰ Japan-US-ROK Experts Meeting on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructure, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001419.html.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment at the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit to promote international cyber stability and apply international law, endorse state-level normative behaviour and create confidence building measures in regards to cyberspace.

On 13 June 2016, representatives of the United Kingdom met with their counterparts from China to discuss state security. At these meetings, the Chinese and British participants outlined the normative behaviour that both states would adhere to in regards to cyber security. Both China and the UK pledged to “hold discussions on combatting cyber crime ... and cyber security ... with the aim of sharing intelligence and experience.”⁹³¹ They also promised to “increase cooperation on cyber security related incidents ... agreeing to respond promptly to any request for information or assistance.”⁹³²

On 30 September 2016, the United Kingdom announced that the National Cyber Security Centre would become operational on 3 October 2016.⁹³³ The centre is tasked with four main objectives: to “understand the cyber security environment,” “reduce [cyber] risks to the UK,” “nurture and grow ... national cyber security capability,” and “respond to cyber security incidents.”⁹³⁴ It purports that it will “work collaboratively” with “international partners” to tackle cyber security.⁹³⁵ The centre did not address how it will engage with its international partners, or who those international partners are, but did state that the centre will “engag[e] with international partners on incident handling, situational awareness, building technical capabilities and capacity ... and contributing to broader cyber security discussions.”⁹³⁶

On 1 November 2016, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Hammond, announced the 2016-2021 National Cyber Security Strategy.⁹³⁷ It is based on three main strategic pillars — defend, deter and develop — and includes the objectives and approaches the government seeks to utilize in order to promote international cooperation and to integrate international law into the field of cyber security. The report stated that the government would ensure that “international law applies in cyberspace,” that “voluntary, non-binding, norms of responsible state behaviour” were upheld, and that they would promote “the development and implementation of confidence building measures.”⁹³⁸ The UK has promised to supplement the program with GBP1.9 billion in investment.⁹³⁹

⁹³¹ China-UK High Level Security Dialogue: Communique (Online) 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 17 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/china-uk-high-level-security-dialogue-official-statement/china-uk-high-level-security-dialogue-communique>.

⁹³² China-UK High Level Security Dialogue: Communique (Online), 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 17 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/china-uk-high-level-security-dialogue-official-statement/china-uk-high-level-security-dialogue-communique>.

⁹³³ NCSC - The National Cyber Security Centre becomes operational (Online), 3 October 2016. Date of Access: 12 January 2017. <https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/news/national-cyber-security-centre-becomes-operational>.

⁹³⁴ Prospectus Introducing the National Cyber Security Centre (Online), 25 May 2016. Date of Access: 12 January 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/525410/ncsc_prospectus_final_version_1_0.pdf.

⁹³⁵ NCSC – About Us (Online), Date Accessed: 12 January 2017. <https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/about-us>.

⁹³⁶ Prospectus Introducing the National Cyber Security Centre (Online), 25 May 2016, Date of Access: 12 January 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/525410/ncsc_prospectus_final_version_1_0.pdf.

⁹³⁷ Chancellor speech: launching the National Cyber Security Strategy (Online), 1 November 2016, Date of Access: 12 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/chancellor-speech-launching-the-national-cyber-security-strategy>.

⁹³⁸ National Cyber Security Strategy 2016 to 2021 (Online), 1 November 2016, Date of Access: 12 January 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567242/national_cyber_security_strategy_2016.pdf.

⁹³⁹ National Cyber Security Strategy 2016 to 2021 (Online), 1 November 2016, Date of Access: 12 January 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567242/national_cyber_security_strategy_2016.pdf.

Having successfully implemented policies that promote the application of international law in cyberspace, engaged in the creation of normative state behaviour in regards to cyber security and cooperation, and enabled the creation of confidence building measures designed to foster a more amicable and cooperative international cyber environment, the United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on cyber stability and receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nick Allard

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote a strategic framework for increasing international cyber stability.

On 3 June 2016, Christopher Painter, US State Department Coordinator for Cyber Issues, gave a TED talk in which he repeated the commitments agreed to during the Ise-Shima Summit and discussed how the United States was approaching these commitments.⁹⁴⁰ Painter emphasized that State Department officials were engaging with diplomats in countries whose code of conduct in cyberspace is deemed unacceptable. Similarly, they are engaging with diplomats in other countries to make them aware of the behaviour expected of States in cyberspace.

On 29 June 2016, the United States held bilateral diplomatic consultations on the topic of cyber stability with Korea.⁹⁴¹ The consultations reaffirmed cooperation between Korea and the United States on international cybersecurity, capacity building and information sharing. It also reaffirmed their commitments to shared principles that support open and secure international cyberspace.

On 19 September 2016, the State Department spoke to a Presidential Commission on Enhancing National Cybersecurity and reaffirmed its policy of promoting the applicability of international law in cyberspace, voluntary norms of responsible state behaviour in cyberspace and confidence building measures between states.⁹⁴²

Between 10 October 2016 and 12 October 2016, Christopher Painter travelled to Singapore to represent the United States at the inaugural Singapore International Cyber Week.⁹⁴³ He delivered a keynote address on international law and cyberspace, and on open and secure international cyberspace.

On 13 October 2016, Christopher Painter travelled to Japan for the inaugural meeting of the Group of Seven Ise-Shima Cyber Group, a working group created at the 2016 G7 summit.⁹⁴⁴ The meeting aimed to enhance policy coordination between G7 members on cybersecurity and stability.

On 19 December 2016, the United States held trilateral talks with Japan and Korea.⁹⁴⁵ The purpose of these talks was to discuss potential threats to international cyber infrastructure and advance cooperation on cybersecurity.

⁹⁴⁰ Tedx Tysons Talk, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/s/cyberissues/releasesandremarks/264041.htm>.

⁹⁴¹ The 4th U.S.-Republic of Korea Bilateral Cyber Consultations, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/259197.htm>.

⁹⁴² Statement Before the Presidential Commission on Enhancing National Cybersecurity, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/s/cyberissues/releasesandremarks/262204.htm>.

⁹⁴³ Coordinator for Cyber Issues Christopher Painter Travels to Singapore and Japan for High Level meetings on Cyber Issues, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/10/262924.htm>.

⁹⁴⁴ Coordinator for Cyber Issues Christopher Painter Travels to Singapore and Japan for High Level meetings on Cyber Issues, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/10/262924.htm>.

Between 6 December 2016 and 9 December 2016, US representatives attended the 2016 Internet Governance Forum and reiterated the government's desire to build coalitions on the matter of cyber security and Internet governance.⁹⁴⁶

These examples show that the United States has made efforts towards affirming the application of international law in cyberspace, promoting the building of norms around state behaviour in cyberspace, and taking confidence building measures within cyberspace. The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promoting international cyber security and, thus, receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Syed Raza

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to cyber stability through the application of international law within cyberspace, promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behaviour during peacetime, and establishment of confidence building measures.

On 28 June 2016, the 2016 EU Global Strategy report was released. This report outlines the EU's principles and goals within the global context.⁹⁴⁷ The report states that the EU will strive towards executing "cyber diplomacy" and "digital governance" while engaging in agreements with its allies in using the guiding principles of international law to initiate responsible state behavior in cyberspace.⁹⁴⁸ This dialogue also corresponds with the application of international law to cyberspace and the promotion of voluntary norms for responsible state behavior during peacetime.

On 6 July 2016, the European Parliament adopted the Directive on Security of Network and Information Systems (NIS), the first ever EU-wide legislation addressing cybersecurity.⁹⁴⁹ The directive contains legal actions to increase the level of cybersecurity by prompting companies in sectors such as transport, energy, health and banking to adopt risk management considerations in the digital economy.⁹⁵⁰ Member states are required to be appropriately equipped during cyber incidents with a Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) and a national NIS authority, while also setting up a cooperation group to oversee the strategic exchange of information among all member states and a CSIRT network to facilitate collaboration on cybersecurity occurrences.⁹⁵¹

On 5 August 2016, an earlier framework of cooperation between the EU and Canada was upgraded, further embracing their democratic values. This agreement states that the parties acknowledge that cybercrime is a global problem and will work collaboratively to aid other states in developing effective

⁹⁴⁵ U.S.-ROK-Japan Experts Meeting on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2016. Date of Access: 17 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/12/265783.htm>.

⁹⁴⁶ U.S. Government Participation at the 2016 Internet Governance Forum, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/12/264832.htm>.

⁹⁴⁷ A Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy for the European Union, Europa (Brussels) June 2016. Date of Access: 19 January 2017. <https://europa.eu/globalstrategy/en/global-strategy-foreign-and-security-policy-european-union>.

⁹⁴⁸ EU Global Strategy: Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 2016. Date of Access: 19 January 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/top_stories/pdf/eugs_review_web.pdf

⁹⁴⁹ The Directive on Security of Network and Information Systems (NIS Directive), Digital Single Market. 28 July 2016. Date of Access: 14 January 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/network-and-information-security-nis-directive>.

⁹⁵⁰ Statement by Vice-President Ansip and Commissioner Oettinger Welcoming the Adoption of the First EU-Wide Rules on Cybersecurity, Europa (Brussels) 6 July 2016. Date of Access: 14 January 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-16-2424_en.htm.

⁹⁵¹ The Directive on Security of Network and Information Systems (NIS Directive), Digital Single Market. 28 July 2016. Date of Access: 14 January 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/network-and-information-security-nis-directive>.

laws while exchanging information on the education of cybercrime investigators, digital forensics, and the conduct of cybercrime investigations.⁹⁵²

On 14 November, 2016, experts from the EU Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support provided training to Palestinian lawyers in order to enhance their capacities in dealing with cyber crimes and to strengthen Palestine's legal system.⁹⁵³

On 25 November 2016, officials from the EU and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met to propose further advancements in cooperation regarding cyber defence including proposals for cooperation in information exchange and combatting cyber-attacks, and building on their earlier Technical Arrangement on Cyber Defense.⁹⁵⁴

On 2 December 2016, representatives from the EU joined NATO along with other states such as Algeria, Finland, Japan, Austria, Switzerland, and Sweden in NATO's annual Cyber Coalition Exercise in Estonia. More than 700 cyber defenders including legal experts, military officers, academics, and governmental officials gathered to train in combatting cyber-attacks by rapidly sharing information about cyber incidents and coordinating their defense tactics effectively.⁹⁵⁵

On 16 December 2016, the EU's cyber partnership with the US was further strengthened during the third meeting of the EU-US Cyber Dialogue in Brussels, during which both parties reaffirmed their support for the continuation of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts by confirming that the existing principles of international law apply to the conduct of state behavior in cyberspace and that states should commit to following norms of responsible state behaviour.⁹⁵⁶ Both parties also supported confidence building measures, promoted human rights, affirmed support for the Convention on Cybercrime, and agreed to coordinate their efforts in cyber resilience.⁹⁵⁷

The EU has acknowledged the application of international law in cyberspace through its global and domestic dialogue, promoted responsible state behaviour through its interstate partnerships, and taken confidence building measures in enhancing cyberspace stability through data protection and holding data processors accountable. As such, the EU has been given a score of +1.

Analyst: Fariha Ahmed

⁹⁵² Strategic Partnership Agreement between Canada, of the One Part, and the European Union and its Member States, of the Other Part, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 14 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 January 2017. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/can-eu_spa-aps_can-ue.aspx?lang=eng.

⁹⁵³ EUPOL COPPS Delivers Training on Cyber Crimes for Palestinian Lawyers - EEAS - European Commission, European Union External Action Service (Brussels) 29 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 January 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/16054/eupol-copps-delivers-training-cyber-crimes-palestinian-lawyers_bg.

⁹⁵⁴ NATO and EU Press Ahead with Cooperation on Cyber Defence, Europa (Brussels) 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 January 2017. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/15917/nato-and-eu-press-ahead-with-cooperation-on-cyber-defence_en.

⁹⁵⁵ NATO Holds Annual Cyber Exercise in Estonia, NATO (Brussels) 2 December 2016. Date of Access 19 January 2017. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_138674.htm.

⁹⁵⁶ "Joint Elements" from the EU-U.S. Cyber Dialogue, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 23 December 2016. Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/12/265970.htm>.

⁹⁵⁷ "Joint Elements" from the EU-U.S. Cyber Dialogue, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 23 December 2016. Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/12/265970.htm>.

9. Climate Change: Paris Agreement

“The G7, continuing to take a leadership role, commits to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance or approval of the agreement as soon as possible and calls on all Parties to do so striving for a goal of entry into force in 2016.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Note: This commitment has not been reviewed by stakeholders.

Assessment

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

Background

Cooperation to combat climate change is one of the key challenges for policymakers in the 21st century. In 2014, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported that the increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions that have resulted from “economic and population growth are ... extremely likely to have been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.”⁹⁵⁸ The expected consequences of climate change include, but are not limited to: species extinction, the disruption of ecosystems, increased food insecurity, increases in the number of extreme weather events, forced displacement, and reductions in economic growth.⁹⁵⁹ The IPCC argues that “Without additional mitigation efforts...warming by the end of the 21st century will lead to high to very high risk of severe, widespread, and irreversible impacts globally.”⁹⁶⁰ As such, it has recommended that states take action to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and to adopt adaptation strategies to increase international resilience against the effects of global warming.⁹⁶¹

Climate change has long been an issue of concern for the G7.⁹⁶² Ella Kokotsis, the Director of Accountability for the G7 Research Group, has noted that the G7 first addressed the problem in

⁹⁵⁸ Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report: Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) 2014. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf, 4.

⁹⁵⁹ Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report: Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) 2014. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf, 13, 15-16.

⁹⁶⁰ Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report: Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) 2014. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf, 17.

⁹⁶¹ Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report: Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) 2014. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf, 17, 19.

⁹⁶² Ella Kokotsis, G7 and G20 Contributions to Mitigating Climate Change – Then and Now, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2015. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/blogs/151201-kokotsis.html#ella>.

1979, and has since undergone three phases in its “role in governing global climate change.”⁹⁶³ During the third stage, between 2005 and 2014, the G7 and G20 attempted to “respond to the failure of the UN’s approach [the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol] by returning to global leadership with a now expanded regime that placed the environment first and broadened its membership to include all major carbon-producing powers.”⁹⁶⁴ During this time, the G8 committed to undertaking robust aggregate and individual mid-term reductions in carbon emissions.⁹⁶⁵ At the Camp David Summit in 2012, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to the reduction and mitigation of carbon emissions and other particulate air pollution.⁹⁶⁶ These normative declarations were reinforced by disbursements of climate financing, with the 2013 Lough Erne Summit committing to jointly mobilize USD100 billion by 2020 towards carbon emissions mitigation.⁹⁶⁷

In 2015, the G7 expressed support for the IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report, and committed to work towards the adoption of a binding international agreement to combat climate change at the Paris Climate Change Conference.⁹⁶⁸ The Paris Agreement was adopted at this Conference of Parties, and requires states to formulate adaptation and mitigation strategies in order to achieve goals including the target of “Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.”⁹⁶⁹ The 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration explicitly characterized the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) at Paris and the Paris Agreement as key to the post-2016 development agenda and the G7 efforts to reach climate-related targets.⁹⁷⁰ For this reason, they have committed to ratifying the accord.

Commitment Features

In the Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, the G7 “commits to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance or approval of the agreement as soon as possible,” and members indicate that they are “striving for a goal of entry into force in 2016.”⁹⁷¹

The process of ratification is the second step in becoming a party to an agreement. The UN notes that a state must first sign an agreement to indicate its “intention to take steps to express its consent

⁹⁶³ Ella Kokotsis, G7 and G20 Contributions to Mitigating Climate Change – Then and Now, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2015. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/blogs/151201-kokotsis.html#ella>.

⁹⁶⁴ Ella Kokotsis, G7 and G20 Contributions to Mitigating Climate Change – Then and Now, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2015. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/blogs/151201-kokotsis.html#ella>.

⁹⁶⁵ 2011 Deauville G8 Summit Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, 18 May 2012. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2011compliance-final/03-11-final-emissions.pdf>.

⁹⁶⁶ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Compliance Report, G8 Research Group. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/11-12-final-climate.pdf>.

⁹⁶⁷ 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Compliance Report, G8 Research Group. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2013compliance-interim/12-2013-g8-compliance-interim-ccac.pdf>.

⁹⁶⁸ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 7-8 June 2015. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁹⁶⁹ Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York) 2015. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf.

⁹⁷⁰ 2016 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G8 Research Group. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

⁹⁷¹ 2016 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G8 Research Group. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

to be bound by the treaty at a later date.”⁹⁷² However, it is only by ratifying, accepting, or approving an agreement that a state becomes a party to the treaty, and is “legally bound” by it.⁹⁷³

Thus, a G7 member can be considered to have fully complied with this commitment if they have ratified, approved, or accepted the agreement. If they have expressed an intent to ratify, approve, or accept the Paris Agreement before the end of 2016, but have not yet done so, they will receive a score of 0. Finally, if the G7 member has neither expressed an intent to ratify the agreement, nor done so, they will be considered non-compliant with the agreement.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has not ratified, accepted, or approved the Paris Agreement AND has not expressed an intent to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016.
0	The G7 member has expressed an intent to ratify, accept, or approve the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016, but has not yet done so.
+1	The G7 member has ratified, accepted, or approved the Paris Agreement.

Lead Analyst: Aceel Christina Hawa

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement. It has also called on other states to do the same, and has made an effort to begin to fulfill its obligations under the agreement.

On 22 April 2016, Canada signed the Paris Agreement.⁹⁷⁴ It ratified the document in parliament on 5 October 2016.⁹⁷⁵ On the same date that the government ratified the agreement, Minister for Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna issued a statement emphasizing that Canada’s ratification was important because it would “bring the world over the threshold of 55 countries accounting for 55 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions needed to bring the Paris Agreement into force.”⁹⁷⁶

In order to fulfill its obligations under the treaty, the Government of Canada has taken a number of steps. On 9 December 2016, most of the country’s First Ministers committed to the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change.⁹⁷⁷ The framework details how the Government of Canada will meet its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,⁹⁷⁸ and is a follow-up to the previous First Ministers’ meeting, which was held on 3 March 2016. At that time, the government released the Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change, which

⁹⁷² Treaty Handbook, United Nations (New York) 2012. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/publications/THB/English.pdf>.

⁹⁷³ Treaty Handbook, United Nations (New York) 2012. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/publications/THB/English.pdf>.

⁹⁷⁴ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 16 February 2016, http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php.

⁹⁷⁵ Minister of Environment and Climate Change Marks Canada’s Ratification of the Paris Agreement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do;jsessionid=62da77ccb1ceeb6afa660e6816e24a9e3c2a81ab15a8a159eb4f02ba57ea85f3.e34Rc3iMbx8Oai0Tbx0SaxuRb3n0?mthd=advSrch&crtr.page=1&crtr.dpt1D=6672&nid=1133599&crtr.tp1D=980>.

⁹⁷⁶ Minister of Environment and Climate Change Marks Canada’s Ratification of the Paris Agreement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do;jsessionid=62da77ccb1ceeb6afa660e6816e24a9e3c2a81ab15a8a159eb4f02ba57ea85f3.e34Rc3iMbx8Oai0Tbx0SaxuRb3n0?mthd=advSrch&crtr.page=1&crtr.dpt1D=6672&nid=1133599&crtr.tp1D=980>.

⁹⁷⁷ Communiqué of Canada’s First Ministers, Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/12/09/communiqué-canadas-first-ministers>.

⁹⁷⁸ Communiqué of Canada’s First Ministers, Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/12/09/communiqué-canadas-first-ministers>.

affirmed that the country would “build on the momentum of the Paris Agreement by developing a concrete plan to achieve Canada’s international commitments through a pan-Canadian framework for clean growth and climate change.”⁹⁷⁹ The ministers also agreed to adopt policies that would help reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) so that Canada can fulfill its obligations under the agreement.⁹⁸⁰ The Pan-Canadian Framework emphasizes the use of carbon pricing and transitioning to clean energy as the most important means by which Canada can meet the targets set by the Paris Agreement.⁹⁸¹

Between 7 and 18 November 2016, a Canadian delegation of 225 members attended the Marrakech Climate Change Conference (COP22).⁹⁸² At the conference, Canada was one of six countries to fulfill its Paris Agreement commitment “to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies” by submitting such a strategy to the secretariat.⁹⁸³ It should be noted, however, that the document presented does not introduce any novel policies not previously addressed in the Pan-Canadian Framework.⁹⁸⁴ Instead, Canada argues that it “outlines potential GHG abatement opportunities...and identifies areas where emissions reductions will be more challenging.”⁹⁸⁵

During her address at COP22 on 16 November 2016, Minister McKenna also reaffirmed the government’s commitment to fulfilling its 2015 CAD2.65 billion pledge to help developing states mitigate and adapt to climate change.⁹⁸⁶ As a part of this funding, she revealed that the government was releasing CAD1.8 billion to “leverage private-sector investment focused on clean and renewable energy solutions” for developing states.⁹⁸⁷

⁹⁷⁹ Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change, Government of BC (Vancouver) 3 March 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. https://news.gov.bc.ca/files/Vancouver_Declaration_clean_Growth_Climate_Change.pdf.

⁹⁸⁰ Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change, Government of BC (Vancouver) 3 March 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. https://news.gov.bc.ca/files/Vancouver_Declaration_clean_Growth_Climate_Change.pdf.

⁹⁸¹ Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, Government of Canada, and the Governments of All Provinces and Territories Except for Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Ottawa) 9 December 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/themes/environment/documents/weather1/20170125-en.pdf>, 5-6.

⁹⁸² Mega-Sized Canadian Delegation in Morocco for This Year’s United Nations Climate Change Conference, National Post (Ottawa) 14 November 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/canadian-politics/mega-sized-canadian-delegation-in-morocco-for-this-years-united-nations-climate-change-conference>.

⁹⁸³ Communication of Long-Term Strategies, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php.

⁹⁸⁴ Canada’s Mid-Century Long-Term Low-Greenhouse Gas Development Strategy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/files/focus/long-term_strategies/application/pdf/can_low-ghg_strategy_red.pdf, 12.

⁹⁸⁵ Canada’s Mid-Century Long-Term Low-Greenhouse Gas Development Strategy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/files/focus/long-term_strategies/application/pdf/can_low-ghg_strategy_red.pdf, 12.

⁹⁸⁶ Jason Fekete, Trudeau Pledges \$2.65B to Help Poor Countries Fight Climate Change, National Post (Ottawa) 27 November 2015. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/canadian-politics/trudeau-pledges-2-65b-to-help-poor-countries-fight-climate-change>; Speaking Notes for Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna at COP22, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1155259>.

⁹⁸⁷ Speaking Notes for Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna at COP22, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1155259>.

These efforts follow previous commitments by the government to develop a cleaner domestic economy by reducing Canada's carbon footprint, and by promoting carbon market policies to encourage investment in cleaner technology and infrastructure.⁹⁸⁸

Therefore, Canada receives a score of +1 for its commitment to securing ratification, acceptance, and approval of the Paris, along with its global entry into force by 2016.

Analyst: Aaishah Karim

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement. It has also made efforts to ensure the Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016.

France signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016.⁹⁸⁹ Following this, it took quick action to ratify the convention. On 17 May 2016, the French parliament voted to ratify the Paris Agreement, and the Senate soon followed on 8 June 2016.⁹⁹⁰ On 15 June 2016, President François Hollande ratified the Paris Agreement, making France the first G7 member to adopt the historic treaty.⁹⁹¹ Ségolène Royal, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy and President of COP21, opened the ceremony and emphasized the fact that France was the “first industrialized country” to ratify the Paris Agreement.⁹⁹² Parties in attendance included parliamentarians and politicians, European Union ambassadors, representatives of non-governmental organization, leaders from the private sector, and scientists.⁹⁹³

France has also taken steps to urge the rest of the international community to ratify the agreements in a timely manner. As an illustration, France sought to ensure the Paris Agreement entered into force before COP22 in Morocco,⁹⁹⁴ and did so by leading by example.

During the ratification ceremony, President Hollande and Minister Royal encouraged the other European states in attendance to ratify the agreement as fast as possible.⁹⁹⁵

The Government of France continued to urge other parties to sign and ratify the Paris Agreement during the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference (COP22). In a speech made at the welcoming

⁹⁸⁸ Canada's Priority for COP 22, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 November 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=EF6CE373-1>.

⁹⁸⁹ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php.

⁹⁹⁰ Le Parlement Autorise la Ratification de L'Accord de Paris, COP21 (Paris) Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.cop21.gouv.fr/le-parlement-autorise-la-ratification-de-laccord-de-paris/ion/>.

⁹⁹¹ Cérémonie Solennelle de Ratification de L'Accord de Paris, Ministry of the Environment, Energy, and the Sea (Paris) 15 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2016-06-15_DP_Loi_Accord_Paris.pdf.

⁹⁹² Cérémonie Solennelle de Ratification de L'Accord de Paris, Ministry of the Environment, Energy, and the Sea (Paris) 15 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2016-06-15_DP_Loi_Accord_Paris.pdf.

⁹⁹³ Cérémonie Solennelle de Ratification de L'Accord de Paris, Ministry of the Environment, Energy, and the Sea (Paris) 15 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2016-06-15_DP_Loi_Accord_Paris.pdf.

⁹⁹⁴ Le Point Sur le Processus de Ratification, France Diplomatie (Paris) November 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/climat/paris-2015-cop21/le-point-sur-le-processus-de-ratification/>.

⁹⁹⁵ La France a Ratifié L'Accord de Paris, Ministry of the Environment, Energy, and the Sea (Paris) 17 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 January 2017 <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/La-France-a-ratifie-l-Accord-de.html>.

ceremony, Royal called upon the 97 countries who had not yet ratified the Agreement to do so by the end of the year.⁹⁹⁶

Furthermore, on 16 November 2016, President Hollande made a speech at COP22 in the wake of the United States' election, where he noted that France would speak with the new administration to ensure that they were aware of the importance of maintaining the previous administration's commitment to the agreement.⁹⁹⁷

Therefore, France receives a score of +1 for its leadership and commitment to securing the ratification, acceptance, and approval of the Paris Agreement, as well as ensuring its global entry into force in 2016.

Lead Analyst: Esmé Lafleur

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement. It has also made a considerable number of diplomatic efforts to ensure that the Paris Agreement enters into force, and has begun to develop plans to fulfill its obligations under the treaty.

On 22 April 2016, Germany signed the Paris Agreement.⁹⁹⁸ On 6 July 2016, it became “one of the first European Union member states to formally begin the ratification process.”⁹⁹⁹ This ratification process was completed on 5 October 2016.¹⁰⁰⁰ After submitting its ratification along with other members of the European Union, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety noted that enough participants had ratified the document to trigger its entry into force.¹⁰⁰¹

Germany has also worked to directly bring about a quick entry into force of the Paris Agreement. On 21 September 2016, German Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks called for the adoption of new legal strategies that would allow the European Union to ratify the Paris Agreement

⁹⁹⁶ Statement by the President of COP21, Ségolène Royal, at the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 November 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/statements/application/pdf/cop22-sr-opening-speech-french.pdf.

⁹⁹⁷ Statement by French President François Hollande at the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference, France in the United States (Washington DC) 21 November 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. <http://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article7811>.

⁹⁹⁸ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php.

⁹⁹⁹ Germany Begins Ratification of Paris Agreement, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 6 July 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/germany-begins-ratification-of-paris-agreement/>.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php.

¹⁰⁰¹ Paris Agreement Enters into Force: Germany Deposits Instrument of Ratification. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017.

<http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/paris-agreement-enters-into-force/>.

quickly.¹⁰⁰² She said that Germany's "goal is to be able to make a start on implementing the agreement at the next Climate Change Conference in Marrakesh in November."¹⁰⁰³

In addition, Germany has begun to develop plans to fulfill its obligations under the Paris Agreement during the compliance period.

On 14 November 2016, the German government adopted a new strategy that "shows what implementing the Paris Agreement means for Germany."¹⁰⁰⁴ The Climate Action Plan provides sector-specific targets for greenhouse gas emission (GHG) reductions that will allow Germany to achieve its goal of decreasing GHG levels by "at least 55 per cent compared to 1990 [levels]" by 2030.¹⁰⁰⁵ The plan also aims to help the country meet the European Union's agreement to cut GHG emissions by 80 to 95 per cent compared to 1990 levels by 2050.¹⁰⁰⁶ Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks noted that "This will provide orientation for strategic measures in all sectors and security for investors...it is also a question of a step-by-step phase-out of coal, oil, and gas."¹⁰⁰⁷

Between 4 and 5 July 2016, Germany held the 7th Petersburg Climate Dialogue, which engaged representatives of thirty-five countries in discussions of how to implement the Paris Agreement.¹⁰⁰⁸ At this time, the German government committed to working with the World Resources Institute (WRI) to help developing states create plans to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement.¹⁰⁰⁹

¹⁰⁰² Paris Agreement Clears First Hurdle, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/paris-agreement-clears-first-hurdle/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=197&cHash=a99681cfe232024789631db630dffed3.

¹⁰⁰³ Paris Agreement Clears First Hurdle, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 21 September 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/paris-agreement-clears-first-hurdle/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=197&cHash=a99681cfe232024789631db630dffed3.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Climate Action Plan 2050: Cabinet adopts guide to climate neutral Germany. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/climate-action-plan-2050-cabinet-adopts-guide-to-climate-neutral-germany/>.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Climate Action Plan 2050: Cabinet adopts guide to climate neutral Germany. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 November 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2017. <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/climate-action-plan-2050-cabinet-adopts-guide-to-climate-neutral-germany/>.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Climate Action Plan 2050, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) (Bonn) 9 June 2015. Date of Access: 16 February 2017. http://www.bmub.bund.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Download_PDF/Klimaschutz/klimaschutzplan_2050_impulspapier_en_bf.pdf.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Statement by German Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks at the 7th Petersburg Climate Dialogue, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/speeches/detail-page/artikel/speech-by-federal-environment-minister-barbara-hendricks-to-open-the-7th-petersberg-climate-dialogue/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=212.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Petersburg Climate Dialogue VII – "Making the Paris Agreement a Reality", German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4-5 July 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/topics/climate-energy/climate/international-climate-policy/petersberg-climate-dialogue/>.

¹⁰⁰⁹ New Partnership Aims to Help Developing Countries Implement the Paris Agreement, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 4 July 2016. Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/juli/160704_pm_063_New-partnership-aims-to-help-developing-countries-implement-the-Paris-Agreement/index.html.

A German delegation also attended the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference (COP22), which was held between 7 and 18 November 2016.¹⁰¹⁰ During the meetings, Germany committed EUR50 million to help developing countries that are suffering the effects of climate change to adapt.¹⁰¹¹

Germany thus receives a +1 score for its leadership and commitment to securing the ratification, acceptance, and approval of the Paris Agreement, and its global entry into force by 2016. It has also taken steps to begin implementing the agreement.

Analyst: Rhys Williams

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement. It has also made considerable diplomatic efforts to ensure the Paris Agreement enters into force.

Italy signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016, the first day it opened for signatures.¹⁰¹² Italy ratified the agreement on 11 November 2016.

Italy has also taken steps to begin to help implement the Paris Agreement.

On 16 November 2016, Italy released a Joint Statement with other developed states in which it pledged to contribute to the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).¹⁰¹³ The CBIT was created to provide support to developing states and enable them to “monitor and report progress [towards the Paris Agreement] in a transparent manner.”¹⁰¹⁴ Italy committed EUR4 million to support the efforts of the CBIT.¹⁰¹⁵

Additionally, on 12 April 2016, a conference titled “Fighting Climate Change: Sharing Italy’s Innovative Technology” took place in Italy to address solutions to the problems associated with using new technology.¹⁰¹⁶ Companies proposed techniques that would mitigate the impacts of climate change. There was an increased effort to conduct research and to document the effects of climate change, notably through the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable

¹⁰¹⁰ UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakesh, Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Union (Brussels). Date of Access: 21 February 2017. http://www.bruessel-eu.diplo.de/Vertretung/bruessel__eu/en/00/ENVI_20Council_2030_20Sept.html.

¹⁰¹¹ UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakesh, Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Union (Brussels). Date of Access: 21 February 2017. http://www.bruessel-eu.diplo.de/Vertretung/bruessel__eu/en/00/ENVI_20Council_2030_20Sept.html.

¹⁰¹² Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 12 December 2015. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php

² Fighting Climate Change: Sharing Italy’s Innovative Technology, Farnesina - Rappresentanza Permenante (New York, NY) 12 April 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2016/04/fighting-climate-change-sharing_0.html.

¹⁰¹³ Joint Statement on the Donors’ Pledge of \$55.3M USD to the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, Global Environment Facility, 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 29 March 2017. <https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/CBIT-donor-statement-COP22.pdf>.

¹⁰¹⁴ New Financial Initiative in Support of Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York) 7 June 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/06/new-financial-initiative-in-support-of-paris-agreement/>.

¹⁰¹⁵ Joint Statement on the Donors’ Pledge of \$55.3M USD to the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, Global Environment Facility. 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. <https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/CBIT-donor-statement-COP22.pdf>.

¹⁰¹⁶ Fighting Climate Change: Sharing Italy’s Innovative Technology, Farnesina - Rappresentanza Permenante (New York, NY) 12 April 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016.

Economic Development (ENEA). The agency is, for example, implementing underwater robots that monitor the ecosystem, providing a measure of marine biodiversity.¹⁰¹⁷

On 22 April 2016, Italy — specifically through the Ministry of Environment — signed an agreement with Morocco to address and ameliorate the regulations and economics of climate change.¹⁰¹⁸ The agreement focused on managing solid waste and coastal areas, preventing carbon pollution, and promoting sustainable development.¹⁰¹⁹

Italy has not yet provided a long-term strategy following the Paris Agreement. However, information from its National Energy Strategy elaborates on the short- and long-term goals of the country. The document, published in March 2013, outlines that “about EUR170 to 180 billion will be invested by 2020, both in white and green economy, and in traditional sectors (electricity and gas networks, LNG terminals, storage facilities, hydrocarbons development).”¹⁰²⁰ The goals for 2020 include: reducing fuel consumption by 24 percent in primary consumption (as compared to four percent in 2010), investing in renewable energy, and reducing energy costs to positively impact the economy and the environment.¹⁰²¹

Italy also states several long-term goals that it seeks to achieve by 2050 in order to successfully decarbonize the country. These energy goals include: decreasing primary consumption by up to 26 percent (compared to 2010), a 60 per cent gross final consumption in renewable energy (compared to a goal of 20 percent for 2020), increasing electrification to reach 38 percent, and closely monitoring the role of gas for the energy transition to take place.¹⁰²²

Italy is thus in full compliance and receives a +1 score for its leadership and commitment to securing ratification, acceptance, and approval of the Paris Agreement, and supporting global entry into force by 2016.

Analyst: Hanu Chaudhari

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to take the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement, and to assist in bringing the agreement into global entry by 2016.

On 8 November 2016, Japan officially accepted the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to cut emissions and prevent climate change.¹⁰²³

¹⁰¹⁷ Fighting Climate Change: Sharing Italy's Innovative Technology, Farnesina - Rappresentanza Permanente (New York, NY) 12 April 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016.

¹⁰¹⁸ Climate change: Italy signs cooperation agreement with Morocco, Connect 4 Climate (Italy) 22 April 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.connect4climate.org/article/climate-change-italy-signs-cooperation-agreement-morocco>

¹⁰¹⁹ Climate change: Italy signs cooperation agreement with Morocco, Connect 4 Climate (Italy) 22 April 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.connect4climate.org/article/climate-change-italy-signs-cooperation-agreement-morocco>

¹⁰²⁰ Italy's National Energy Strategy: For a more competitive and sustainable energy, Ministero dello sviluppo economico (Italy) March 2013. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/SEN_EN_marzo2013.pdf.

¹⁰²¹ Italy's National Energy Strategy: For a more competitive and sustainable energy, Ministero dello sviluppo economico (Italy) March 2013. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/SEN_EN_marzo2013.pdf.

¹⁰²² Italy's National Energy Strategy: For a more competitive and sustainable energy, Ministero dello sviluppo economico (Italy) March 2013. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/SEN_EN_marzo2013.pdf.

¹⁰²³ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php; "Japan Ratifies Paris Agreement after the Pact Enters into Force." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, 08 Nov. 2016. Web. 25 Nov. 2016

Japan has also taken actions to combat climate change and begin to fulfill its obligations under the Paris Agreement during the compliance period.

On 8 November 2016, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe noted that Japan was committed to helping to develop the Paris Agreement's implementation guidelines "so that the transparency of emission reduction by countries will be enhanced, thus achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement."¹⁰²⁴

A delegation from Japan attended the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference (COP22), which was held between 7 November and 18 November 2016.¹⁰²⁵ During the conference, Japan released a joint statement with other developed states regarding the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). The CBIT was created to provide support to developing states and enable them to "monitor and report progress [towards the Paris Agreement] in a transparent manner."¹⁰²⁶ However, while the majority of states in the G7 made financial contributions to the project, Japan simply stated that it "is seriously considering contributing to the initiative."¹⁰²⁷

Japan has taken other measures to combat climate change outside of the compliance period.

For example, Japan submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions in July 2015, which includes a commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 26% compared to its 2013 levels by 2030.¹⁰²⁸

On 13 December 2015, the Environment Minister Tamayo Marukwa and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Kihara actively participated in the negotiations pertaining to the Paris Agreement and emphasized the importance of a new framework that is both fair and applicable to all countries.¹⁰²⁹ They also announced their intent to contribute to various discussions regarding the agreement and to make specific proposals for the draft text of the agreement. Moreover, Environment Minister Marukwa committed Japan to formulating a Global Warming Measures Plan as soon as possible "while steadily implementing features for reducing emissions, as well as implementing steady adaptation measures based on the National Adaptation Plan."¹⁰³⁰

Japan has fully complied with this commitment. It was assigned a +1 for its commitment to securing ratification, acceptance, and approval of the agreement and its global entry into force by 2016.

Analyst: Kymone Fletcher

¹⁰²⁴ Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on the Acceptance of the Paris Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 November 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page4e_000546.html.

¹⁰²⁵ Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 29 March 2017.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page25e_000102.html.

¹⁰²⁶ New Financial Initiative in Support of Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York) 7 June 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/06/new-financial-initiative-in-support-of-paris-agreement/>.

¹⁰²⁷ Joint Statement on the Donors' Pledge of \$55.3M USD to the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, Global Environment Facility. 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017.

<https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/CBIT-donor-statement-COP22.pdf>.

¹⁰²⁸ Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC): Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Target in FY2030, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 September 2016. Date of Access: 21 February 2017.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page1we_000104.html.

¹⁰²⁹ The 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 December 2015. Date of Access: 29 March 2017.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page24e_000125.html.

¹⁰³⁰ The 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 December 2015. Date of Access: 29 March 2017.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page24e_000125.html.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement. It has also made some diplomatic efforts to ensure the Paris Agreement enters into force.

On 22 April 2016, the UK signed the Paris Agreement.¹⁰³¹ However, it was the last G7 state to ratify the Agreement on 18 November 2016.¹⁰³² In reaction to news of the ratification, Minister of State for Climate Change and Industry Nick Hurd emphasized the importance of focusing on the implementation of the agreement. He stated that the government would “use this positive momentum to grow the UK low-carbon sector,” which is currently estimated to be worth around GBP46 billion.¹⁰³³

In addition, during the 22nd United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP22), the British government declared its support for several climate change-mitigation initiatives, including a national carbon reduction strategy, global clean energy innovation, increased transparency, and scale-up of climate financing regimes.¹⁰³⁴ These declarations have nevertheless been followed with little substantive policy or regulatory action.

In conclusion, the United Kingdom is in full compliance and receives a score of +1 for its commitment to supporting the climate change initiative set forth in the Paris Agreement, given its signing of the agreement on 22 April 2016, and ratification of the agreement by the British parliament on 18 November 2016.

Analyst: Aaishah Karim

United States: +1

The United States has complied with its commitment to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris Agreement. It has also made considerable international diplomacy efforts to ensure that the Paris Agreement enters into force.

The US signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016, the first day it opened for signatures.¹⁰³⁵ The country ratified the agreement on 3 September 2016.

Additionally, President Barack Obama and his administration lobbied for the EPA Clean Power Act, a proposal that seeks to regulate and reduce carbon pollution from power plants across the country.¹⁰³⁶ The USA has committed to working with Canada and Mexico to achieve a sustainable, low-carbon solution to climate change. Moreover, the USA released a mid-century strategy to

¹⁰³¹ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php.

¹⁰³² UK Ratifies Paris Agreement, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-ratifies-the-paris-agreement>; Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 17 February 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php.

¹⁰³³ UK ratifies Paris Agreement, Government of the United Kingdom (London, UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-ratifies-the-paris-agreement>

¹⁰³⁴ UK ratifies Paris Agreement, Government of the United Kingdom (London, UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-ratifies-the-paris-agreement>

¹⁰³⁵ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris, France) 12 December 2015. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php

¹⁰³⁶ Fact Sheet: Overview of the Clean Power Plan, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington, DC) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/fact-sheet-overview-clean-power-plan>

significantly decarbonize and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 80 percent by the year 2050, as compared to levels in 2005.¹⁰³⁷

President Barack Obama first proposed the EPA Clean Power Act on 3 August 2015.¹⁰³⁸ States submitted their plans in accordance with the act as of 6 September 2016.¹⁰³⁹ As of October 2016, the administration was in the midst of getting the approval for this plan through the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.¹⁰⁴⁰ There are currently 18 states for the implementation of the plan, while 28 states are against it.¹⁰⁴¹ The act strives to achieve several goals by 2030, which include “carbon pollution from the power sector will be 32 percent below 2005 levels ... climate benefits of USD20 billion ... [avoiding] 3600 premature deaths and 90 000 asthma attacks [each year].”¹⁰⁴²

On 29 June 2016, President Obama met with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto in order to develop strategies for North America to target climate change through the North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership Action Plan.¹⁰⁴³ This plan aims to “achieve a goal for North America of 50 per cent clean power generation by 2025.”¹⁰⁴⁴ The countries have also agreed to work together to promote other G20 countries to ratify the Paris Agreement.¹⁰⁴⁵ The plan included a further reduction of the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) via the Montreal Protocol alongside a “phase out [of] inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2025.”¹⁰⁴⁶

On 16 November 2016, the USA proposed a mid-century strategy to combat climate change. The USA is currently the world’s second-largest GHG emitter.¹⁰⁴⁷ With this in mind, the proposed

¹⁰³⁷ Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

¹⁰³⁸ Fact Sheet: President Obama to Announce Historic Carbon Pollution Standards for Power Plants, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 3 August 2015. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/08/03/fact-sheet-president-obama-announce-historic-carbon-pollution-standards>

¹⁰³⁹ Fact Sheet: Overview of the Clean Power Plan, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington, DC) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/fact-sheet-overview-clean-power-plan>

¹⁰⁴⁰ Obama Climate Plan, Now in Court, May Hinge on Error in 1990 Law, The New York Times (New York) 25 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/26/us/politics/obama-court-clean-power-plan.html?_r=0

¹⁰⁴¹ Obama Climate Plan, Now in Court, May Hinge on Error in 1990 Law, The New York Times (New York) 25 September 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/26/us/politics/obama-court-clean-power-plan.html?_r=0

¹⁰⁴² Fact Sheet: Overview of the Clean Power Plan, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington, DC) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/fact-sheet-overview-clean-power-plan>

¹⁰⁴³ North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership Action Plan, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/29/north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership-action>

¹⁰⁴⁴ North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership Action Plan, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/29/north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership-action>

¹⁰⁴⁵ North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership Action Plan, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/29/north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership-action>

¹⁰⁴⁶ North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership Action Plan, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/29/north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership-action>

¹⁰⁴⁷ Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

strategy aims to reduce GHG emissions by 17 percent by 2020, 28 percent by 2025, and 80 percent by 2050, all in comparison to levels in 2005.¹⁰⁴⁸ The US's mid-century strategy outlines several key features that the country plans to implement in order to achieve this goal. These features include: transitioning to a low-carbon energy system, sequestering carbons through forests, soils, and CO₂ removal technologies, and reducing non-CO₂ emissions.¹⁰⁴⁹

The strategy seeks to establish a low-carbon energy system by improving energy efficiency, using alternative forms of energy to replace fossil fuel electricity generation, and switching to fossil fuel-free electricity in the sectors of transportation, buildings, and industry.¹⁰⁵⁰ These goals are set to be achieved by increasing the regulation and funding of low-carbon generation for electricity, modernizing the electricity grid to lower costs and improve efficiency, and improving methods of electricity storage.¹⁰⁵¹ The report also analyzes non-CO₂ emissions such as methane, nitrous oxide, and HFCs.¹⁰⁵² The strategy contextualizes and builds upon the newly-implemented EPA regulations from July 2016, which aim to reduce methane emissions from landfills by eight million metric tons annually as of 2025.¹⁰⁵³

The USA is thus in full compliance with the Paris Agreement commitment, as it has both ratified the agreement and subsequently released a mid-century strategy to target climate change. The USA is working with other countries in North America, through the North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership Action Plan to promote and regulate the usage of renewable energy instead of fossil fuels. President Obama and his administration are also working to pass the Clean Power Act, which regulates carbon emissions from power plants across the country.

For these reasons, the United States is in full compliance and has received a +1 score for its leadership and commitment to securing ratification, acceptance, and approval of the agreement and global entry into force by 2016.

Analyst: Hanu Chaudhari

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Paris agreements. It has also made considerable international diplomacy efforts to ensure the Paris Agreement enters into force.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

¹⁰⁴⁹ Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

¹⁰⁵⁰ Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

¹⁰⁵¹ Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

¹⁰⁵² Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

¹⁰⁵³ Communication of long-term strategies - USA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, NY) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 30 November 2016. http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

The EU ratified the Paris Agreement on 5 October 2016, ensuring that the agreement successfully passed its legal threshold and entered into force.¹⁰⁵⁴ The decision was reached at a meeting of the Environment Council in Brussels, Belgium, and was subsequently submitted for approval to the European parliament. The European parliament voted on 4 October 2016 for the European Union to ratify the agreement.¹⁰⁵⁵ It was approved with 610 votes in favour, 38 against, and 31 abstentions.¹⁰⁵⁶

Concurrently, the EU had already brought forward its main legislative proposals to deliver on its commitment to cut emissions by 40 per cent by 2030, relative to 1990 levels.¹⁰⁵⁷

There had been fears among several observers that a lack of consensus among EU member states with regards to their respective share of EU-wide reduction targets might delay ratification of the Paris Agreement well into 2017. There were also concerns in relation to the United Kingdom's referendum on EU membership, and that a vote to leave would cause further delay.

However, in a surprise move, EU environment ministers agreed to speed up the bloc's ratification of the agreement.¹⁰⁵⁸

For these reasons, the European Union is in full compliance and receives a +1 score for its leadership and commitment to securing ratification, acceptance, and approval of the agreement and global entry into force by 2016.

Analyst: Rhys Williams

¹⁰⁵⁴ Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Date of Access: 29 March 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php.

¹⁰⁵⁵ Paris Agreement to Enter Into Force as EU Agrees Ratification, European Commission (Strasbourg) 4 October 2016. Date of Access: 29 March 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3284_en.htm.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Paris Climate Deal: EU Backs Landmark Agreement, BBC News (London) 4 October 2016. Date of Access: 29 March 2017. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-37553134>.

¹⁰⁵⁷ Quirin Schiermeier, Paris Climate Deal to Take Effect as EU Ratifies Accord, Nature, 4 October 2016. Date of Access: 29 March 2017. <http://www.nature.com/news/paris-climate-deal-to-take-effect-as-eu-ratifies-accord-1.20735>.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Paris Climate Deal Seen Taking Force This Year as EU Speeds Up Ratification, The Wall Street Journal (New York), 2 October 2016. Date of Access: 29 March 2017. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/eu-set-to-ratify-paris-climate-agreement-1475240342>.

10. Health: Global Health Security Agenda

“[Recent outbreaks of Ebola and Zika underscore the imperative to improve prevention of, detection of and response to public health emergencies, whether naturally occurring, deliberate or accidental.] In that respect, we remain committed to advancing compliance with the WHO’s IHR [International Health Regulations] objectives including through the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Note: This commitment has not been reviewed by stakeholders.

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average		+0.38	

Background

The legally binding International Health Regulations (IHR) entered into force in June 2007,¹⁰⁵⁹ and comprise a legal framework geared at enhancing global public health security through the management of “collective defences to detect disease events and to respond to public health risks and emergencies that can have devastating impacts on human health.”¹⁰⁶⁰ In particular, the IHR “define the rights and obligations of countries to report public health events, and establish a number of procedures that WHO must follow in its work to uphold global public health security.”¹⁰⁶¹ The consensus includes all WHO member states. Specifically, the framework calls on countries to meet criteria for “national health surveillance and response capacities” and to inform the WHO of evidence for international disease spread risks.¹⁰⁶²

Enhanced preparedness for and prevention of public health emergencies is a critical feature of global health security given recent infectious disease outbreaks.¹⁰⁶³ Yet, according to the WHO, the Ebola crisis revealed a serious failure by states to properly implement the IHR.¹⁰⁶⁴ For this reason, an IHR Review Committee noted the need “to move from exclusive self-evaluation to approaches that combine self-evaluation, peer review and voluntary external evaluations involving a combination of

¹⁰⁵⁹ Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005), World Health Organization (Geneva) 13 May 2016. Date of Access: 7 November 2016. http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA69/A69_21-en.pdf.

¹⁰⁶⁰ The International Health Regulations. World Health Organization (Geneva) 2005. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/ihrbrief1en.pdf?ua=1>.

¹⁰⁶¹ International Health Regulations, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2016. Date of Access: 7 November 2016. http://www.who.int/topics/international_health_regulations/en/.

¹⁰⁶² The International Health Regulations. World Health Organization (Geneva) 2005. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/ihrbrief1en.pdf?ua=1>.

¹⁰⁶³ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health>.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005), World Health Organization (Geneva) 13 May 2016. Date of Access: 7 November 2016. http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA69/A69_21-en.pdf, 9.

domestic and independent experts.”¹⁰⁶⁵ As a result, the WHO called for a move away from state self-assessment of implementation, and introduced the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool in 2016.¹⁰⁶⁶ The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) helped to develop the JEE.

The Global Health Security Agenda is a partnership of countries, international organizations, and non-governmental stakeholders that was initiated in February 2014 to establish concrete commitments to achieve global health security and combat infectious disease threats.¹⁰⁶⁷ The Global Health Security Agenda recognizes the critical need for multilateral and multi-sectoral collaboration to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from infectious disease threats to promote global health security.¹⁰⁶⁸ The US notes that the agenda “accelerates action and spurs progress toward implementation of the World Health Organization’s International Health Regulations and other global health security frameworks.”¹⁰⁶⁹ It also emphasizes the need for assessments of national health capacity in prevention of and preparedness for public health threats.¹⁰⁷⁰

Thus, the JEE tool is a comprehensive assessment tool for the WHO’s 2005 IHR and Global Health Security Agenda–related capacities with measurable targets in preventing, detecting, and responding to public health threats.¹⁰⁷¹

Global health governance has been on the G7 agenda since the first commitment regarding health research on infectious disease at the 1996 Lyon Summit with increasingly broad efforts in global health security. The G7 Ise-Shima Summit Agenda includes comprehensive approaches to health and public health emergencies, identifying “the pursuit of universal health coverage (UHC) ... to ensure that all people have access to the health services they need without suffering financial hardship to pay for them.”¹⁰⁷² The G7 Ise-Shima Summit Vision for Global Health recognizes that health system strengthening and comprehensive multi-sectoral approaches promote better preparedness for public health emergencies.¹⁰⁷³

The G7 Health Ministers’ Meeting on 11-12 September 2016 produced the Kobe Communiqué reaffirming commitments regarding public health emergencies. Given the recent Zika and Ebola outbreaks, the ministers stated that “global health security remains high on the international

¹⁰⁶⁵ IHR (2005) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Joint External Evaluation Tool (JEE Tool), World Health Organization (2016). Date of Access: 7 November 2016.

http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO_HSE_GCR_2016_2/en/.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Fact Sheet: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 Countries Show Concrete Commitment to Prevent, Detect, and Respond, The White House (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

¹⁰⁶⁷ Fact Sheet: Global Health Security Agenda: Getting Ahead of the Curve on Epidemic Threats, The White House (Washington DC) 26 September 2014. Date of Access: 7 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/26/fact-sheet-global-health-security-agenda-getting-ahead-curve-epidemic-th>.

¹⁰⁶⁸ Global Health Security Agenda: Action Packages. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. http://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/healthprotection/ghs/pdf/ghsa-action-packages_24-september-2014.pdf.

¹⁰⁶⁹ Fact Sheet: The US Commitment to the Global Health Security Agenda, The White House (Washington DC) 16 November 2015. Date of Access: 7 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/11/16/fact-sheet-us-commitment-global-health-security-agenda>.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Fact Sheet: Global Health Security Agenda: Getting Ahead of the Curve on Epidemic Threats, The White House (Washington DC) 26 September 2014. Date of Access: 9 November 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/26/fact-sheet-global-health-security-agenda-getting-ahead-curve-epidemic-th>.

¹⁰⁷¹ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration: Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

¹⁰⁷² Main Agenda for the G7 Ise-Shima Summit. The Government of Japan (Tokyo) 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.japan.go.jp/g7/summit/agenda/index.html>.

¹⁰⁷³ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration: Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

agenda.”¹⁰⁷⁴ Thus, the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health states, “outbreaks of Ebola and Zika underscore the imperative to improve prevention of, detection of and response to public health emergencies, whether naturally occurring, deliberate or accidental.”¹⁰⁷⁵ This concern has resulted in a focus on the IHR and the Global Health Security Agenda.

Commitment Features

The commitment puts forward strategies for the prevention of, response to, and recovery from public health emergencies. The key target of the commitment is the advancement of the WHO’s IHR objectives, including those effected through the Global Health Security Agenda. The commitment thus requires that G7 states take action in two areas to be considered to be in full compliance: (1) advancing the WHO’s IHR objectives in general; and (2) advancing the WHO’s IHR objectives through the Global Health Security Agenda specifically.

The WHO notes that the implementation of the IHR requires states to: (1) “develop and strengthen specific national public health capacities;” (2) “identify priority areas for action;” (3) “develop national IHR implementation plans;” and (4) “maintain these capacities and continue to build and strengthen as needed over time.”¹⁰⁷⁶ In order to help other states achieve these goals, the G7 Vision for Global Health includes a clear commitment to offer concrete assistance to support the development of partners’ national plans in coordination with relevant organizations including the WHO.¹⁰⁷⁷ If G7 members take action to help countries develop such plans, it can be seen as an effort to meet the WHO’s IHR objectives.

In order to achieve compliance with the G7’s commitment to advancing IHR objectives through the Global Health Security Agenda, G7 members must: (1) “assist these partners to achieve the common and measurable targets of the ... JEE tool” and (2) undergo their own assessments using the JEE tool, and share these evaluations through projects like the Strategic Partnership Portal.¹⁰⁷⁸

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member takes little to no action to advance compliance with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) objectives, including little to no action through the Global Health Security Agenda OR takes no action to advance the WHO’s IHR objectives, including no action through the Global Health Security Agenda.
0	Member takes action to advance compliance with the WHO’s IHR objectives, but has not done so through the Global Health Security Agenda OR takes action to advance IHR objectives through the Global Health Security Agenda but not through any other means.
+1	Member takes robust action to advance compliance with the WHO’s IHR objectives, including through the Global Health Security Agenda AND other means.

Lead Analyst: Alison Dillman

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR), including through the Global Health Security Agenda.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Kobe Communiqué. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 11-12 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2016-kobe-en.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health>.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Support for IHR Monitoring Implementation, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2016. Date of Access: 7 November 2016.

¹⁰⁷⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health>.

¹⁰⁷⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 October 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health>.

Between 15 and 17 May 2016, the Public Health Agency of Canada held a conference in Ottawa in order to develop a federal network on Lyme disease. The aim of this conference was to build a framework that will focus on prevention and reduction of Lyme disease-related health risk to the population.¹⁰⁷⁹

On 22 May 2016, Minister of Health Jane Philpott chaired the Commonwealth Health Ministers' Meeting and led Canada's delegation to the 69th World Health Assembly (WHA) in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting focused on two important global health challenges: first, universal health coverage "to improve access to and quality health care globally," and second, health security that is "the capacity of all countries to preserve and protect the health of the population."¹⁰⁸⁰ At WHA, Health Minister Philpott delivered Canada's statement in which she brought forward some of Canada's main priorities in global health.¹⁰⁸¹

On 11-12 September 2016, Canada participated in the Health Ministers' Meeting held in Kobe, Japan. Minister of Health Jane Philpott and Chief Public Health Officer Dr. Gregory Taylor shared Canada's approach with health leaders from G7 countries, the WHO, and other international organizations to take concrete actions to advance global health with a focus on "improving global capacity to respond to public health emergencies, combat antimicrobial resistance, encourage research and development, and build sustainable health systems."¹⁰⁸²

On 23 September 2016, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stéphane Dion announced that Canada will contribute CAD2.3 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Renovation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratories ReNuAL project. Dion stated that "Canada supports the IAEA's important scientific and technical work and its efforts to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Our contribution to the IAEA ReNuAL project will help to advance important objectives related to the Global Health Security Agenda and ensure that nuclear technologies are used in a safe and secure manner that does not contribute to the threat of nuclear proliferation."¹⁰⁸³

On 17 November 2016, Minister of Health Jane Philpott and Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Marie-Claude Bibeau announced that Canada is backing its commitment of a CAD9 million investment to the WHO to assist the comprehensive global approach to fighting antimicrobial resistance AMR.¹⁰⁸⁴

Canada has also taken steps since the Ise-Shima Summit to advance IHR objectives through the Global Health Security Agenda. Canada is a member of the JEE Alliance,¹⁰⁸⁵ and, on 29 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced at the North American Leaders' Summit that the country

¹⁰⁷⁹ Minister Philpott Launches Conference to Develop Federal Framework on Lyme Disease, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 16 May 2016. Date of Access: 29 November 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1065859>.

¹⁰⁸⁰ Minister Philpott to Chair the Commonwealth Health Ministers Meeting and take part in the World Health Assembly in Geneva, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 20 May 2016. Date of Access: 29 November 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1069649&tp=1>.

¹⁰⁸¹ Minister Philpott to Chair the Commonwealth Health Ministers Meeting and take part in the World Health Assembly in Geneva, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 20 May 2016. Date of Access: 29 November 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1069649&tp=1>.

¹⁰⁸² Government of Canada Helps Advance G7 Global Health Commitments, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 29 November 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1123909>.

¹⁰⁸³ Canada Contributes to Peaceful Application of Nuclear Technology, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 September, 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1129259>.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Government of Canada Invests in a Global Approach to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 17 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1155979&tp=1>.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Members, JEE Alliance (Helsinki). Date of Access: 18 February 2017. <https://www.jeealliance.org/members/>.

“plans to undertake a JEE in 2018.”¹⁰⁸⁶ By scheduling a time to implement the JEE evaluation, the state has demonstrated its intent to fulfill its commitment.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for taking action to advance the WHO’s IHR objectives, including through the Global Health Security Agenda.

Analyst: Diva Turial

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to advance compliance with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) objectives, including through the Global Health Security Agenda.

On May 23, 2016, France announced that it would donate EUR10 million to the Muskoka Fund, with the specific purpose to improve, “the sexual and reproductive health of teens and young people,” “nutrition and ... healthcare systems.”¹⁰⁸⁷ The Muskoka Fund is a joint program operated by four United Nations agencies (WHO, United Nations Population Fund, UN Women and UNICEF) with the specific purpose of ameliorating women’s health worldwide.¹⁰⁸⁸

In September 2016, André Vallini, Minister of State in charge of Development and Francophonie, represented France at the Fifth Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Vallini reaffirmed France’s strong commitment to the Global Fund and reiterated President Hollande’s pledge to donate EUR1.08 billion over three years (2017-2019). This equates to EUR360 million per year.¹⁰⁸⁹

In October 2016, France adopted a concerted strategy to cope with “issues of population and sexual and reproductive health and rights.”¹⁰⁹⁰ France’s External Action on the Issues of Population and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2016-2020 outlines France’s response to the projection that the world population will reach 8.5 billion by 2030. Recognizing the potential health issues associated with a rapidly growing population, France affirms its intention to undertake a “rights-based approach” to sexual and reproductive health, with a particular emphasis on regions “where health and demographic challenges are more significant, namely West and Central Africa.”¹⁰⁹¹

¹⁰⁸⁶ 2016 North American Leaders’ Summit, Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 18 February 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/regional-and-global-issues-2016-north-american-leaders-summit>.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Health – France’s Contribution to Improving Women’s Health, France Diplomatie (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 March 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/health-education-gender/events/article/health-france-s-contribution-to-improving-women-s-health-23-05-16>.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Health – France’s Contribution to Improving Women’s Health, France Diplomatie (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 March 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/health-education-gender/events/article/health-france-s-contribution-to-improving-women-s-health-23-05-16>.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Development - André Vallini to Attend the Fifth Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, France Diplomatie (Paris) Date of Access: 8 March, 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/events/events-2016/article/development-andre-vallini-to-attend-the-fifth-replenishment-conference-of-the>.

¹⁰⁹⁰ France’s External Action on Issues of Population and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2016-2020, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 2016. Date of Access: 9 March 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/photos-publications-and-graphics/publications/article/france-s-external-action-on-issues-of-population-and-sexual-and-reproductive>.

¹⁰⁹¹ France’s External Action on Issues of Population and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2016-2020, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 2016. Date of Access: 9 March 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/photos-publications-and-graphics/publications/article/france-s-external-action-on-issues-of-population-and-sexual-and-reproductive>.

In terms of advancing the WHO's IHR objectives through the Global Health Security Agenda, France has not used the Strategic Partnership Portal or any other assessment tool to reduce fragmentation.¹⁰⁹² According to the portal, France has not contributed any funding to the IHR core capacities since 2014.¹⁰⁹³ In addition, France has failed to utilize the Joint External Evaluation (JEE), a tool used to evaluate compliance with the Global Health Security Agenda.¹⁰⁹⁴

In sum, while France has contributed to advancing the WHO's IHR objectives, it has not committed to undergoing, sharing, and promoting evaluations through the JEE. Thus, France has received a score of 0 for partially complying to advance the WHO's IHR objectives.

Analyst: Ambika Varma

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to implement the International Health Regulations (IHR) set by the World Health Organization (WHO). It has not taken substantive action through the Global Health Security Agenda.

Since 2013, the German Partnership Programme of Excellence in Biological Health and Security has helped partner countries in Africa, Central Asia, South America, and Eastern Europe strengthen their response to biological security risks, such as infectious diseases.¹⁰⁹⁵ The program had a budget of EUR25 million between 2013 and 2016, and an extended budget of EUR18 million for 2017-2019.¹⁰⁹⁶ This main use of this financial aid is to “recognise outbreaks of dangerous and highly contagious diseases, reduce infection and swiftly identify and eliminate the causes.”¹⁰⁹⁷

From 1 November to 10 November 2016, laboratory professionals in Mali used equipment donated by the Germany to prepare for epidemic and biological attacks. Additionally, Germany has extended help to the G5 Sahel states of Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad to improve “protection from cross-border biological dangers — whether caused by natural outbreaks of disease or by the use of biological pathogens.”¹⁰⁹⁸

On 21 July 2016, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier announced that German experts from the Bernhard Noch Institute for Tropical Medicine and the Robert Koch Institute,

¹⁰⁹² Strategic Partnership Portal, World Health Organization. Date of Access: 28 November 2016.

<https://extranet.who.int/spp/Donor-Profile?DonorID=164>.

¹⁰⁹³ Strategic Partnership Portal, World Health Organization. Date of Access: 28 November 2016.

<https://extranet.who.int/spp/Donor-Profile?DonorID=164>.

¹⁰⁹⁴ Assessments & JEE, Global Health Security Agenda. Date of Access: 29 November 2016.

<https://www.ghsagenda.org/assessments>.

¹⁰⁹⁵ German Partnership Program for Excellence in Biological and Health Security, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/BioChemie/Biosicherheit/Biosicherheit_node.html.

¹⁰⁹⁶ German Partnership Program for Excellence in Biological and Health Security, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/BioChemie/Biosicherheit/Biosicherheit_node.html.

¹⁰⁹⁷ German Partnership Program for Excellence in Biological and Health Security, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/BioChemie/Biosicherheit/Biosicherheit_node.html.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Germany Extends Cooperation on Biosecurity to Include the Sahel Region, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 16 November 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/Projekte/161116_Mali_mobLabor.html?searchArchive=0&searchEngineQueryString=ebola&searchIssued=0&searchIssuedAfter=27.11.2013.

known as the European Medical Corps, have been deployed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where they will take action to “react effectively to future epidemics.”¹⁰⁹⁹

While Germany has thus evidently been supportive of the general goals of the IHR, no information about Germany’s use or encouragement of the Joint External Evaluation tool appears to have been published.

Germany’s adherence to the IHR commitments has been demonstrated by its crucial role in encouraging biological security in partner countries, though not through the Global Health Security Agenda; thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for taking action to advance the WHO’s IHR objectives.

Analyst: Jainetri Merchant

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulation (IHR) objectives, and to advance the WHO’s IHR objective through the Global Health Security Agenda specifically.

On 19 January 2017 Italian Prime Minister Paola Gentiloni signed the National Prevention Vaccine Plan (Piano Nazionale Prevenzione Vaccinale) into action.¹¹⁰⁰ The plan strengthened special national health capacities by ensuring access to health services, and increasing the availability of free vaccines with a special focus on groups of the population that are hard to reach and have low vaccination coverage.¹¹⁰¹ Lorenzin announced this was a crucial step towards prevention of future health care risks.¹¹⁰²

Italy has also taken the initiative to report outbreaks of disease within its borders. On 24 January 2017, Italy detected an outbreak of the H5N8 virus on Venetian farms, and subsequently reported it to the European Commission.¹¹⁰³ The reporting of this outbreak meets the IHR objective of reporting public health events.

From a more international perspective, in June 2016, Italy pledged EUR130 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the three-year period beginning in 2017.¹¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁹⁹ Foreign Minister Steinmeier and Health Minister Gröhe on the First Deployment of the European Medical Corps, Federal Foreign Office. 21 July 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2016/160721_European_Medical_Corps.html?searchArchive=0&searchEngineQueryString=ebola&searchIssued=0&searchIssuedAfter=27.11.2013.

¹¹⁰⁰ Lorenzin Annuncia il Nuovo Piano: "Più Vaccini e Senza Ticket", Giornale Di Sicilia (Sicily) 13 January 2017. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. http://gds.it/2017/01/13/nuovo-piano-vaccini-lorenzin-gratis-per-tutti-e-senza-il-ticket_615810/.

¹¹⁰¹ Piano Nazionale Prevenzione Vaccinale 2017-2019, Ministero della Salute (Rome) 23 January 2017. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2803.

¹¹⁰² Lorenzin Annuncia il Nuovo Piano: "Più Vaccini e Senza Ticket", Giornale Di Sicilia (Sicily) 13 January 2017. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. http://gds.it/2017/01/13/nuovo-piano-vaccini-lorenzin-gratis-per-tutti-e-senza-il-ticket_615810/.

¹¹⁰³ Influenza Aviaria: due focolai virus H5N8 in allevamenti del Veneto, Ministero della Salute (Rome) 24 January 2017. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2804.

¹¹⁰⁴ Italy Makes Strong Commitment to Global Fund, The Global Fund (Rome) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 8 March 2017. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/2016-06-27_Italy_Makes_Strong_Commitment_to_Global_Fund/.

Italian Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Benedetto Della Vedova, emphasized that, “these three epidemics are a cause and a consequence of poverty.”¹¹⁰⁵

Furthermore, on 26 October 2016 the Italian government provided financial assistance to Ukraine in order to develop a sustainable health care system which provides life-saving health services.¹¹⁰⁶ The assistance was contributed via the WHO, and totalled up to USD250,000.¹¹⁰⁷

While Italy has worked towards the objectives of the IHR and is a member of Global Health Security Agenda, it has not taken any publicized actions to support the Joint External Evaluation tool.

As such, Italy is awarded a score of 0 for its broad commitment to the IHR as set forth by the WHO, but not necessarily through the Global Health Security Agenda.

Analyst: Sommyyah Awan

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to following the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) through the Global Health Security Agenda.

At the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September 2016, the Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare H.E. Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki stated, on behalf of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, that Japan intends to provide ongoing “support for the ...WHO’s emergency response reform.”¹¹⁰⁸ In addition, the minister professed his country’s dedication to the promotion of Universal health coverage (UHC) to “prevent and prepare against future emergencies.”¹¹⁰⁹ Shiozaki finally discussed Japan’s leadership in providing financial support to the World Bank’s Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility during the Ebola crisis, and Japan’s continued commitment to this fund in order to combat global health emergencies.¹¹¹⁰

On 27 August 2016 at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in Kenya, Prime Minister Abe outlined Japan’s commitment to improving healthcare throughout the African continent. Abe referenced the dire effect of Ebola and the need to take a two-pronged approach to combatting infectious disease in the future, “to have preparedness in the local areas, and for the entire international community to confront it.”¹¹¹¹ Abe also committed to bolstering healthcare infrastructure by fostering “experts and policy professionals that will combat infectious diseases, for a total of 20 thousand people over 3 years” and by contributing USD500 million

¹¹⁰⁵ Italy Makes Strong Commitment to Global Fund, The Global Fund (Rome) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 8 March 2017. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/2016-06-27_Italy_Makes_Strong_Commitment_to_Global_Fund/.

¹¹⁰⁶ Italian Government Provides Funding to Improve Health Services in Eastern Ukraine, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (Copenhagen) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/emergencies/pages/news/news/2016/10/italian-government-provides-funding-to-improve-health-services-in-eastern-ukraine>.

¹¹⁰⁷ Italian Government Provides Funding to Improve Health Services in Eastern Ukraine, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (Copenhagen) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/emergencies/pages/news/news/2016/10/italian-government-provides-funding-to-improve-health-services-in-eastern-ukraine>.

¹¹⁰⁸ Global Health Crises: Implementing Lessons Learned, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000189687.pdf>.

¹¹⁰⁹ Global Health Crises: Implementing Lessons Learned, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000189687.pdf>.

¹¹¹⁰ Global Health Crises: Implementing Lessons Learned, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000189687.pdf>.

¹¹¹¹ Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the Opening Session of the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAS VI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nairobi, Kenya) 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/afr/af2/page4e_000496.html.

through the World Bank and Global Fund to aid African infectious disease prevention.¹¹¹² Finally, Abe emphasized the importance of UHC and asserted Japan's intention to "select countries to serve as models and provide assistance intensively to those model countries" in order to "increase the population benefiting from fundamental health services by 2 million people over the next 3 years."¹¹¹³

While Japan has been supportive of the general goals of the IHR, no information about Japan's use or encouragement of the Joint External Evaluation tool appears to have been published.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued commitment to the IHR as set forth by the WHO, but not necessarily through the Global Health Security Agenda.

Analyst: Jainetri Merchant

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has partially complied with the commitment to advance the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) objectives, including through the Global Health Security Agenda.

The UK showed concrete commitment to furthering the IHR's objectives by investing GBP112 million in clinical research facilities on 18 November 2016.¹¹¹⁴ Minister for Public Health and Innovation Nicola Blackwood stated "We want to help other nations across the world with our gold standard science and research."¹¹¹⁵ The UK government has also launched a GBP60 million call for research in global health. The money will be awarded to select institutions across the UK in April 2017.¹¹¹⁶

Minister Nicola Blackwood recognized the global effect of epidemics when she asserted, "the sobering reality is that infectious diseases do not respect borders; this was made all too clear during the outbreaks of Ebola and Zika."¹¹¹⁷ On 18 November 2016, the UK launched a new vaccine fund of GBP120 million to aid researchers in finding vaccines for diseases such as Ebola and Zika.¹¹¹⁸ Additionally, the government is allowing select researchers to compete for two separate awards of

¹¹¹² Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the Opening Session of the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAS VI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nairobi, Kenya) 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/afr/af2/page4e_000496.html.

¹¹¹³ Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the Opening Session of the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAS VI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nairobi, Kenya) 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 1 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/afr/af2/page4e_000496.html.

¹¹¹⁴ New £112 million investment in clinical research facilities, Department of Health (UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-112-million-investment-in-clinical-research-facilities>.

¹¹¹⁵ Government launches £60 million call for global health research, Department of Health (UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-launches-60-million-call-for-global-health-research>.

¹¹¹⁶ Government launches £60 million call for global health research, Department of Health (UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-launches-60-million-call-for-global-health-research>.

¹¹¹⁷ UK Zika researched awarded share of £120 million vaccine fund, Department of Health (UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-zika-research-awarded-share-of-120-million-vaccine-fund>.

¹¹¹⁸ UK Zika researched awarded share of £120 million vaccine fund, Department of Health (UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-zika-research-awarded-share-of-120-million-vaccine-fund>.

GBP60 million, making the UK the second largest investor in global health worldwide.¹¹¹⁹ Moreover, the UK is also supporting four projects with a contribution of GBP2.4 million to create vaccines for diseases that are related to bioterror, such as plague and Q fever.¹¹²⁰

On 1 November 2016, the UK government committed GBP20 million to the UK Public Health Rapid Support Team.¹¹²¹ This newly formed team will respond to countries around the world to control disease outbreaks within 48 hours. The team includes expert epidemiologists, microbiologists, infection prevention and control personnel, clinical researchers, and social scientists.¹¹²² The team will also work with foreign counterparts to train local authorities in controlling and preventing infectious disease abroad.¹¹²³ Chief Executive of Public Health Duncan Selbie said, “Speed is key in tackling infectious disease and with this new capability, we can now deploy specialists anywhere in the world within 48 hours, saving and protecting lives where an outbreak starts and helping to keep the UK safe at home.”¹¹²⁴ The new team complies with IHR objectives to develop national IHR implementation plans and to develop specific national public health capacities.

In addition to taking substantive steps to advance the WHO’s IHR objectives, the UK also served as the volunteer to pilot the Global Health Security Agenda’s Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool in August 2015.¹¹²⁵ While the JEE tool has not been subsequently used to assess the success of UK health security initiatives following the Ise-Shima Summit, the United Kingdom, being the first country to subject itself to assessment through the JEE, serves as an example for other countries.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for taking clear action to advance the WHO’s IHR objectives, including through Global Health Security Agenda.

Analyst: Ambika Varma

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to advance the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) objectives, both through the Global Health Security Agenda as well as through external means.

¹¹¹⁹ UK Zika researched awarded share of £120 million vaccine fund, Department of Health (UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-zika-research-awarded-share-of-120-million-vaccine-fund>.

¹¹²⁰ UK Zika researched awarded share of £120 million vaccine fund, Department of Health (UK) 18 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-zika-research-awarded-share-of-120-million-vaccine-fund>.

¹¹²¹ UK team of health experts to tackle global disease outbreak, Department of Health, Public Health England, and Department for International Development (UK) 1 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-team-of-health-experts-to-tackle-global-disease-outbreaks>.

¹¹²² UK team of health experts to tackle global disease outbreak, Department of Health, Public Health England, and Department for International Development (UK) 1 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-team-of-health-experts-to-tackle-global-disease-outbreaks>.

¹¹²³ UK team of health experts to tackle global disease outbreak, Department of Health, Public Health England, and Department for International Development (UK) 1 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-team-of-health-experts-to-tackle-global-disease-outbreaks>.

¹¹²⁴ UK team of health experts to tackle global disease outbreak, Department of Health, Public Health England, and Department for International Development (UK) 1 November 2016. Date of Access: 28 November 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-team-of-health-experts-to-tackle-global-disease-outbreaks>.

¹¹²⁵ Global Health Security Agenda: pilot assessment of the UK, Department of Health (UK) 27 August, 2015. Date of Access: 5 March 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-health-security-agenda-pilot-assessment-of-the-uk>.

The US has engaged in multisectoral efforts to achieve the WHO's IHR objectives.¹¹²⁶ This concerted effort to develop and strengthen national public health capacities has involved the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the US Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security and other relevant authorities.¹¹²⁷

Since the launch of the GHSA in 2014, the United States has stood by its 2015 commitment to provide USD1 billion in funding to 17 at-risk nations.¹¹²⁸ In addition, the United States has partnered with 30 other countries to facilitate partnerships and design roadmaps to achieve the GHSA targets.¹¹²⁹ These 30 countries include: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, and Vietnam.^{1130,1131}

The US is also one of the ten countries that constitute the Global Health Security Agenda Steering Group, which invests in the building of healthcare system capacities and the enhancement of coordination and commitment for countries, international organizations, and civil society to work together to achieve specific targets set by the Global Health Security Agenda.¹¹³² Since the Ise-Shima Summit, the US has also maintained a strong working relationship with its nongovernmental sector to aid in implementation.¹¹³³

In order to monitor its commitments to the IHR and GHSA objectives, the US supports the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and its targets.¹¹³⁴ In 2016, the United States became the sixth country to

¹¹²⁶ Joint External Evaluation of the United States of America: Mission Report, World Health Organization (Washington DC) 20 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.ghsagenda.org/docs/default-source/jee-reports/united-states-jee-report.pdf>.

¹¹²⁷ Joint External Evaluation of the United States of America: Mission Report, World Health Organization (Washington DC) 20 June 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.ghsagenda.org/docs/default-source/jee-reports/united-states-jee-report.pdf>.

¹¹²⁸ FACT SHEET: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 countries show concrete commitment to prevent, detect, and respond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

¹¹²⁹ FACT SHEET: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 countries show concrete commitment to prevent, detect, and respond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

¹¹³⁰ Country Roadmaps, Global Health Security Agenda. 1 November 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.ghsagenda.org/where-ghsa>.

¹¹³¹ FACT SHEET: The Global Health Security Agenda, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 28 July 2015. Date of Access: 15 December 2015. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/28/fact-sheet-global-health-security-agenda>.

¹¹³² FACT SHEET: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 countries show concrete commitment to prevent, detect, and respond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

¹¹³³ FACT SHEET: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 countries show concrete commitment to prevent, detect, and respond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

¹¹³⁴ FACT SHEET: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 countries show concrete commitment to prevent, detect, and respond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

undergo and publish a JEE for IHR implementation on the Strategic Partnership Portal.¹¹³⁵ In addition, the United States plays an active role in providing technical and financial resources to implement JEE assessments in countries around the world.¹¹³⁶

Thus, the United States has fully complied with its IHR-related commitments, and receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sabrina Lin

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially fulfilled its commitment to advancing the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) objectives, including through the Global Health Security Agenda.

In September 2016, the EU increased its donation to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. At the Fifth Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund in Montreal (17-19 September), Neven Mimica, Commissioner for Development and Cooperation, pledged an additional EUR5 million to the fund. This sum, combined with the EU's previous commitment made in March 2016, brings the European Union's total financial contribution to EUR475 for 2016.¹¹³⁷ The EU and its member states have been the largest contribution to the Global Fund since its creation in 2002.¹¹³⁸

In October 2016, the EU invested EUR45 million through its Horizon 2020 programme to combat the Zika virus and other mosquito-transmitted diseases.¹¹³⁹ Horizon 2020 is the EU's largest and most comprehensive Research and Innovation programme, launched in 2014. The European Commission asserts that, "By coupling research and innovation, Horizon 2020 is helping to achieve this [an investment in our future] with its emphasis on excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges."¹¹⁴⁰ The overarching goal of the programme is to "ensure [that] Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation."¹¹⁴¹ Due to this emphasis on research and

¹¹³⁵ FACT SHEET: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 countries show concrete commitment to prevent, detect, and respond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

¹¹³⁶ FACT SHEET: United States Leadership to Advance the Global Health Security Agenda: 55 countries show concrete commitment to prevent, detect, and respond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 12 October 2016. Date of Access: 15 December 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/12/fact-sheet-united-states-leadership-advance-global-health-security>.

¹¹³⁷ EU tops up commitment to end AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, European Commission (EU) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 March 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-tops-commitment-end-aids-malaria-tuberculosis_en.

¹¹³⁸ EU tops up commitment to end AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, European Commission (EU) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 March 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-tops-commitment-end-aids-malaria-tuberculosis_en.

¹¹³⁹ European Union invests EUR45 million into research to combat the Zika disease, European Commission (EU) 21 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/index.cfm?pg=newsalert&year=2016&na=na-211016>.

¹¹⁴⁰ What is Horizon 2020?, European Commission (EU) Date of Access: 8 March 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/what-horizon-2020>.

¹¹⁴¹ What is Horizon 2020?, European Commission (EU) Date of Access: 8 March 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/what-horizon-2020>.

innovation, the EUR45 million will be used to support research on treatments, diagnostics and vaccines, and more conclusive risk assessment for these mosquito-borne diseases.¹¹⁴²

The European Union is an advisory partner to Global Health Security Agenda, as such it is slightly unclear to what extent the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool could be applied to the EU.¹¹⁴³ At this point, the EU has not completed a Global Health Security Agenda assessment, therefore the JEE tool has not been used to assess the success of EU health security initiatives.

Overall, the EU contributed a significant amount to the increase of global health research and innovation, but did not do so through the Global Health Security Agenda. Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ambika Varma

¹¹⁴² European Union invests EUR45 million into research to combat the Zika disease, European Commission (EU) 21 October 2016. Date of Access: 5 February 2017.

<http://ec.europa.eu/research/index.cfm?pg=newsalert&year=2016&na=na-211016>.

¹¹⁴³ About, Global Health Security Agenda. Date of Access: 8 March 2017. <https://www.ghsagenda.org/about>.

11. Ukraine: Corruption and Judicial Reform

“[We urge Ukraine to maintain and enhance the momentum in its fight against corruption and its judicial reform, including the Prosecutor General’s office.] We are fully committed to providing long-term support to this end.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Note: This commitment has not been reviewed by stakeholders.

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.25	

Background

On 2 March 2014, in reaction to Russian interference in Crimea, the G7 issued a statement condemning, “the Russian Federation’s clear violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, in contravention of Russia’s obligations under the UN Charter and its 1997 basing agreement with Ukraine.”¹¹⁴⁴ Further, the joint statement issued on 2 March noted that, “Russia’s actions in Ukraine also contravene the principles and values on which the G7 and the G8 operate,”¹¹⁴⁵ and as such, the G7 chose to, “suspend our participation in activities associated with the preparation of the scheduled G8 Summit in Sochi in June, until the environment comes back where the G8 is able to have meaningful discussion.”¹¹⁴⁶ The statement concluded with the assertion that the remaining G7 members would, “support Ukraine in its efforts to restore unity, stability and political and economic health to the country. To that end, we will support Ukraine’s work with the International Monetary Fund to negotiate a new program and to implement needed reforms.”¹¹⁴⁷

In reaction to the escalating tensions in Crimea, the Hague Declaration was issued on March 24, 2014 condemning, “the illegal referendum held in Crimea in violation of Ukraine’s constitution” and “Russia’s illegal attempt to annex Crimea in contravention of international law and specific international obligations.”¹¹⁴⁸ The Hague Declaration also declared the G7 members’ intention to impose collective sanctions against Russia and their decision to suspend Russia from future G7

¹¹⁴⁴ Statement by G7 Nations, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 March 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140302.html.

¹¹⁴⁵ Statement by G7 Nations, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 March 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140302.html.

¹¹⁴⁶ Statement by G7 Nations, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 March 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140302.html.

¹¹⁴⁷ Statement by G7 Nations, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 March 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140302.html.

¹¹⁴⁸ G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.htmlhttp://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html.

meetings.¹¹⁴⁹ The declaration of March 24, once more confirmed the G7 members' commitment to supporting, "the Ukrainian government's ambitious reform agenda" in order to create a society, "grounded on a broad-based constitutional reform, free and fair presidential elections in May, promotion of human rights and respect of national minorities."¹¹⁵⁰

At the close of the June 2014 Brussels Summit, a joint statement by G7 leaders commended the Ukrainian election, which had occurred a month previous, and once again encouraged "the fulfilment of Ukraine's commitment to pursue the difficult reforms that will be crucial to support economic stability and unlock private sector-led growth."¹¹⁵¹

On July 30, 2014, G7 members issued a joint statement in reaction to the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 over eastern Ukraine which caused the deaths of 298 people.¹¹⁵² The G7 called for Russia "to suspend its support for illegal armed groups in Ukraine, secure its border with Ukraine, and stop the increasing flow of weapons, equipment and militants across the border in order to achieve rapid and tangible results in de-escalation."¹¹⁵³

Due to these mounting tensions in Crimea, the Minsk II Agreements were negotiated in February 2015 with the aim of reducing violence between Ukrainian forces and pro-Russian rebels.¹¹⁵⁴ The Normandy Contact Group, comprising the leaders of Germany, France, Ukraine, and Russia, agreed upon a "Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements."¹¹⁵⁵ Minsk II called for a ceasefire, the removal of heavy weapons, exchange of prisoners, withdrawal of foreign forces, constitutional reform by the Ukrainian government, and free elections in Donetsk and Lugansk.¹¹⁵⁶ However, while there have been no large-scale military operations since Minsk II, elections have failed to materialize and ceasefire violations have continued, with the OHCHR reporting that the highest levels of civilian casualties since August 2015, occurred in June and July 2016.¹¹⁵⁷

At the Schloss Elmau Summit in June 2015, the G7 leaders called "on all sides to fully implement the Minsk agreements including the Package of Measures for their implementation signed on 12 February 2015 in Minsk, through the established Trilateral Contact Group and the four working groups."¹¹⁵⁸ In conjunction with this attempt to resolve military tensions, G7 members once again

¹¹⁴⁹ G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.htmlhttp://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

¹¹⁵⁰ G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.htmlhttp://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

¹¹⁵¹ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

¹¹⁵² G7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 July 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/ukraine_140730.html

¹¹⁵³ G7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 July 2014. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/ukraine_140730.html

¹¹⁵⁴ What Are The Minsk Agreements?, The Economist (London) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2016/09/economist-explains-7>

¹¹⁵⁵ What Are The Minsk Agreements?, The Economist (London) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2016/09/economist-explains-7>

¹¹⁵⁶ What Are The Minsk Agreements?, The Economist (London) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2016/09/economist-explains-7>

¹¹⁵⁷ UN warns of escalating tension in eastern Ukraine as casualties hit highest since last August, UN News Centre, 3 August 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=54615#.Wia_KYWcHIW

¹¹⁵⁸ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

emphasized the importance of and affirmed their continued commitment to “comprehensive structural reforms” on the part of the Ukrainian government.¹¹⁵⁹

As such, over the past four years, the G7 has been preoccupied by two distinct, yet mutually harmful, issues: the Russian annexation of Crimea, which perpetuated the ongoing military conflict in eastern Ukraine; and deep-rooted corruption within the Ukrainian system. Defined as the “abuse by leading officials of their public positions for personal enrichment,”¹¹⁶⁰ structural corruption remains a key barrier to restoring Ukrainian sovereignty, given honest infrastructure’s centrality to a well-functioning liberal democratic nation-state. While Ukraine has made progress in the areas of public access to information and governmental transparency, institutional corruption persists and little progress has been made in regards to judicial reform.^{1161 1162} According to Reuters, “bribery in the court system is seen as a major obstacle to Ukraine’s broader reform effort under a \$17.5 billion International Monetary Fund bailout program that political infighting has threatened to derail.”¹¹⁶³ In June 2016, the Ukrainian parliament adopted a bill aimed at reducing political influence in the judicial system. Specifically, the bill aimed to restrict the political appointment of judges and to hold judges accountable in the case of malpractice.¹¹⁶⁴

Looking to bolster the above-mentioned judicial reforms, at the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their long-held commitment to supporting Ukraine’s reform efforts. G7 members specifically called on Ukraine to “continue and accelerate” economic and governmental reforms.¹¹⁶⁵

Commitment Features

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 leaders commended ongoing reforms in Ukraine and reasserted their full support of further “comprehensive structural, governance and economic reforms.”¹¹⁶⁶ The G7 specifically stressed the importance of combatting corruption and enacting judicial reform, including within the Prosecutor General’s office. G7 members asserted that they were “fully committed to providing long-term support to this end.”¹¹⁶⁷

As such, to achieve full compliance with this commitment, G7 members would need to take substantive actions to aid in Ukraine’s structural reforms. Given the ambiguous wording of the

¹¹⁵⁹ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

¹¹⁶⁰ Thomas De Waal, Fighting a Culture of Corruption in Ukraine, Carnegie Europe (Brussels) 18 April 2016. Date of Access: 1 October 2016. <http://carnegieeurope.eu/publications/?fa=63364>.

¹¹⁶¹ Between Victory and Betrayal: How to Move Ukraine’s Anticorruption Reforms Forward, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.) 26 July 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://carnegieendowment.org/2016/07/26/between-victory-and-betrayal-how-to-move-ukraine-s-anticorruption-reforms-forward-pub-64180>.

¹¹⁶² Between Victory and Betrayal: How to Move Ukraine’s Anticorruption Reforms Forward, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.) 26 July 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://carnegieendowment.org/2016/07/26/between-victory-and-betrayal-how-to-move-ukraine-s-anticorruption-reforms-forward-pub-64180>.

¹¹⁶³ Alexei Kalmykov and Alessandra Prentice, Ukraine's corrupt judges targeted in constitutional reforms, Reuters, 2 June 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-ukraine-crisis-parliament-reform-idUSKCN0YO1NY>.

¹¹⁶⁴ Alexei Kalmykov and Alessandra Prentice, Ukraine's corrupt judges targeted in constitutional reforms, Reuters, 2 June 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-ukraine-crisis-parliament-reform-idUSKCN0YO1NY>.

¹¹⁶⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#ukraine>.

¹¹⁶⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#ukraine>.

¹¹⁶⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#ukraine>.

commitment, this aid could take many forms. Monetary aid is one possible avenue. In reference to the G7 Action to Fight Corruption, published at Ise-Shima on May 27, 2016, there are many ways in which G7 members can help to combat corruption globally.¹¹⁶⁸ The G7 Action to Fight Corruption asserts that, “effective law enforcement cooperation requires solid technical capacities worldwide and that building the capacity of countries that are vulnerable to corruption is essential in curbing corruption worldwide, both on the preventive and curative side, we endeavor to support capacity building.”¹¹⁶⁹ More specifically, the document suggests the importance of strengthening “auditing and accounting processes, civil service integrity reform, anti-money laundering” as well as the importance of transparency.¹¹⁷⁰ In addition, the G7 Action to Fight Corruption emphasizes the importance of a strong civil society and community of journalists to “expose corruption and bribery.”¹¹⁷¹

While there are a multitude of potential forms of action, the goal, as outlined in the Ise-Shima leaders’ declaration, is to facilitate structural reform in Ukraine in order to combat corruption. As stated at Ise-Shima, the primary targets for this specific anti-corruption commitment are the judicial system and the Prosecutor General’s office.¹¹⁷²

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member fails to take substantive actions towards combatting corruption in Ukraine AND fails to help facilitate judicial reform, particularly in the Prosecutor General’s office.
0	Member takes substantive action towards combatting corruption in Ukraine OR helps to facilitate judicial reform, particularly in the Prosecutor General’s office.
+1	Member takes substantive action towards combatting corruption in Ukraine AND helps to facilitate judicial reform, particularly in the Prosecutor General’s office.

Lead Analyst: Sanjana Shah

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to uphold regional security in Ukraine by combatting corruption and facilitating judicial reform.

On 11 July 2016, Prime Minister Trudeau signed the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA).¹¹⁷³ The CUFTA’s anti-corruption measures obligate both Ukraine and Canada to sanction any form of “undue advantage” given to a public official. Such measures include monetary sanctions that must be appropriate to the gravity of the offence committed.¹¹⁷⁴ Canada’s Minister of

¹¹⁶⁸ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

¹¹⁶⁹ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

¹¹⁷⁰ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

¹¹⁷¹ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

¹¹⁷² G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#ukraine>.

¹¹⁷³ Canada signs Landmark Free Trade Agreement with Ukraine, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/07/11/canada-signs-landmark-free-trade-agreement-ukraine>.

¹¹⁷⁴ Text of the Canada-Ukraine Free trade agreement – Chapter 14: Transparency, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/ukraine/text-texte/14.aspx?lang=eng>.

International Trade François-Philippe Champagne noted that “This agreement ... includes comprehensive provision in the areas of labour, environment, transparency, and anti-corruption.”¹¹⁷⁵

In July 2016, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau intentionally visited the staff of the Anti-Corruption Action Centre during his first official visit to Kyiv.¹¹⁷⁶

On 12 July 2016, Prime Minister Trudeau visited a military base near Lviv to witness the progress of 200 Canadian soldiers who have been training the Ukrainian army¹¹⁷⁷ as a part of Operation UNIFIER. Since January 2015, when Canada joined the Joint Commission, Canadian troops have worked in conjunction with troops from the United States and the United Kingdom to provide training for Ukrainian soldiers, including weapons training, tactical movement, communication, and ethics training. As of February 2017, the joint operation trained over 3100 Ukrainian soldiers.¹¹⁷⁸

In October 2016, Minister Stéphane Dion announced that Canada would be donating CAD8.1 million to support the National Police of Ukraine. Up to CAD6.6 million will be distributed over three years in the form of police training assistance, and up to CAD1.5 million will be used to improve Ukraine police equipment “to make Ukraine’s national police service more effective.”¹¹⁷⁹

On 28 November 2016, Canada amended the Special Economic Measures (Ukraine) Regulations to add 15 Crimean officials to the sanctions list. These sanctions were imposed in order to exert pressure on Russia to comply with its international obligations to respect Ukraine’s sovereignty.¹¹⁸⁰

On 9 December 2016, the Embassy of Canada, in conjunction with the Embassy of the United States and the EU Delegation to Ukraine, produced a joint statement encouraging Ukraine’s anti-corruption reforms. The statement applauded the creation of the High Anti-corruption Court, new financial police, and “the independent and credible verification of submitted e-declarations.”¹¹⁸¹

On 31 January 2017, Jill Sinclair, Executive Director, Directorate of Strategic Concepts, Leadership and Engagement at the Canadian Defence Academy, was appointed as Canada’s representative on the Ukrainian Defence Reform Advisory Board (DRAB). The Ukrainian DRAB was established to provide expertise and recommendations to the Reform Committee as well as to the senior Ukrainian

¹¹⁷⁵ Minister of International Trade François-Philippe Champagne Speaking on the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Debates of Feb. 10, 2017, openparliament.ca. 10 February 2017. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. <https://openparliament.ca/debates/2017/2/10/procedural-1/>.

¹¹⁷⁶ Ukraine’s corruption continues to cost the country dearly, CBC News (Toronto) 23 July 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/ukraine-costly-corruption-russia-war-1.3683974>.

¹¹⁷⁷ Prime Minister Justin Trudeau visits Canadian troops in Ukraine, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 12 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/prime-minister-justin-trudeau-visits-canadian-troops-in-ukraine/article30880865/>.

¹¹⁷⁸ Operation UNIFIER, National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) Last modified 7 February 2017. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <http://www.forces.gc.ca/en/operations-abroad/op-unifier.page>.

¹¹⁷⁹ Address by Minister Dion to the XXV Triennial Congress of Ukrainian Canadians: Canada and Ukraine: Shoulder to shoulder, Government of Canada News (Ottawa) 1 October 2016. Date of Access: 06 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1133249>.

¹¹⁸⁰ Canada adds Crimean officials to sanctions list, Government of Canada News (Ottawa) 28 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=1&nid=1161379&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=ukraine&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI=>

¹¹⁸¹ U.S., EU, Canada encourage Ukraine to continue anti-corruption reforms, Interfax-Ukraine (Kiev) 9 December 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <http://en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/389709.html>.

political leadership, including the President of Ukraine, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine, and the Chief of Staff — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.¹¹⁸²

In October 2016, representatives of the Canadian judicial authorities met with members of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine for seven days. The meetings were “organized in the framework of the Ukrainian-Canadian Support to Judicial Reform Project” and were meant to provide a forum for discussing Ukraine’s judicial reform.¹¹⁸³ During these meetings, members of the Canadian delegation discussed several particularities of the Canadian judiciary: on 3 October Senior Legal Counsel of the Office for the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada Ms. Veronique Joly described the process of judge selection and appointment in Canada¹¹⁸⁴; and on 5 October the Hon. Paul Crampton, Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada, discussed the communication of the judges of Canada, including communication to the public regarding particular events.¹¹⁸⁵

Canada has actively pursued regional security in Ukraine by taking substantive action toward limiting corruption and facilitating judicial reform. Measures taken to combat corruption in Ukraine include the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement and Canada’s continued commitment to increasing the capacity of Ukrainian troops and law enforcement. To facilitate judicial reform, Canada continues to participate in a knowledge exchange program between Canadian judicial authorities and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. Therefore, Canada has earned a score of +1.

Analyst: Rebekah Hwang

France: –1

France has not complied with its commitment to take substantive actions in the areas of combating corruption in Ukraine and facilitating judicial reform, particularly in the Prosecutor General’s office.

There is little evidence that France has taken independent actions since the 27 May 2016 Ise-Shima Summit to fulfill the calls of the G7 Action to Fight Corruption.¹¹⁸⁶ The issue of assisting Ukraine with reforms necessary to counteract corruption has only been addressed in meetings and sub-groups at the European Union. Bilateral relations between France and Ukraine have instead remained focused on the issue of resolving Russian aggression in the Donbas through the Normandy

¹¹⁸² Canadian appointed to serve on Ukrainian Defence Reform Advisory Board, Government of Canada News (Ottawa) 31 January 2017. Date of Access: 6 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=1&nid=1184479&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=ukraine&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI=>

¹¹⁸³ Working meeting of the Commission with representatives of the Canadian judiciary, 3 October, 2016, High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine (Kyiv) 3 October 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <http://vkksu.gov.ua/en/international-cooperation/canadian-ukrainian-project-support-to-judicial-reform-sjrp/working-meeting-of-the-commission-with-representatives-of-the-canadian-judiciary-3-october-2016/>.

¹¹⁸⁴ Working meeting of the Commission with representatives of the Canadian judiciary, 3 October, 2016, High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine (Kyiv) 3 October 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <http://vkksu.gov.ua/en/international-cooperation/canadian-ukrainian-project-support-to-judicial-reform-sjrp/working-meeting-of-the-commission-with-representatives-of-the-canadian-judiciary-3-october-2016/>.

¹¹⁸⁵ Representatives of the Commission and delegation of Ukrainian-Canadian Support to Judicial Reform Project discussed the communication system of the Commission, 5 October, 2016, High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine (Kyiv) 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <http://vkksu.gov.ua/en/international-cooperation/canadian-ukrainian-project-support-to-judicial-reform-sjrp/representatives-of-the-commission-and-delegation-of-ukrainian-canadian-support-to-judicial-reform-project-discussed-the-communication-system-of-the-commission-5-october-2016/>.

¹¹⁸⁶ G7 Action to Fight Corruption, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 January 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-corruption.html>.

format.¹¹⁸⁷ France has made no public statement since the Ise-Shima Summit that it has committed resources to combating corruption in Ukraine.

On 6 February 2017, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Marc Ayrault, took part in the European Union's Foreign Affairs Council. It was reported in a press release prior to the meeting that one of the topics in discussion would be the positive reforms initiated by the Ukrainian government with respect to corruption.¹¹⁸⁸

On 28 October 2016, the European Commission, of which France is a member, published a fact sheet stating that the Support Group for Ukraine, established in 2014, has supported reform by providing hands-on advice, expertise and financial support.¹¹⁸⁹ These efforts are a result of the Support Group's establishment rather than the Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration as they began in 2014.

On 27 October 2016, during a meeting between the Ukrainian Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman and French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Marc Ayrault, Minister Ayrault was briefed on the Ukrainian Government's reforms and informed that Ukraine had fulfilled the requirements set by the EU for visa liberalization. France did not offer direct support to combat corruption during the meeting.¹¹⁹⁰

On 14 September 2016, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Marc Ayrault visited Kiev with his German counterpart. Meetings conducted during this visit focused on the peace process in Donbas, with only brief mention of France's "determination to support the necessary changes in the country."¹¹⁹¹ No direct support to combat corruption was offered during this visit.¹¹⁹²

France has also not independently acted since the 27 May 2016 Ise-Shima Summit to facilitate judicial reform in Ukraine. Efforts to facilitate judicial reform as of late have taken place through the European Council and the Support Group for Ukraine, rather than through the direct actions of France.¹¹⁹³

On 20 June 2016, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Marc Ayrault attended the EU's Foreign Affairs Council in Luxembourg. One of the issues discussed was visa liberalization in the wake of

¹¹⁸⁷ Four-way talks move ahead on Ukraine, scant progress on Syria, Reuters (London) 19 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-ukraine-crisis-germany-poroshenko-idUSKCN12J2R7?il=0>.

¹¹⁸⁸ Mr Ayrault's participation in the Foreign Affairs Council, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 February 2017. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/european-union/events/article/european-union-mr-ayrault-s-participation-in-the-foreign-affairs-council-06-02>.

¹¹⁸⁹ Activity Report – The first 18 months, Support Group for Ukraine (Brussels) October 2016. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/neighbourhood/pdf/key-documents/ukraine/20161028-report-sgua.pdf>.

¹¹⁹⁰ Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman met with Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France Jean-Marc Ayrault, Information and Communication Department of the Secretariat of the CMO (Kiev) 27 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/publish/article?art_id=249437633.

¹¹⁹¹ Visit by Jean-Marc Ayrault and his German counterpart, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/events/article/ukraine-visit-by-jean-marc-ayrault-and-his-german-counterpart-14-15-09-16>.

¹¹⁹² Visit by Jean-Marc Ayrault and his German counterpart, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/events/article/ukraine-visit-by-jean-marc-ayrault-and-his-german-counterpart-14-15-09-16>.

¹¹⁹³ Activity Report – The first 18 months, Support Group for Ukraine (Brussels) October 2016. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/neighbourhood/pdf/key-documents/ukraine/20161028-report-sgua.pdf>.

efforts by Ukraine to reform its justice system. France did not offer direct support to reform Ukraine's justice system.¹¹⁹⁴

France has failed to take substantive action towards both combating corruption and facilitating judicial reform in Ukraine. Therefore, France has been awarded the score of -1.

Analyst: Ivan Hsieh

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to combat corruption and to facilitate judicial reform in Ukraine. Germany complied with its commitment to combat corruption, but did not comply with its commitment to facilitate judicial reform. It has created incentives to help decentralize the energy sector to combat endemic corruption within Ukrainian institutions. In addition to this, it provided consulting services to the Ukrainian government to help address deep-rooted corruption issues and design capacity building systems. However, Germany did not make any substantive action towards facilitating judicial reform or improving the autonomy of the Prosecutor General's office.

On 27 June 2016, Chancellor Angela Merkel and Ukrainian Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman held a joint press conference in Berlin to announce a new strategic partnership to reinforce Ukrainian capabilities in resisting and combatting corruption. Decentralization played a crucial role in the fight against corruption. Chancellor Angela Merkel announced "unlimited financial credit" for Ukraine's energy sector to facilitate decentralization.¹¹⁹⁵ This is intended to improve the autonomy of the energy sector and improve its resiliency against energy price shocks. This will provide the necessary stability and capacity to decentralize the energy sector.

Further, on 30 January 2017, Chancellor Angela Merkel assisted Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko in achieving required IMF reforms; these reforms are conditional on significant corruption reduction.¹¹⁹⁶ Germany provided expert "consultation" which allowed Ukraine to undertake significant economic reforms to secure funding from its IMF bailout package.¹¹⁹⁷ Domestic reforms targeting corruption, therefore, have received substantive support from expertise and knowledge provided by the German government.

Chancellor Angela Merkel reinforced the centrality of corruption in Germany's bilateral affairs with Ukraine. She reiterated that "the first priority of our agenda is the fight against corruption."¹¹⁹⁸ In

¹¹⁹⁴ Jean-Marc Ayrault at the Foreign Affairs Council, France Diplomatie (Paris) 20 June 2017. Date of Access: 7 February 2017. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/european-union/events/article/european-union-mr-ayrault-s-participation-in-the-foreign-affairs-council-06-02>.

¹¹⁹⁵ Pressekonferenz von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel und dem ukrainischen Ministerpräsident Hrojsman, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2016/06/2016-06-27-pk-bkin-mp-ukraine.html>.

¹¹⁹⁶ Pressestatements von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel und dem ukrainischen Präsidenten Petro Poroshenko, Die Bundeskanzlerin (Berlin) 30 January 2017. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2017/01/2017-01-30-statement-merkel-poroschenko.html>.

¹¹⁹⁷ Pressestatements von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel und dem ukrainischen Präsidenten Petro Poroshenko, Die Bundeskanzlerin (Berlin) 30 January 2017. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2017/01/2017-01-30-statement-merkel-poroschenko.html>.

¹¹⁹⁸ Pressekonferenz von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel und dem ukrainischen Ministerpräsident Hrojsman, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2016/06/2016-06-27-pk-bkin-mp-ukraine.html>.

addition to this, she committed Germany to “concrete cooperation” with Ukraine in this regards.¹¹⁹⁹ These efforts are in harmony with its commitment to address and weaken Ukrainian corruption. However, there are few details with regards to what exactly comprises this bilateral cooperation.

On 3 June 2016, Press Secretary Steffen Seibert, on behalf of the German government and Chancellor Angela Merkel, congratulated the Ukrainian government on recent judicial reforms. He applauded the “amendments to the Constitution in the area of justice” that reinforced “the independence [and] the transparency of the judiciary in Ukraine.”¹²⁰⁰ He concluded by offering German support to Ukraine once again, but failed to mention any specifics.¹²⁰¹ Most mentions of justice reform in Germany appeared to have been made in passing with little mention of policy details or specifics.

State Secretary Stephan Steinlein and eight other colleagues from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Kiev on 9 and 10 June 2016 to strengthen diplomatic ties with Ukraine and examine reform progress in Kiev. They sought to obtain a “clear picture” of Ukrainian reforms and promised to support them “actively and resolutely” in their efforts.¹²⁰² However, once again, they failed to mention any specifics regarding the support that would be available to Ukraine. No reports or announcements were made public following State Secretary Steinlein’s trip to Kiev.

Therefore, Germany receives a score of 0 for its compliance with regards to corruption and justice reform in Ukraine. It succeeded in providing substantive support and action in combating corruption through decentralization and monetary support to build Ukrainian capacity. However, no substantive action was taken to facilitate judicial reform or to improve the independence of the Prosecutor General’s office.

Analyst: Ryan Melnik

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to combat corruption and to facilitate judicial reform in Ukraine.

At a national level, Italy has done little to support Ukraine’s fight against corruption and to facilitate judicial reform. The only substantive, publicized action that Italy has taken in relation to Ukraine since the May 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, is the 20 December 2016 announcement of a EUR1 million donation to support humanitarian aid in eastern Ukraine.¹²⁰³ Specifically, Italy has donated EUR700,000 to the World Food Programme (WFP) in order to “distribute food rations and cash aid to the most vulnerable civilian population” and EUR300,000 to UNICEF to fund “a humanitarian landmine clearance project.”¹²⁰⁴ Davide La Cecilia, the Italian Ambassador to Ukraine, asserted that,

¹¹⁹⁹ Pressekonferenz von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel und dem ukrainischen Ministerpräsident Hrojsman, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 27 June 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2016/06/2016-06-27-pk-bkin-mp-ukraine.html>.

¹²⁰⁰ Regierungspressekonferenz vom 3. Juni, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 4 February, 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2016/06/2016-06-03-regpk.html>.

¹²⁰¹ Regierungspressekonferenz vom 3. Juni, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 4 February, 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2016/06/2016-06-03-regpk.html>.

¹²⁰² Regierungspressekonferenz vom 3. Juni, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 4 February, 2017. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2016/06/2016-06-03-regpk.html>.

¹²⁰³ Minister Alfano: "To Ukraine, from Italy, 1 million euros in humanitarian aid", Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale, 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 19 March 2017.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/12/ministro-alfano-a-ucraina-dall.html.

¹²⁰⁴ Minister Alfano: "To Ukraine, from Italy, 1 million euros in humanitarian aid", Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale, 20 December 2016. Date of Access: 19 March 2017.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/12/ministro-alfano-a-ucraina-dall.html.

“Our contribution to WFP and UNICEF operations will help ease people’s suffering, in particular for the most vulnerable, providing food assistance, increasing knowledge and building safe behaviour practices to deal with the risks of mines.”¹²⁰⁵ While this donation is commendable, it does not contribute to anti-corruption or judicial reform efforts in Ukraine.

As such, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for its lack of support for judicial reform and anti-corruption initiatives in Ukraine.

Analyst: Renze Wang

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitments in regards to Ukraine, specifically in relation to combatting corruption and facilitating judicial reform.

In January 2017, the Ukrainian President Petor Poroshenko acknowledged Japan’s USD1.8 billion contribution from 2014 to 2016 for structural reforms in law-enforcement agencies, the local police force, and the judicial system.¹²⁰⁶ As mentioned, this aid program has been in place since 2014; the only new publicized commitment related to this grant money since the Ise-Shima Summit was announced in September 2016 when Japanese Prime Minister Abe, pledged to provide “approximately 9,000 sets of cold weather jackets and trousers for police officers, and will dispatch a survey mission on logistics and the transport system, which is scheduled for November.”¹²⁰⁷ While this may tangentially be connected to police reform, it does not specifically contribute anti-corruption initiatives.

Moreover, in October 2016, the Japanese Ambassador to Ukraine, Shigeki Sumi, as part of the G7 Ambassadors, sent a letter to President Poroshenko highlighting the threats to an anti-corruption system and stressed that “full independence from political interference and undisputed competence of these specialized institutions is paramount for the effective fight against corruption.”¹²⁰⁸ In the wake of this letter, Ambassador Sumi, in his video address on behalf of the G7 Ambassadors, called for a continuation in Ukraine’s efforts to fight corruption.¹²⁰⁹

While Japan has continued to vocally support anti-corruption initiatives and judicial reform in Ukraine, no new substantive steps have been taken since the Ise-Shima Summit. That being said, Japan’s long-term financial commitment to structural reforms in law-enforcement agencies, the police force, and the judicial system were ongoing until the end of 2016. As such, Japan is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Umaima Ghori

¹²⁰⁵ Italy donates EUR 1 million to WFP and UNICEF for people affected by conflict in Eastern Ukraine, Ambasciata d'Italia Kiev, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Kiev) 23 February 2017. Date of Access: 19 March 2017.

http://www.ambkiev.esteri.it/ambasciata_kiev/it/ambasciata/news/dall_ambasciata/2017/02/italy-donates-eur-1-million-to.html.

¹²⁰⁶ Poroshenko gives start to Year of Japan in Ukraine, Interfax-Ukraine 11 January 2017. Date of Access: 11 February 2017. <http://en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/395883.html>.

¹²⁰⁷ Japan-Ukraine Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 20 March 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/c_see/ua/page1e_000107.html.

¹²⁰⁸ Ukrinform: G7 ambassadors in Ukraine, head of EU delegation send letter to Poroshenko, KyivPost, 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 February 2017. <https://www.kyivpost.com/ukraine-politics/ukrinform-g7-ambassadors-ukraine-head-eu-delegation-send-letter-poroshenko.html>.

¹²⁰⁹ EU, G7 Ambassadors in Ukraine call for continuation of reforms in Ukraine, Radio Ukraine International, 17 November, 2016. Date of Access: 11 February, 2017. <http://www.nrcu.gov.ua/en/news.html?newsID=38639>.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to take substantive action towards combatting corruption in Ukraine, as well as its commitment to help to facilitate judicial reform, particularly in the Prosecutor General's office.

As one of the top three issues on the British Foreign Secretary's list of priorities, Ukraine continues to receive attention from the UK Government.¹²¹⁰ One such area of support is anti-corruption efforts.

On 24 November 2016, representatives from the UK met with the Prosecutor General Yuri Lutsenko for "the exchange of experience in investigating serious financial, economic, and corruption crimes, [and a] discussion of the prospects of establishing joint investigative teams on most actual criminal proceedings."¹²¹¹ The UK stated that it was prepared to help the Prosecutor General's Office with its reforms, and "in prosecution of the former officials in particular."¹²¹²

In July 2016, the United Kingdom commenced a commitment of funding (GBP564,000) to the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), to provide a digital forensic laboratory and specialized analytical system.¹²¹³ The new digital forensic laboratory will allow Ukrainian detectives to conduct "full evidential analysis of digital devices and media which will further improve evidence gathering and carrying out complex investigations."¹²¹⁴ The overarching purpose of the project is to, "help increase NABU's analytical and investigative capacity to fight high-level corruption and bribery in the country."¹²¹⁵

Additionally, from April 2016 to March 2017, UK law enforcement agencies and specialist training services helped to train their Ukrainian counterparts to combat corruption. The British government donated GBP260,000 to the project with the specific purpose of supporting, "anti-corruption efforts of Ukraine's law-enforcement agencies by strengthening their investigative and prosecutorial capacity to enable them to fight serious economic and corruption-related crimes more effectively."¹²¹⁶ The project is "expected to contribute to corruption reduction, higher public trust and, in a long-term perspective, will have a positive impact on Ukraine's socio-economic situation."¹²¹⁷

¹²¹⁰ Gustav Gressel, Keeping up appearances: How Europe is supporting Ukraine's transformation, European Council on Foreign Relations, 5 October 2016. Date of Access: 25 January 2017.

http://www.ecfr.eu/publications/summary/keeping_up_appearances_how_europe_is_supporting_ukraines_transformation.

¹²¹¹ Prosecutor General Gains Britain's Police Support on Former Officials' Prosecution, 112 UA, 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. <http://112.international/ukraine-top-news/prosecutor-general-gains-britains-police-support-on-former-officials-prosecution-11405.html>.

¹²¹² Prosecutor General Gains Britain's Police Support on Former Officials' Prosecution, 112 UA, 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. <http://112.international/ukraine-top-news/prosecutor-general-gains-britains-police-support-on-former-officials-prosecution-11405.html>.

¹²¹³ UK programme assistance to Ukraine 2016-2017, British Embassy Kyiv, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 January 2017. Date of Access: 27 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>.

¹²¹⁴ UK programme assistance to Ukraine 2016-2017, British Embassy Kyiv, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 January 2017. Date of Access: 27 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>.

¹²¹⁵ UK programme assistance to Ukraine 2016-2017, British Embassy Kyiv, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 January 2017. Date of Access: 27 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>.

¹²¹⁶ UK programme assistance to Ukraine 2016-2017, British Embassy Kyiv, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 January 2017. Date of Access: 27 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>.

¹²¹⁷ UK programme assistance to Ukraine 2016-2017, British Embassy Kyiv, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 January 2017. Date of Access: 27 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>.

Between May 2016 and March 2017, the United Kingdom contributed GBP500,000 to the UK-World Bank “Governance Reform Trust Fund” in order to “provide expert analysis and follow-up assistance to promote reforms, including to Ukraine’s National Agency for Preventing Corruption (support to e-declaration system), public expenditure and service delivery assessments in health and social policy, as well as support to the World Bank’s Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) report.”¹²¹⁸

Also between May 2016 and March 2017, the United Kingdom, in partnership with Germany, supported the “Public Finance Management Reform Programme.” The UK donated GBP1,500,000 with the purpose of supporting “the Ukrainian Ministry of Finance’s public financial management reform action plan, developing the capability of the Parliament of Ukraine and other relevant offices to collate, publicise and scrutinise public spending information, to support improved public procurement practices, thus contributing to reduced opportunities for corruption.”¹²¹⁹

The UK has also taken steps to facilitate judicial reform in Ukraine.

On 23 January 2017, a project funded in part by the UK hosted an expert discussion that covered “issues of functioning of arbitration institutions in Europe and in Ukraine, an interaction between arbitration institutions and the judiciary, as well as approaches towards the reform of arbitration institutions in Ukraine.”¹²²⁰

On 23 September 2016, a project funded in part by the UK hosted a joint conference for Ukrainian judges in order to help them understand new judicial reforms that had been recently adopted.¹²²¹ This workshop was one of the products of a project entitled “Support to the implementation of the judicial reform in Ukraine” was created in early 2016.¹²²² The purpose of the project is “the implementation of the reform of its [Ukraine’s] judicial system in accordance with the Council of

¹²¹⁸ UK programme assistance to Ukraine 2016-2017, British Embassy Kyiv, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 January 2017. Date of Access: 17 March 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>.

¹²¹⁹ UK programme assistance to Ukraine 2016-2017, British Embassy Kyiv, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 January 2017. Date of Access: 17 March 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>.

¹²²⁰ Judges, Academicians, Arbitrators of Internal and External Arbitration Institutions Discussed the Reform of Arbitration on Ukraine on 23 January 2017 in Kyiv, Council of Europe Office in Ukraine (Kyiv) 30 January 2017. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/news-event/news/-/asset_publisher/9W803G4ii38m/content/judges-academicians-arbitrators-of-internal-and-external-arbitration-institutions-discussed-the-reform-of-arbitration-in-ukraine-on-23-january-2017-in?inheritRedirect=false&redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.coe.int%2Fen%2Fweb%2Fkyiv%2Fnews-event%2Fnews%3Fp_p_id%3D101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m%26p_p_lifecycle%3D0%26p_p_state%3Dnormal%26p_p_mode%3Dview%26p_p_col_id%3Dcolumn-4%26p_p_col_count%3D1%26_101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m_advancedSearch%3Dfalse%26_101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m_keywords%3D%26_101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m_delta%3D10%26p_r_p_564233524_resetCur%3Dfalse%26_101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m_cur%3D6%26_101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m_andOperator%3Dtrue.

¹²²¹ On 16 September, the Council of Europe Project “Support to the Implementation of the Judicial Reform in Ukraine” Jointly with the High Specialised Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases Organized the Conference “Liability of Judges in Light of the New Legislation in Ukraine,” Council of Europe Office in Ukraine (Kyiv) 23 September 2016. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/news-event/news/-/asset_publisher/9W803G4ii38m/content/on-16-september-the-council-of-europe-project-support-to-the-implementation-of-the-judicial-reform-in-ukraine-jointly-with-the-high-specialised-court-?_101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m_viewMode=view/.

¹²²² Judicial Reform (Ukraine), European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ), Council of Europe. Date of Access: 2 February 2017. http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdcj/co-operation_projects/Judicial_accountability_ukraine/judicial_reform_ukraine.asp.

Europe standards and recommendations.”¹²²³ As such, the conference provided Ukrainian judges with information on “the criminal liability of judges for the delivery of knowingly arbitrary decisions, and the disciplinary liability of judges for human rights violations found by the European Court of Human Rights.”¹²²⁴

The United Kingdom has actively committed to the aims of the G7 in Ukraine by taking substantive action towards combatting corruption in Ukraine and has committed to helping to facilitate judicial reform, particularly in the Prosecutor General’s office. Thus, the United Kingdom earns a score of +1.

Analyst: Geneva Calder

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support judicial and anti-corruption reform in Ukraine.

In the FY2017 budget request, the US Administration allocated USD192.4 million of Economic Support Funds for Ukraine. These funds are intended to support the Ukrainian government in continuing to address corruption and government reform, among other initiatives. This is in addition to USD15 million in International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement funds to support reform initiatives in justice and law enforcement.¹²²⁵

The US is also contributing to the USD6 million of support funds provided by the first Global Anti-Corruption Consortium. This initiative, spearheaded by the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project and Transparency International, will connect investigative reporters to facilitate information-sharing as well as provide funding and mentoring for local investigative centers, creating a strong community of journalists who can more effectively detect corruption.¹²²⁶

The USAID Fair Justice Project helped to organize an international conference entitled “Constitutional Reform: Promoting an Independent, Accountable, Transparent, and Efficient Judiciary in Ukraine,” which was held on 18 February 2016.¹²²⁷ The American Ambassador of the United States in Ukraine Geoffrey Pyatt spoke at the event.¹²²⁸

On 30 June 2016, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU). Through this

¹²²³ Judicial Reform (Ukraine), European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ), Council of Europe. Date of Access: 2 February 2017. http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdcj/co-operation_projects/Judicial_accountability_ukraine/judicial_reform_ukraine.asp

¹²²⁴ On 16 September, the Council of Europe Project “Support to the Implementation of the Judicial Reform in Ukraine” Jointly with the High Specialised Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases Organized the Conference “Liability of Judges in Light of the New Legislation in Ukraine,” Council of Europe Office in Ukraine (Kyiv) 23 September 2016. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/news-event/news-/asset_publisher/9W803G4ii38m/content/on-16-september-the-council-of-europe-project-support-to-the-implementation-of-the-judicial-reform-in-ukraine-jointly-with-the-high-specialised-court-?_101_INSTANCE_9W803G4ii38m_viewMode=view/.

¹²²⁵ Ukraine: Current Issues and US Policy, Congressional Research Service 3 January 3, 2017. Date of Access: 4 February 2016. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33460.pdf>.

¹²²⁶ Global Partnership to Open New Fronts in Fight Against Corruption, Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project, and Transparency International 7 December 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2016. https://www.occrp.org/images/GACC_PR.pdf.

¹²²⁷ New Council of Europe Project Supporting the Implementation of Judicial Reform in Ukraine, Council of Europe Portal (Strasbourg) 29 February 2016. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of-law/-/new-council-of-europe-project-to-support-the-implementation-of-the-judicial-reform-in-ukraine>.

¹²²⁸ New Council of Europe Project Supporting the Implementation of Judicial Reform in Ukraine, Council of Europe Portal (Strasbourg) 29 February 2016. Date of Access: 13 April 2017. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of-law/-/new-council-of-europe-project-to-support-the-implementation-of-the-judicial-reform-in-ukraine>.

document, both groups agreed to exchange information and cooperate to increase the efficacy of work on international money laundering, international asset recovery, and bribery and corruption carried out by high-level Ukrainian officials.¹²²⁹

On 2 August 2016, US Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) officers conducted training for NABU and National Police Officers. This training encompassed weapons training, execution of high-risk warrants and other law enforcement operations, and decision making.¹²³⁰

The US has contributed substantially in monetary aid to support structural reform and has strengthened the capacity of reporters and NABU to oppose corruption. Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jeffrey Li

European Union: +1

The European Union has complied with its commitment to supporting judicial and anti-corruption reform in Ukraine.

In October 2016, the EU reiterated its commitment to “Ukraine’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, and in its undertaking of the necessary political and economic reforms to consolidate a stable, democratic, united and prosperous country.”¹²³¹ The Support Group for Ukraine was launched by the European Commission in 2014 in order to provide “hands-on advice, expertise and financial support, and bringing about tangible, positive results for the Ukrainian people.”¹²³² In 2015/2016 the major focus of the EU’s financial support for this initiative was decentralization, economic development, public administration reform, rule of law, and anti-corruption. To this end, in 2015/2016, the EU contributed EUR15 million to support anticorruption, EUR104 million to support public administration reform, and EUR52.5 million to support the rule of law. All of these contributions were made with the overarching purpose of increasing transparency.¹²³³

The European Union’s Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine was officially launched on 1 February 2017. Denmark, specifically the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Danida, is serving as the implementing partner of the program.¹²³⁴ The European Commission has allotted EUR15 million, and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has allotted a further EUR1.34 million, over a three-year period to support the program. According to the European Commission, the initiative “constitutes the most comprehensive and robust international support effort in the fight against corruption in

¹²²⁹ NABU has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the FBI, National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (Kyiv) 30 June 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2016. <https://nabu.gov.ua/en/novyny/nabu-has-signed-memorandum-understanding-fbi>.

¹²³⁰ FBI conducted a training for the NABU special forces, National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (Kyiv) 02 August 2016. Date of Access: 4 February 2016. <https://nabu.gov.ua/en/novyny/fbi-conducted-training-nabu-special-forces>.

¹²³¹ European Commission- Fact Sheet: Ukraine’s reform achievements and the EU’s support, European Commission (Brussels) 28 October 2016. Date of Access: 18 March, 2017. file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/5TMJBZJW/MEMO-16-3573_EN.pdf.

¹²³² European Commission- Fact Sheet: Ukraine’s reform achievements and the EU’s support, European Commission (Brussels) 28 October 2016. Date of Access: 18 March, 2017. file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/5TMJBZJW/MEMO-16-3573_EN.pdf.

¹²³³ European Commission- Fact Sheet: Ukraine’s reform achievements and the EU’s support, European Commission (Brussels) 28 October 2016. Date of Access: 18 March, 2017. file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/5TMJBZJW/MEMO-16-3573_EN.pdf

¹²³⁴ EU and Denmark launch Euro 16 million EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine, European Commission, 6 December 2016. Date of Access: 18 March 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news_corner/news/eu-and-denmark-launch-euro-16-million-eu-anti-corruption-initiative-ukraine_en.

Ukraine.”¹²³⁵ More specifically, it targets four ways to achieve the goal of eliminating corruption: “building and developing institutions to fight corruption; strengthening parliamentary oversight; working with local governments; and supporting civil society organisations and investigative journalists.”¹²³⁶ In terms of capacity-boosting, the EU Anti-corruption initiative will strengthen the abilities of newly created Ukrainian anti-corruption institutions (such as, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Specialised Anti-Corruption Prosecution Office, the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, and the Asset Recovery and Management Agency) to “investigate, prosecute and sanction corruption.”¹²³⁷ The initiative will also bolster the existing Verkhovna Rada’s Anti-corruption committee’s ability to “scrutinise corruption-related legislation and to monitor reform implementation.”¹²³⁸ In order to facilitate this last commitment, an Advisory Board of international experts will serve as an oversight committee to monitor the Rada’s progress. Finally, civil society and media will be encouraged to participate in anti-corruption initiatives through a series of grants.

Established on February 1, 2016, the Council of Europe project “Support to the Implementation of the Judicial Reform in Ukraine,” was created with the purpose of facilitating judicial reform “in accordance with the Council of Europe standards and recommendations.”¹²³⁹ In conjunction with the program’s continuing efforts in Ukraine, the initiative organized “an expert discussion on the newly adopted law ‘On the High Council of Justice’ and of the Rules of Procedure of the High Council of Justice, and on their compliance with the Council of Europe standards and recommendations” on 24 February 2017.¹²⁴⁰ The discussion included members of the High Council of Justice, Supreme Court of Ukraine judges, the High Council of Justice, and members of high specialized courts and appeal courts.¹²⁴¹

As such, the European Union has fulfilled its commitment to supporting judicial and anti-corruption reform in Ukraine; it is therefore awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Renze Wang

¹²³⁵ EU and Denmark launch Euro 16 million EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine, European Commission, 6 December 2016. Date of Access: 18 March 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news_corner/news/eu-and-denmark-launch-euro-16-million-eu-anti-corruption-initiative-ukraine_en.

¹²³⁶ Aleksandra Eriksson, EU to launch Ukraine anti-corruption scheme, EU Observer (Brussels) 13 September 2016. Date of Access: 5 February 2017. <https://euobserver.com/enlargement/135045>.

¹²³⁷ EU and Denmark launch Euro 16 million EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine, European Commission, 6 December 2016. Date of Access: 18 March 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news_corner/news/eu-and-denmark-launch-euro-16-million-eu-anti-corruption-initiative-ukraine_en.

¹²³⁸ EU and Denmark launch Euro 16 million EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine, European Commission, 6 December 2016. Date of Access: 18 March 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news_corner/news/eu-and-denmark-launch-euro-16-million-eu-anti-corruption-initiative-ukraine_en.

¹²³⁹ Judicial Reform (Ukraine), European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ), Council of Europe. Date of Access: 18 March 2017. http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdcj/co-operation_projects/Judicial_accountability_ukraine/judicial_reform_ukraine.asp.

¹²⁴⁰ Support to the implementation of the judicial reform in Ukraine, Council of Europe (Kyiv) 24 February 2017. Date of Access 18 March 2017. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of-law/-/support-to-the-implementation-of-the-judicial-reform-in-ukraine>.

¹²⁴¹ Support to the implementation of the judicial reform in Ukraine, Council of Europe (Kyiv) 24 February 2017. Date of Access 18 March 2017. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of-law/-/support-to-the-implementation-of-the-judicial-reform-in-ukraine>.