



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

Presents the

## 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report

10 July 2008 to 15 January 2009

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## Preface

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

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

For the 2008 Interim Compliance report, 20 priority commitments were selected from the total 296 commitments made at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, hosted by Japan from 7-9 July 2008. This report assesses the results of compliance with those 23 commitments as of 15 January 2009. Once again, the G8 Research Group in Toronto has collaborated with a team at the State University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow led by Katya Gorbunova, specifically on the reports for Russia and Italy, which will host the La Maddalena Summit in July 2009. This collaboration builds on the work the two teams did in 2007 and 2008, and will continue for the final compliance report, which will be released in May 2009.

To make its assessments, the G8 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. In an ongoing effort to ensure the accuracy, integrity and comprehensiveness 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. Any feedback remains anonymous and is not attributed. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G8 Research Group.

The work of the G8 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. In particular, this report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts directed by Sarah Yun and Erin Fitzgerald, chairs of the student executive, as well as Allison Martell, Director of Compliance, with the support of Dr Ella Kokotsis, Director of Analytical Research, and Jenilee Guebert, Senior Researcher.

John Kirton  
Director  
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## **Executive Summary**

The University of Toronto G8 Research Group has completed its seventh annual Interim Compliance Report. It is based on an analysis of compliance by G8 member states and the EU with 20 priority commitments from the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit and covers the period from 10 July 2008 to 15 January 2009. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance approximately contemporaneously with the transfer of the G8 Presidency from Germany to Japan, which occurred on 1 January 2008.

The Interim Compliance Scores are contained in Table A. Individual country and issue assessments are contained in the sections below. This report is intended to provide a mid-term assessment of the parties' progress toward compliance and to follow the transition in the presidency of the G8. The observations contained in this report are therefore based on relevant information available as of mid-January 2009. The Final Compliance Report, which is scheduled to be published immediately prior to the 2009 La Maddalena Summit, will provide more comprehensive analysis and updated compliance scores.

This report analyzes compliance with 20 different commitments, as follows:

- four commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy
- three commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change
- five commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa
- two commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues
- two commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security
- two commitments from the G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism
- one commitment from the Declaration of Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change

### **The Overall Interim Compliance Score**

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the period July 2008 to January 2009, the G8 member states and the European Union received an average compliance score of +0.13. Individual scores are assigned on a scale where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, 0 is awarded for partial compliance or a work in progress, and -1 is reserved for those countries that fail to comply or that take action that is directly opposite to the stated goal of the commitment. The average interim score of +0.13 is substantially lower than in previous years, when overall scores have never dropped below +0.27. It is also significantly lower than last year's interim compliance score of +0.33.

### **Compliance by Member**

Although average compliance scores are lower than previous years, G8 members' rankings are roughly in line with past interim reports. The United Kingdom is ranked first this year, and second overall. Canada, historically tied for third, slips down to fourth place in this interim report. The United States, Japan, Italy and France are all within one rank of their historical average. The European Union, on the other hand, historically ranked second for interim compliance, places fourth in this report. On average, Russia has been ranked last for compliance in past years. In last years' interim report, however, Russia was in sixth place, and this year Russia is in fifth place.

## **The Compliance Gap Between Members**

The difference between the highest and lowest G8 member compliance scores is 0.80. This is a slight increase from last year's gap of 0.74, but it is lower than the highest interim compliance gap of 0.90 after the Gleneagles Summit.

## **Compliance by Commitment**

This year, overall compliance by commitment is almost uniformly distributed from -1 to +1, so it is difficult to identify outliers. Seven commitments were scored above +0.50, which is not inconsistent with past years. Four commitments received a score of zero. The main difference between this report and past reports is the preponderance of commitments scored below zero. There are five zero scores this year, compared to one last year, and none the year before.

## **Compliance in Summit Priority Issue Areas**

Three of Japan's priority issue areas going into the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit were climate change, the world economy and African development. This report assesses a number of commitments in the documents that correspond to these priorities. Among the priority issues, compliance scores varied widely. Compliance with commitments drawn from the World Economy communiqué averaged a score of +0.58, well above the overall compliance score. Commitments on the Environment and Climate Change also showed higher than average compliance, at +0.39. Commitments drawn from Development and Africa, however, show very low scores, averaging -0.42.

## **Further Research and Reports**

The information contained within this report provides G8 member countries and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance results in the post-Gleneagles period. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. As always, comments are welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to [g8@utoronto.ca](mailto:g8@utoronto.ca).

**Table A: 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Interim Compliance Scores**

<b><u>Commitment</u></b>	<b><u>Commitment Name</u></b>	<b><u>CDN</u></b>	<b><u>FRA</u></b>	<b><u>GER</u></b>	<b><u>ITA</u></b>	<b><u>JPN</u></b>	<b><u>RUS</u></b>	<b><u>UK</u></b>	<b><u>US</u></b>	<b><u>EU</u></b>	<b><u>Average</u></b>
1	Finance [3]	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	0.67
2	Energy: Efficiency and Diversification [26]	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.56
3	Intellectual Property Rights [38]	0	0	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	0.56
4	Corruption [43]	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.67
5	Climate Change: Mid-term Goals [55]	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	0	+1	-1	+1	0.44
6	Energy Efficiency [59]	-1	+1	0	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.33
7	Climate Change: CCS [72]	+1	-1	0	-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	0.00
8	Biodiversity [89]	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.78
9	Africa: Official Development Assistance [97]	-1	-1	+1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-0.67
10	Health Systems and Infectious Disease [118]	+1	-1	+1	0	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	0.00
11	Health: Neglected Tropical Diseases [127]	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-0.89
12	Education [142]	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	+1	-1	0	-0.22
13	Africa: Trade [154]	0	0	0	0	0	-1	+1	+1	0	0.11
14	Nonproliferation [183]	0	-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	0	0	0.00
15	Africa: Peace Support [203]	+1	0	-1	-1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	0.22
16	Africa: Food and Agriculture [220]	0	-1	+1	+1	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00
17	Biofuels [229]	0	0	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.56
18	Terrorism [246]	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-0.78
19	Regional Security [248]	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	+1	-1	-0.22
20	Climate Change: Developing Countries [265]	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	0.56
	<b>Country Average</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.20</b>	
	<b>2008 Interim Compliance Average</b>										<b>0.13</b>
	<b>2007 Final Compliance Average</b>	0.65	0.52	0.57	0.17	0.30	0.30	0.70	0.91	0.48	0.51
	<b>2007 Interim Compliance Average</b>	0.22	0.17	0.48	0.13	0.04	0.17	0.61	0.78	0.39	0.33

**Table B: G8 Compliance by Country, 1996-2008**

<b>Summit Location</b>	<b>Lyon</b>	<b>Denver</b>	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>Cologne</b>	<b>Okinawa</b>	<b>Genoa</b>	<b>Kananaskis</b>	<b>Kananaskis</b>	<b>Evian</b>
<b>Summit Date</b>	<b>96-97</b>	<b>97-98</b>	<b>98-99</b>	<b>99-00</b>	<b>00-01</b>	<b>01-02</b>	<b>May-02</b>	<b>May-02</b>	<b>Apr-03</b>
<b>Report Type</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Interim</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Interim</b>
Canada	0.47	0.17	0.50	0.67	0.83	0.82	0.77	0.82	0.58
France	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.34	0.92	0.69	0.38	0.64	0.50
Germany	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.17	1.00	0.59	0.08	0.18	0.42
Italy	0.43	0.50	0.67	0.34	0.89	0.57	0.00	-0.11	0.38
Japan	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.44	0.10	0.18	0.42
Russia	N/A	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.42
UK	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.42	0.55	0.58
US	0.42	0.34	0.60	0.50	0.67	0.35	0.25	0.36	0.50
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>G8 + EU</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.48</b>
Number of Commitments	19	6	7	6	12	9	13	11	12

<b>Summit Location</b>	<b>Evian</b>	<b>Sea Island</b>	<b>Sea Island</b>	<b>Gleneagles</b>	<b>Gleneagles</b>	<b>St Petersburg</b>	<b>St Petersburg</b>	<b>Heiligendamm</b>	<b>Heiligendamm</b>	<b>Hokkaido-Toyako</b>
<b>Summit Date</b>	<b>Apr-03</b>	<b>Jun-04</b>	<b>Jun-04</b>	<b>Jul-05</b>	<b>Jul-05</b>	<b>Jul-06</b>	<b>Jul-06</b>	<b>Jun-07</b>	<b>Jun-07</b>	<b>Jul-08</b>
<b>Report Type</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Interim</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Interim</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Interim</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Interim</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Interim</b>
Canada	0.83	0.50	0.72	0.52	0.81	0.45	0.60	0.22	0.65	0.15
France	0.75	0.39	0.50	0.48	0.57	0.30	0.40	0.17	0.52	-0.05
Germany	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.33	0.88	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.57	0.40
Italy	0.25	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.29	-0.10	0.05	0.13	0.17	-0.30
Japan	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.52	0.52	0.30	0.40	0.04	0.30	-0.10
Russia	0.33	0.00	0.06	-0.14	0.14	0.25	0.45	0.17	0.30	0.05
UK	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.67	0.95	0.55	0.60	0.61	0.70	0.45
US	0.50	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.35	0.60	0.78	0.91	0.40
EU	N/A	0.50	0.72	0.75	0.89	0.58	0.58	0.39	0.48	0.20
<b>G8 + EU</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.13</b>
Number of Commitments	12	18	18	21	21	20	20	23	23	20

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## 1. Finance [3]

### Commitment:

“We underscore the importance of implementing the FSF report's recommendations, as set out by the G8 Finance Ministers’ Statement in Osaka.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

In 1999, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors endorsed the newly created Financial Stability Forum (FSF). The FSF incorporates national authorities, including central banks, treasuries, and supervisory agencies; international regulators and financial institutions; the European Central Bank; and central banking experts. Its mandate is to addresses vulnerabilities in the international financial system, and to encourage information exchange and coordination between other organizations with responsibilities related to financial stability.<sup>1</sup>

In response to widespread market instability, an FSF working group on institutional and market resilience was established in October 2007. The working group submitted a report to G7 finance ministers in April 2008 that identified several priority issues, on which action was “to be implemented or initiated within 100 days.”<sup>2</sup> All members complied with these recommendations on time.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Overview, Financial Stability Forum Date of Access: 3 November 2008.  
<http://www.fsforum.org/about/overview.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, April 07, 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008  
[http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r\\_0804.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0804.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

In addition, the FSF report provided further recommendations, which the G8 leaders pledged to implement. These recommendations fall under five priority areas: (1) strengthening prudential oversight of capital; (2) liquidity and risk management; (3) enhancing transparency and valuation; (4) changing the role and uses of credit ratings; and (5) strengthening the authorities' responsiveness to risks and making robust arrangements for dealing with stress in the financial system.<sup>4</sup> The FSF working group reported these priorities to the June meeting of G8 finance ministers in Osaka, Japan. The finance ministers' communiqué stated:

We are fully committed to completing our strategy launched last October for strengthening the resilience of the financial system including implementing recommendations made by the FSF. [...] We call for continuing efforts by financial firms to improve disclosure and risk management practices, and to enhance their capital base as needed. We call on the IASB to accelerate its reviews of accounting issues around off-balance sheet entities and valuation in illiquid markets. We welcome the revised IOSCO code of conduct for credit rating agencies, the steps national supervisors have taken to encourage better disclosure by financial institutions in their mid-year reports, and the imminent release by the Basel Committee of their sound practice guidance on liquidity risk management. We look forward to work on mitigating pro-cyclicality in the financial system. We encourage the financial services industry to act upon the lessons learned from recent events. We look forward to concrete progress in closer cooperation between the IMF and the FSF on reinforcing early warning capabilities.<sup>5</sup>

Accordingly, central banks, national supervisors, and national regulatory agencies of the G8 members must comply with the FSF recommendations by undertaking legislative initiatives and policy changes that respond to their suggestions. The FSF is also responsible for monitoring the timely implementation of these recommendations and will present a progress report to G7 finance ministers in April 2009.<sup>6</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment refers to the G8 finance ministers' communiqué, reproduced above, which strongly endorses the FSF's recommendations. The FSF recommendations are intended for a variety of actors. Only the recommendations directed towards central banks, national supervisors, and national regulatory agencies are relevant to G8 compliance.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member initiates no new pieces of legislation <b>OR</b> policy changes to comply
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<sup>4</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008.

[http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r\\_0804.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0804.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Statement of the G-8 Finance Ministers Meeting, Osaka (Osaka) 14 June 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080614-statement.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

	with FSF recommendations.
0	Member initiates at least one new piece of legislation <b>OR</b> policy change to comply with at least one FSF recommendations.
+1	Member initiates new pieces of legislation <b>OR</b> policy changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

*Lead Analyst: Netila Demneri*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum's recommendations.

Canada complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.<sup>7</sup>

In September 2008, the Canadian Securities Administrators halted the short selling of certain securities, in response to similar action by United States and United Kingdom authorities.<sup>8</sup> This is in compliance with recommendation V, on strengthening market authorities' responsiveness to risk, in part because shows cooperation with other regulatory bodies.

On 10 October 2008, G7 finance ministers and central bankers met in Washington and pledged to take serious action as a response to the problems posed by the financial crisis.<sup>9</sup> The FSF was not directly mentioned in the leaders' brief statement and Plan of Action, despite similar recommendations.<sup>10</sup> Canada declared its support to the Plan of Action. Canadian Finance Minister Jim Flaherty announced the government's plan to "purchase up to CAD25 billion in insured mortgage pool to help financial institution raise longer term funds and make them available to customers, homebuyers and businesses."<sup>11</sup>

On 15 November 2008, G20 leaders held a meeting in Washington to reiterate their commitment and continuous efforts to stabilize the global economy.<sup>12</sup> Their declaration

<sup>7</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> Canadian Securities Regulators Support Temporary Order Issued by OSC Prohibiting Short Selling, Ontario Securities Commission (Toronto) 19 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 February 2009. [http://www.osc.gov.on.ca/Media/NewsReleases/2008/nr\\_20080919\\_csa-sup-temp-order.jsp](http://www.osc.gov.on.ca/Media/NewsReleases/2008/nr_20080919_csa-sup-temp-order.jsp).

<sup>9</sup> G7 Finance Officials Pledge Action to End Financial Crisis, CBC News (Canada) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/10/10/us-bush.html>.

<sup>10</sup> Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G7 Finance Ministerial (Washington) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/fm081027.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> Statement by Minister of Finance on Implementation of G7 Plan of Action, G8 Research Group's Website, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/08-079-eng.asp>.

<sup>12</sup> Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and The World Economy, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/g20/declaration\\_111508.aspx](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/g20/declaration_111508.aspx).

called on finance ministers to implement a number of recommendations “drawing on the ongoing work of relevant bodies, including ... an expanded Financial Stability Forum.”<sup>13</sup>

Following the G20 meeting, the Canadian government announced a number of actions intended to reinforce the stability of the domestic financial system in the 2008 Economic and Fiscal Statement, on 27 November 2008.<sup>14</sup> The Government promised to increase the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation’s borrowing limit, and secure the ability to fund a “federally regulated financial institution to support financial stability.”<sup>15</sup> The Statement, however, did not refer to any of the FSF recommendations, nor does it outline any actions towards their future implementation.

Bank of Canada Governor Mark Carney spoke about the FSF in Ottawa on 17 December 2008.<sup>16</sup> Governor Carney suggested that the International Monetary Fund and FSF’s responsibilities must be more clearly delineated, but also said that “policy-makers themselves must become more engaged” in order to make the IMF and FSF more effective.<sup>17</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with the FSF’s 100-day recommendations, and addressing at least one additional recommendation.

*Analyst: Shande Zhao*

## **France: +1**

France has complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum’s recommendations.

France complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.<sup>18</sup>

On 31 October 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced that over a period of three years, the French Government will be injecting a total of EUR175 billion into the national financial system, in order to stimulate the country’s economic activity. President Sarkozy’s goal is to “protect French businesses from the risk of a shortage of available

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<sup>13</sup> Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and The World Economy, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/g20/declaration\\_111508.aspx](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/g20/declaration_111508.aspx).

<sup>14</sup> Government of Canada Maintains Strong and Responsible Economic Leadership, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/News08/08-095e.html>.

<sup>15</sup> Government of Canada Maintains Strong and Responsible Economic Leadership, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/News08/08-095e.html>.

<sup>16</sup> Text of speech by Bank of Canada Governor Carney, Reuters (Ottawa) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://in.reuters.com/article/marketsNewsUS/idINN1751717020081217>.

<sup>17</sup> Text of speech by Bank of Canada Governor Carney, Reuters (Ottawa) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://in.reuters.com/article/marketsNewsUS/idINN1751717020081217>.

<sup>18</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

credit due to the financial crisis.”<sup>19</sup> Hence, this national investment is essentially a capital buffer for weakened firms.

In addition, on 23 October 2008, President Sarkozy created an interventionist public investment fund, intended to support weak firms and banks. The investment fund was to be headed by the state-owned finance house, Caisse des Dépôts, which President Sarkozy asserts “will manage the fund, under the supervision of the National Assembly and Parliament.”<sup>20</sup>

President Sarkozy also pledged “up to EUR110 billion... until the end of 2009” aimed at “covering new bank lending.”<sup>21</sup> Of this amount, EUR40 billion will be injected to banks as fresh capital, to revive economic activity. Similarly, President Sarkozy aided small and middle enterprises by funding them with EUR17 billion. In an effort to mitigate risks associated with remuneration policies, these firms will also receive temporary tax relief on fixed investments.<sup>22</sup>

On 21 October 2008, President Sarkozy and German Chancellor Angela Merkel addressed the need for “urgent mobilization” to help their economies. They claimed that a “coordinated fiscal stimulus could restore the confidence of consumers and investors” and they called on the European Union to take action to help implement financial structures in the economy in a timely manner.<sup>23</sup>

In October 2008, the Bank of France (Banque de France) released its annual Financial Stability Review. Leading academics and officials from international banks contributed articles based on their knowledge of financial market restructuring. Particularly, the Governor of the Banque de France, Christian Noyer, made note of the regulations that offset the 1990 financial crisis in Japan, and the successful implementation of risk sensitivity in 1996.<sup>24</sup> Governor Noyer pointed out that the Basel II framework expands this approach.<sup>25</sup> This sort of analysis and information exchange could promote better crisis management in the future.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislation changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

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<sup>19</sup> Nicolas Sarkozy outlines measures to support economic activity, Government Portal : Prime Minister (Argonay) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. [http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/croissance\\_847/nicolas\\_sarkozy\\_presente\\_mesures\\_61440.html](http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/croissance_847/nicolas_sarkozy_presente_mesures_61440.html).

<sup>20</sup> Nicolas Sarkozy outlines measures to support economic activity, Government Portal : Prime Minister (Argonay) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. [http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/croissance\\_847/nicolas\\_sarkozy\\_presente\\_mesures\\_61440.html](http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/croissance_847/nicolas_sarkozy_presente_mesures_61440.html).

<sup>21</sup> Protection Plans, The Economist (Paris) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. [http://www.economist.com/agenda/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=12697530](http://www.economist.com/agenda/displaystory.cfm?story_id=12697530).

<sup>22</sup> Protection Plans, The Economist (Paris) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. [http://www.economist.com/agenda/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=12697530](http://www.economist.com/agenda/displaystory.cfm?story_id=12697530).

<sup>23</sup> We cannot wait, Le Figaro 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/debats/2008/11/26/01005-20081126ARTFIG00044-nous-ne-pouvons-pas-attendre-.php>.

<sup>24</sup> Financial Stability Review, Banque de France (Paris) October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/publications/telechar/rsf/2008/rsf\\_1008.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/publications/telechar/rsf/2008/rsf_1008.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> Financial Stability Review, Banque de France (Paris) October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/publications/telechar/rsf/2008/rsf\\_1008.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/publications/telechar/rsf/2008/rsf_1008.pdf).

## **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum's recommendations.

Germany complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.<sup>26</sup>

The FSF recommends that states "strengthen the [financial] authorities' responsiveness to risks."<sup>27</sup> To achieve this, national authorities are called on to strengthen international cooperation.<sup>28</sup> On 15 October 2008, the German Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin), a national supervisory organization, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China.<sup>29</sup> According to BaFin officials, the strategy and goal of the MoU is "to build a network of information exchange with important financial centers among the world."<sup>30</sup>

On 17 October 2008, the German Bundesbank amended the German Banking Act (GBA) to comply with FSF recommendations.<sup>31</sup> The GBA complies with FSF recommendations to implement Basel II requirements on capital framework building, as developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Section 10 of the GBA outlines several "Requirements for Capital Adequacy of Institutions" which comply with FSF section II, Capital Requirements.<sup>32</sup> Specifically, Section 10 paragraph 1 of the GBA requires all

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<sup>26</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>28</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> Insurance Authority of The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China and BaFin sign Memorandum of Understanding (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.bafin.de/cln\\_116/nn\\_721140/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2008/pm\\_081015\\_mou\\_hon\\_e\\_n.html](http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_721140/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2008/pm_081015_mou_hon_e_n.html).

<sup>30</sup> Insurance Authority of The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China and BaFin sign Memorandum of Understanding (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.bafin.de/cln\\_116/nn\\_721140/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2008/pm\\_081015\\_mou\\_hon\\_e\\_n.html](http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_721140/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2008/pm_081015_mou_hon_e_n.html).

<sup>31</sup> Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.



financial institutions to submit to “a scientifically proven mathematical and statistical procedure for determining detectable default risk.”<sup>33</sup>

In addition, Section 12 of the GBA outlines liquidity requirements for German financial institutions. Paragraph 3 of Section 12 requires all financial institutions to transmit, “proof of sufficient information of liquidity to the Federal Institute of the Deutsche Bundesbank.”<sup>34</sup> Moreover, this Section invests authority in the Bundesbank to regulate liquidity requirements.<sup>35</sup> This legislation fully complies with FSF Section II Liquidity Management recommendations. Sections 45-48 of the GBA fulfill Section VI of the FSF recommendations regarding “Arrangements for Dealing with Weak Banks.”<sup>36</sup> For example, Section 45 outlines measures to respond to the ‘insufficient liquidity’ and ‘organizational shortcomings’ of financial institutions.<sup>37</sup> Section 46b outlines regulations for “informing other states of the European Economic Area of remedial action.”<sup>38</sup>

The Bundesbank has also concentrated on fulfilling FSF recommendations regarding “supervisory oversight of risk management.”<sup>39</sup> During 11-12 December 2008, the Bundesbank and the Centre for Financial Studies held a conference in Frankfurt entitled Risk Transfer: Challenges for Financial Institutions and Markets.<sup>40</sup> The conference identified current and future risks to market and institutional stability, and developed solutions to mitigate current financial risks and plans to prevent future financial risk.<sup>41</sup> The Bundesbank hosted another Conference entitled Measuring and Forecasting Financial Stability in Dresden from 15-16 January 2009. This conference evaluated “financial soundness indicators,” focusing on “early-warning systems” for financial risk.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

<sup>34</sup> Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

<sup>35</sup> Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

<sup>36</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>37</sup> Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

<sup>38</sup> Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

<sup>39</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>40</sup> Risk Transfer: Challenges for Financial Institutions and Markets (Frankfurt) 11-12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/vfz/konferenzen/20081211\\_ffm/20081211\\_programme\\_preliminary.pdf](http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/vfz/konferenzen/20081211_ffm/20081211_programme_preliminary.pdf).

<sup>41</sup> Risk Transfer: Challenges for Financial Institutions and Markets (Frankfurt) 11-12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/vfz/konferenzen/20081211\\_ffm/20081211\\_programme\\_preliminary.pdf](http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/vfz/konferenzen/20081211_ffm/20081211_programme_preliminary.pdf).

<sup>42</sup> Measuring and Forecasting Financial Stability (Dresden) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.



Thus, Germany is has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislation changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

*Analyst: Tatjana Zalar*

## **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum's recommendations.

Italy complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.<sup>43</sup>

Italy has complied with Section II of the FSF recommendations by strengthening its supervision of liquidity and risk management.<sup>44</sup> Italy is engaged in identifying and managing risk in interbank payments (liquidity). Based on "an exploratory agent-based model of a real time gross settlement (RTGS) payment system", Banca D'Italia (Bank of Italy) has developed a simulation exercise that "predicts the impact of a disruptive event that blocks a single participant on the flow of interbank payments."<sup>45</sup> The simulation identifies phases in interbank payment breakdown and identifies when and how the Central Bank should intervene as a liquidity provider.<sup>46</sup> The Italian Central Bank's preparedness to manage liquidity also makes Italy compliant with FSF Section VI recommendations to make, "robust arrangements for dealing with stress in the financial system."<sup>47</sup>

Italy has addressed the FSF Section IV recommendations by having Central Banks review their "Quality of Rating Processes" and "Uses of Rating by Investors and Regulators."<sup>48</sup> On 11 December 2008, Banca D'Italia held a symposium dedicated to assessing the strength of corporate governance and Italy's Consolidated Law on

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[http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/konferenzen/20090115\\_16\\_dresden/200901\\_dresden\\_callforpaper.pdf](http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/konferenzen/20090115_16_dresden/200901_dresden_callforpaper.pdf).

<sup>43</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>44</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>45</sup> Exploring Agent-Based Methods for the Analysis of Payment Systems: A Crisis Model for Starlogo TNG (Rome) October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/temidi/td08/td686\\_08/en\\_td686/en\\_tema\\_686.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/temidi/td08/td686_08/en_td686/en_tema_686.pdf).

<sup>46</sup> Exploring Agent-Based Methods for the Analysis of Payment Systems: A Crisis Model for Starlogo TNG (Rome) October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/temidi/td08/td686\\_08/en\\_td686/en\\_tema\\_686.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/temidi/td08/td686_08/en_td686/en_tema_686.pdf).

<sup>47</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>48</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

Finance.<sup>49</sup> Lectures and discussions were held on The Enforcement of Companies and Securities' Law and The Regulation of Auditors.<sup>50</sup>

An FSF interim assessment of the implementation of FSF recommendations found that Italy is compliant with recommendations to apply “supervisory oversight of risk management, including off-balance sheet entities.”<sup>51</sup> According to the FSF, “the Bank of Italy issued a regulation on banks’ organization and corporate governance, requiring that remuneration schemes be consistent with risk management policies and long-term strategies. Other authorities are reviewing remuneration policies and practices in their financial sector and expect results by year-end.”<sup>52</sup>

Banca D’Italia Governor and Chairman of the FSF, Mario Draghi, continues to endorse compliance with FSF recommendations domestically and internationally. At a conference in Milan on 17 October 2008, Draghi used a research conducted by Banca D’Italia to demonstrate that financial stability is heavily reliant on Central Bank credibility.<sup>53</sup> According to Draghi, Italy is consistently reevaluating statistics management in order to maintain the credibility of Banca D’Italia.<sup>54</sup> This complies with FSF recommendations to maintain the quality of rating processes.<sup>55</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating new policies and legislation to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

*Analyst: Tatjana Zalar*

## **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum’s recommendations.

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<sup>49</sup> Corporate Governance in Italy: 10Years after the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF) (Rome) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/corp\\_gov\\_it/Programma\\_Governance.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/corp_gov_it/Programma_Governance.pdf).

<sup>50</sup> Corporate Governance in Italy: 10Years after the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF) (Rome) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/corp\\_gov\\_it/Programma\\_Governance.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/corp_gov_it/Programma_Governance.pdf).

<sup>51</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>52</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>53</sup> Financial Stability and Growth: The Role of the Euro (Milan) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2008/int\\_171008/en\\_draghi\\_NBER\\_171008.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2008/int_171008/en_draghi_NBER_171008.pdf).

<sup>54</sup> Financial Stability and Growth: The Role of the Euro (Milan) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2008/int\\_171008/en\\_draghi\\_NBER\\_171008.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2008/int_171008/en_draghi_NBER_171008.pdf).

<sup>55</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

Japan complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.<sup>56</sup>

On 8 October 2008, the Bank of Japan released a statement that acknowledged its support of policy interest rates. The statement stated that the Bank “will continue to do its best to secure the stability of financial markets through money market operations while staying in close cooperation with other central banks.”<sup>57</sup> These measures will allow the Bank to allocate a variety of instruments if threatened by financial stability. This statement reinforces Japan’s compliance with FSF recommendation VI.3.

On 25 October 2008, Dr. Takafumi Sato, the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (FSA), addressed the Symposium on Building the Financial System of the 21st Century. Commissioner Sato extracted lessons learned during this period and applied them to the current global financial crisis, thereby strengthening cross-border cooperation in crisis management.<sup>58</sup> Furthermore, the FSA published the Basic Policy for Financial Inspections in Program Year 2008 on 19 August 2008. This policy outlines the FSA’s intention to “conduct in-depth analysis and examination of major banks, under a system where a chief inspector of a major bank will be assigned to examine a specific major bank for several years.”<sup>59</sup>

On 15 November 2008, during the G20 meeting in Washington for the Summit on Financial Markets on the World Economy, Japan, among other G20 leaders, reaffirmed its support for the FSF recommendations, outlining their short, mid, and long-term goals.<sup>60</sup> However, other Japanese government officials have made no official statements for policy reform pertaining to the FSF recommendations.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for complying with the FSF’s 100-day recommendations, and for making some progress on longer-term recommendations.

*Analyst: Geneva Fong*

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum’s recommendations.

According to Basel II capital framework, organizations should calculate their operational, market and credit risks, and maintain the capital adequacy requirements ratio of at least 8

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<sup>56</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>57</sup> On the Policy Actions by Major Central Banks, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.boj.or.jp/en/type/release/adhoc/un0810a.pdf>.

<sup>58</sup> Keynote speech by Dr. Takafumi Sato, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/announce/state/20081025.html>.

<sup>59</sup> Basic Policy for Financial Inspections in Program Year 2008, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 19 August 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2008/20080819.pdf>.

<sup>60</sup> Declaration, Summit on Financial Markets on the World Economy (Washington) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20\\_summit/2008/declaration.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20_summit/2008/declaration.pdf).

percent of the risk-weighted assets.<sup>61</sup> On 28 November 2008, the Central Bank of Russia presented its latest report on Basel II capital framework implementation to the National Banking Board.<sup>62</sup> The report showed that Russia has been slow in implementing this new capital framework. Hence, Russia is currently assessing the impact of implementing such requirements and intends to join the accord in 2009.<sup>63</sup> Russia's current efforts at assessing the capital framework and its future intentions to implement it demonstrate the country's willingness to comply with FSF Recommendation II.2, but they do not constitute an explicit legislative initiative or policy change.

During the G20 Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy held on November 2008, Russia suggested the creation of an international rating agency.<sup>64</sup> The President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, went a step further and added that it is also necessary to increase the responsibilities of existing rating agencies.<sup>65</sup> Moreover, Russia took the initiative and created its own system of credit rating. At the end of November 2008, the Russian Central Bank approved the recognition of ratings from Russian-based CRAs, Expert RA and RusRating, when assessing bank's creditworthiness for unsecured credit auctions. The Board of the Central Bank of Russia set the minimum rating levels eligible for auction participation as 'BB-' from RusRating and 'B++' from Expert RA.<sup>66</sup> These actions come as a direct response to FSF recommendation IV.

In addition, complying with FSF recommendation V, Russian authorities have increased their responsiveness to market risks. Particularly, large banks and national supervisors have been conducting regular consultations. The goal of these meetings has been to share information and solve problems posed by the current financial turmoil. However, with regards to problems with off-balance sheet entities and credit derivatives, Russian authorities have taken no special action, because of the extremely low involvement of Russian markets in these schemes.

According to the VI.8-VI.9 FSF Recommendations, authorities should review and, where necessary, strengthen deposit insurance arrangements. Accordingly, Russia extended its

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<sup>61</sup> International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, June 2004. Date of Access: 22 November, 2008. <http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs107.pdf>.

<sup>62</sup> NBB Suggested Presenting a Report on 2009 Monetary Policy With Respect to the New Developments in January-February 2009, Prime-Tass, 28 November, 2008. Date of Access: 01 December 2008. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=842454&ct=news>.

<sup>63</sup> The National Association of Stock Market Traders will teach risk-management, RBC Daily, 04 December, 2008. Date of Access: 05 December 2008. <http://www.rbcdaily.ru/2008/12/04/finance/393190>.

<sup>64</sup> Russia Suggested Creating an International Rating Agency, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, November 17 2008. Date of Access: December 15 2008 <http://www.minfin.ru/ru/press/speech/index.php?id4=6790>.

<sup>65</sup> G8 Financial Summit Participants Will Try to Find Common Solutions, RiaNovosti, November 15 2008. Date of Access: December 15 2008. [http://www.rian.ru/crisis\\_news/20081115/155166601.html](http://www.rian.ru/crisis_news/20081115/155166601.html).

<sup>66</sup> The Central Bank has Recognized Russian Ratings, RBC, November 24 2008. Date of Access: December 15 2008. <http://credit.rbc.ru/news/other/2008/11/24/62697.shtml>.

deposit insurance system on 13 October 2008. A new law shifted 100 percent deposit insurance from 100 000 Rubles (\$3 700) to 700 000 Rubles (\$25 900).<sup>67</sup>

In autumn 2008, the Central Bank began to recall licenses of weak banks due to their liquidity deficits.<sup>68</sup> The government is supporting stronger banks, and has encouraged weak banks to merge with stronger banks.<sup>69</sup>

The FSF recommendations on “enhancing transparency and valuation” did not constitute a priority in Russia’s action plan for two reasons. First, they concern mainly financial institutions and not national supervisors. Second, their major focus is the market of structured financial products which has not yet developed in Russia.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating new policies and legislation to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

*Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum’s recommendations.

The United Kingdom complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.<sup>70</sup>

On 8 October 2008, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced a financial stability program including GBP50 billion from the government to be available for banks, in order to ensure the stability of the financial system.<sup>71</sup>

On 15 November 2008, G20 leaders held a meeting in Washington, and reiterated their commitment to stabilizing the global economy.<sup>72</sup> They agreed to take further action to reform the financial market along with the “five agreed principles.”<sup>73</sup> Meanwhile, the UK

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<sup>67</sup> Federal Law “On amendments to the Federal Law “On individuals’ deposit insurance”, #174, 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 06 December 2008. <http://www.garant.ru/hotlaw/doc/123681.htm>.

<sup>68</sup> Russian Banks are Will Face Consolidation – Experts, Rian, 02 December 2008. Date of Access: 05 December 2008. [http://www.rian.ru/crisis\\_news/20081202/156324540.html](http://www.rian.ru/crisis_news/20081202/156324540.html).

<sup>69</sup> Banks in Russia: to Mitigate the Outcomes of the Crisis, BBC, (London) 05 December 2008. Date of Access: 06 December 2008 [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/russian/business/newsid\\_7767000/7767262.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/russian/business/newsid_7767000/7767262.stm).

<sup>70</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>71</sup> £50 Billion Banking Package, The Prime Minister’s Office (London) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page17112>.

<sup>72</sup> Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and the World Economy, G8 Research Group’s Website, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.g8.gc.ca/g20/G20Declaration-en.asp>.

<sup>73</sup> Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and the World Economy, G8 Research Group’s Website, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.g8.gc.ca/g20/G20Declaration-en.asp>.

Prime Minister held a bilateral meeting with leaders of Russia and China on future cooperation on the financial crisis.<sup>74</sup>

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of 0 for implementing the FSF's 100-day recommendations, and for making some progress on longer-term recommendations.

*Analyst: Shande Zhao*

## **United States: +1**

The United States has complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum's recommendations.

The United States complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.<sup>75</sup>

On 3 December 2008, the SEC approved new regulations to strengthen supervision of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs). The new measures focus on increasing CRAs' transparency and accountability and address conflicts of interest.<sup>76</sup> The FSF noted in its October follow-up report that the SEC's measures address its recommendations regarding quality of CRA data input and the rating process, as well as conflicts of interest.<sup>77</sup>

On 16 July 2008 the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of Thrift Supervision released a report on the implementation of the Basel II framework. This report outlined the supervisory review process for banks in the process of implementing the new framework.<sup>78</sup> This report fulfills the FSF recommendation that supervisory institutions assess the impact of implementation of the Basel II framework on national banks.<sup>79</sup>

The Commodities Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Reserve, and the Securities and Exchange Commission have taken steps to regulate and strengthen the infrastructure for OTC derivatives such as Credit Default Swaps (CDS). The President's Working

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<sup>74</sup> G20 Delivers "Route Map" to Economic Recovery, The Prime Minister's Office (London) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page17483>.

<sup>75</sup> Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>76</sup> SEC Approves Measures to Strengthen Oversight of Credit Rating Agencies, United States Securities and Exchange Commission (Washington) 3 December 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. <http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2008/2008-284.htm>.

<sup>77</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>78</sup> Supervisory Guidance: Supervisory Review Process of Capital Adequacy (Pillar 2) Related to the Implementation of the Basel II Advanced Capital Framework, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (Washington) 14 July 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. <http://www.occ.gov/ftp/release/2008-81a.pdf>.

<sup>79</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. [http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).



Group on Financial Markets heralded the creation of a central counterparty (CCP) for credit derivatives, which it anticipates will be operational by the end of 2008.<sup>80</sup> These reforms address the FSF recommendations regarding the soundness of OTC markets.<sup>81</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with at least three of the FSF's recommendations.

*Analyst: Sarah Ellis*

## **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum's recommendations

On 17 November 2008, Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell, a member of the European Central Bank, said that the ECB supports the FSF's call for greater regulation of over-the-counter derivatives. Credit default swaps have been targeted as a priority for risk reduction in European markets. Tumpel-Gungerell said that the EC had reached near consensus over the issue of the implementation of central counterparty facilities (CCPs) to reduce risk incentives in CDS markets and promised that concrete action would be taken by the end of the year.<sup>82</sup>

On 1 October 2008, the European Union put forth a proposed revision of capital requirements for banking in order to bolster financial stability. The new rules are to allow greater oversight of European banks' lending practices. They propose a limit to the amount of capital a bank can lend to a single party, and they give national supervisors greater authority over cross-border banking.<sup>83</sup> The European Commission has also proposed a revision to EU rules on deposit guarantee schemes.<sup>84</sup> This proposal was noted in the FSF's October follow-up report on compliance.<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> Disclosure Demands for Credit Swaps Said to Increase, Bloomberg (New York) 19 November 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601103&sid=aEFbuRVFJHJM&refer=us>.

<sup>81</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.

[http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>82</sup> Speech by Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell at the Euro Finance Week European Transaction Banking Conference, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 17 November 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.

<http://www.ecb.int/press/key/date/2008/html/sp081117.en.html>.

<sup>83</sup> Commission Proposes Bank Capital Requirement Rules to Reinforce Financial Stability, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1433>.

<sup>84</sup> Commission Sets out to Increase Minimum Protection for Bank Deposits to EUR100,000, European Commission (Brussels) 15 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1508&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>.

<sup>85</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.

[http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

The European Commission has also taken steps to address investors' over-reliance on credit ratings, as recommended by the FSF. The FSF's follow-up on implementation of its recommendations, released on 10 October 2008, noted that the European Commission was in the final stages of developing a proposal to regulate credit rating institutions and to address conflicts of interest within those institutions.<sup>86</sup> On 12 November 2008, the EC officially adopted the proposal.<sup>87</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0. While the EU has discussed a number of proposals that would constitute compliance with FSF recommendations, beyond the FSF's 100-day goals, so far it has only taken action in one area.

*Analyst: Sarah Ellis*

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<sup>86</sup> Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.  
[http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr\\_081009f.pdf](http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf).

<sup>87</sup> Commission Adopts Proposal to Regulate Credit Rating Agencies, European Commission (Brussels) 11 December 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008.  
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1684&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.



## 2. Energy: Efficiency and Diversification [26]

### Commitment:

“On the demand side, it is important to make further efforts to improve energy efficiency as well as pursue energy diversification.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

Energy efficiency and diversification have been primary concerns for G8 members since the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, where emphasis was placed on the urgency of climate change. As part of the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 members committed to “promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks.”<sup>88</sup> Leaders agreed to take comprehensive action toward integrating renewable sources of energy into national power grids, calling for greater research and development and international cooperation.

At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 reaffirmed the principles of the Gleneagles Plan through the St Petersburg Plan of Action: Global Energy Security, and emphasized the need to: 1) “strengthen and elaborate the system of national and multilateral energy efficiency statistics;” 2) “undertake necessary measures, including financial and tax incentives at home for the promotion of energy-efficient technologies, and the actual use of those available technologies on a wide-scale basis;” and 3) encourage further

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<sup>88</sup> Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechange.html>.

developments in nuclear technology, hydrogen fuels and renewable sources of energy such as wind, solar, hydro, biomass and geothermal.<sup>89</sup>

Due to the surge in oil and food prices in early 2008, there was an even greater emphasis on energy efficiency and diversification at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. G8 leaders welcomed the formation of the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation.”<sup>90</sup> Further, they suggested “the enhancement of WTO negotiations on the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services” and emphasized the importance of investing in the development and commercialization of renewable sources of energy.<sup>91</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

There are two components to this commitment: improving energy efficiency and pursuing energy diversification. For full compliance, members must pursue both objectives. Measures to encourage energy efficiency or energy diversification may take a variety of forms, including research funding, government-funded or initiated pilot projects, or innovative power generation projects.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member implements no new measures to encourage energy efficiency <b>AND</b> no new measures to encourage energy diversification.
0	Member implements new measures to encourage energy efficiency <b>OR</b> new measures to encourage energy diversification.
1	Member implements new measures to encourage energy efficiency <b>AND</b> implements new measures to encourage energy diversification.

*Lead Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi*

### **Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification. Canada has actively pursued energy diversification, but has not addressed energy efficiency in this compliance cycle.

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<sup>89</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 19 November 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

<sup>90</sup> 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Issue Area Assessment Report, G8 Information Center (Toronto), 9 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 November 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008hokkaido/2008-issues-080709.pdf>.

<sup>91</sup> 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Issue Area Assessment Report, G8 Information Center (Toronto), 9 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 November 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008hokkaido/2008-issues-080709.pdf>.

The Canadian promotes energy diversification with its ecoENERGY for Renewable Power Program, unveiled in early 2007. Canada has committed to invest CAD1.48 billion over ten years in subsidies for renewable or low-impact electricity generation.<sup>92</sup> In August 2008, Member of Parliament James Lunney announced CAD1.1 million in government funding for the Cypress Creek Hydroelectric Project in British Columbia.<sup>93</sup> The project was described as low-impact, generating “clean, emissions-free electricity.”<sup>94</sup>

On 11 December 2008, Canada’s Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice delivered a statement to delegates at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC). In his speech, Minister Prentice stressed the importance of “increasing global supplies of secure, affordable, and clean energy.”<sup>95</sup> Furthermore, he highlighted Canada’s recent commitment to “meet 90 per cent of its electricity needs from non-emitting sources such as hydro, nuclear, clean coal or wind power by 2020.”<sup>96</sup>

On 17 October 2008, Canadian and the European Union leaders met in Quebec City to discuss energy use and the environment.<sup>97</sup> Canada agreed to promote the use of clean coal technologies, integrate further renewable sources of energy, and strengthen research being conducted in the area of energy efficiency and diversification.<sup>98</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for pursuing energy diversification, but not energy efficiency.

*Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi*

## **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification.

On 23 October 2008, the French government approved a plan to phase out inefficient lighting. This agreement seeks to: (1) encourage the use of efficient lamps; (2) increase

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<sup>92</sup> ecoENERGY for Renewable Power, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/ECOENERGY-ECOENERGIE/power-electricite/index-eng.cfm>.

<sup>93</sup> Government of Canada Invests in British Columbia Renewable Energy Projects, Government of Canada (Vancouver Island) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20080822-eng.cfm>.

<sup>94</sup> Government of Canada Invests in British Columbia Renewable Energy Projects, Government of Canada (Vancouver Island) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20080822-eng.cfm>.

<sup>95</sup> Canada’s Environment Minister Delivers National Statement at UNCCC (Poznan), 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=427589>.

<sup>96</sup> Canada’s Environment Minister Delivers National Statement at UNCCC (Poznan), 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=427589>.

<sup>97</sup> 2008 Canada-EU Summit Statement, Government of Canada (Quebec City), 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. [http://www.international.gc.ca/missions/eu-ue/summits\\_sommets/summit\\_quebec-2008\\_joint-declaration-eng.asp](http://www.international.gc.ca/missions/eu-ue/summits_sommets/summit_quebec-2008_joint-declaration-eng.asp)

<sup>98</sup> 2008 Canada-EU Summit Statement, Government of Canada (Quebec City), 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. [http://www.international.gc.ca/missions/eu-ue/summits\\_sommets/summit\\_quebec-2008\\_joint-declaration-eng.asp](http://www.international.gc.ca/missions/eu-ue/summits_sommets/summit_quebec-2008_joint-declaration-eng.asp).

the quality of efficient lamps already in the marketplace; and (3) provide better information and education to consumers.<sup>99</sup>

France is pushing for “more demanding EU rules to reduce energy consumption in buildings” at the EU, where it held the presidency until December 2008.<sup>100</sup> In a briefing note released before an EU energy ministers’ meeting in October, the French Presidency called energy efficiency a “top priority [...] the cornerstone of our ambitious policy to combat global warming, while enhancing business competitiveness and reducing the consumer energy bill.”<sup>101</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for implementing measures to promote energy efficiency, but not taking any action toward energy diversification.

*Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification.

At a conference in Madrid with representatives from 51 countries, Germany, in collaboration with Spain and Denmark, announced that it would launch the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in January 2009.<sup>102</sup> The agency will assist both industrialized and developing countries in promoting renewable energies, including aiding with financing and technology transfer.<sup>103</sup>

On 3 October 2008, Germany increased funding for the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) by USD18 million for “funding projects supporting developing countries in clean energy; energy efficiency; adaptation to climate change in developing countries and boosting the capacity of developing economies for international negotiations.”<sup>104</sup> German Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel met with United Nations Under-Secretary General

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<sup>99</sup> Incandescent Lamp Phase Out, 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.

<http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4218&action=detail>.

<sup>100</sup> France pushes for energy savings as ‘security’ issue, 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy-efficiency/france-pushes-energy-savings-security-issue/article-176200>.

<sup>101</sup> Presidency Note, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st13/st13827.en08.pdf>.

<sup>102</sup> Breakthrough for the expansion of renewable energies;

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin), 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42463.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42463.php).

<sup>103</sup> Breakthrough for the expansion of renewable energies;

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin), 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42463.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42463.php).

<sup>104</sup> German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

and UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner at the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi to make this announcement.<sup>105</sup>

Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing measures to support advances in both energy efficiency and diversification.

*Analyst: Daniel Gatto*

## **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on energy efficiency and diversification. While Italy has pursued energy diversification, it has done little to support improved energy efficiency.

Italy has advanced a number of initiatives on energy diversification. On 3 October 2008, the Italian government made new allocations to retrofit public buildings for solar energy: EUR2 million for government agencies and EUR5 million for schools.<sup>106</sup> In a statement made in September 2008, Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said that Italy is working with the UK to develop nuclear and alternative sectors.<sup>107</sup> Finally, on 26 November 2008, Minister Prestigiacomo approved the use of biodegradable waste as a renewable energy source, in an initiative to turn waste from "problems to resource."<sup>108</sup>

On 3 December 2008, the Italian government allocated EUR380 million to its Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Mobility initiatives.<sup>109</sup> The funds will provide grants for private companies and research labs that work to improve the production and distribution of energy from renewable resources.<sup>110</sup>

Action on energy efficiency has been uneven. Two international initiatives aim to improve energy efficiency abroad, but domestically Italy has rolled back an efficiency initiative. Through Italy's Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP), Italy has promised to make a contribution of about EUR100,000 to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) over a duration of 1-2 years for

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<sup>105</sup> German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

<sup>106</sup> Solar announcement for public buildings, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome), 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=636&id\\_oggetto=3](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=636&id_oggetto=3).

<sup>107</sup> Berlusconi: 'Solid economy in Italy', Corriere della Sera (Milan) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.corriere.it/politica/08\\_settembre\\_10/berlusconi\\_brown\\_economia\\_76f4ca64-7f48-11dd-a664-00144f02aabc.shtml](http://www.corriere.it/politica/08_settembre_10/berlusconi_brown_economia_76f4ca64-7f48-11dd-a664-00144f02aabc.shtml).

<sup>108</sup> Environment; Prestigiacomo: "More biodegradable waste and less CO2 to produce energy"; Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome), 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=1238&id\\_oggetto=2](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1238&id_oggetto=2).

<sup>109</sup> Success of the Made in Italy announcement: 429 innovative projects presented by three thousand companies and one thousand research centers, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/com\\_stampamadeinitaly.pdf](http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/com_stampamadeinitaly.pdf).

<sup>110</sup> PII Target on Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/index.php?id=4>.

projects to be carried out by the public and private sectors in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.<sup>111</sup> Italy is also working with the governments of Tunisia and Morocco to evaluate and carry out energy diversification and efficiency measures through the Climate Development Mechanism, outlined in the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>112</sup>

However, the Italian Government cancelled a 55 per cent rebate on the *Imposta sul Reddito delle Persone Fisiche* tax on 28 November 2008.<sup>113</sup> The rebate granted homeowners who had installed energy efficient utilities a reduced income tax rate.

Italy's public commitment to energy efficiency and diversification has been variable in this compliance cycle. On 20 October 2008, the EU Council of Environment Ministers met in Luxemburg.<sup>114</sup> At the meeting, a dispute between the Italian and the EU administrations continued on the 20-20-20 plan. The 20-20-20 package commits members to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20 per cent, increase energy efficiency by 20 per cent and increase the proportion of renewable energy to 20 per cent.

The disagreement reached the point where Italy threatened to veto the deal, leading Prestigiacomo to be accused of "sabotage."<sup>115</sup> By 11 December 2008, however, Prime Minister Berlusconi stated that the accord was "going towards a compromise."<sup>116</sup> EU environment ministers met the following day in Brussels and Italy agreed on a reduced target for Italy, 17 per cent renewable energy.<sup>117</sup>

Despite conflict over precise targets, Italy has invested in programs that pursue energy diversification. Italy has undermined its own efforts on energy efficiency, however. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

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<sup>111</sup> Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome), 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=643&id\\_oggetto=3](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=643&id_oggetto=3).

<sup>112</sup> Solar thermal power in the residential sector, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome), 6 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=627&id\\_oggetto=3](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=627&id_oggetto=3).

CDM in Morocco, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome), 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=635&id\\_oggetto=3](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=635&id_oggetto=3).

<sup>113</sup> Energia: la questione degli incentivi per l'efficienza, Unine Provincie d'Italia (Rome) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.upinet.it/upinet/contr\\_edit.bfr](http://www.upinet.it/upinet/contr_edit.bfr).

<sup>114</sup> Costs, capabilities and the role of China are why Rome and the EU disagree; La Repubblica (Rome) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.repubblica.it/2008/10/sezioni/ambiente/clima-vertice-ue-2/clima-vertice-ue-2/clima-vertice-ue-2.html>.

<sup>115</sup> Kyoto, Italy distances itself further; La Repubblica (Rome), 10 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.repubblica.it/2008/10/sezioni/ambiente/clima-vertice-ue-2/italia-classifica/italia-classifica.html?ref=search>.

<sup>116</sup> EU, new French draft, Berlusconi is now optimistic; La Repubblica (Rome), 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.repubblica.it/2008/10/sezioni/ambiente/clima-vertice-ue-2/gioprno-vertice/gioprno-vertice.html?ref=search>.

<sup>117</sup> The challenge of clean energy Made in Italy, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan), 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/SoleOnline4/Economia%20e%20Lavoro/2008/12/energia-rinnovabile-aper-20-2020-europa.shtml?uuid=958a9b10-c86e-11dd-baf9-fbc7a4fc4e23&DocRulesView=Libero>.



## **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and encourage energy diversification. While Japan has made modest efforts to promote energy diversification, it has not pursued energy efficiency improvements in this compliance cycle.

On 11 November 2008, the Japanese Government formulated a new Action Plan for Promoting the Introduction of Solar Power Generation.<sup>118</sup> Furthermore, on 9 December 2008, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry set up the Study Group on Solar System Industry Strategy to discuss further directions of the national energy policy.<sup>119</sup>

In February 2009, Japan plans to carry out its 33<sup>rd</sup> Energy and Environment Exhibition. The exhibition will feature different kinds of energy conservation and energy-saving technologies.<sup>120</sup> This event, however, is not a new initiative.

Japan has a good record of government support for energy-efficient technological innovations. It also has an efficient and well-funded renewable energy research and development program.<sup>121</sup> Although the Japanese government has continued its support of the country's ongoing commitments to energy conservation and diversification, it has not introduced any new initiatives since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, apart from the solar power generation plan. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Danara Dourdoussova*

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and encourage energy diversification. It has implemented a number of new government programs to address both energy efficiency and diversification.

On 4 June 2008, President Dmitri Medvedev signed a decree that encouraged the Russian government to adopt energy-efficient measures. The legislation called for the allocation of “funds in the 2009-2011 federal budget for renewable energy technologies and [the

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<sup>118</sup> Action Plan for Promoting the Introduction of Solar Power Generation, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo), 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/nBackIssue20081111\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/nBackIssue20081111_01.html).

<sup>119</sup> Establishment of the Study Group on Solar System Industry Strategy, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo), 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/nBackIssue20081209\\_03.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/nBackIssue20081209_03.html).

<sup>120</sup> Thirty third Energy and Environment Exhibition Official Guide, the Energy Conservation Center (Tokyo). Date of Access: 8 December 2008 <http://www.enex.info/language/index.html>.

<sup>121</sup> Executive Summary of the Energy Policies of the IEA Countries – Japan, International Energy Agency 2008 (Tokyo). 2008 Date of Access: December 9, 2008.

<http://www.iea.org/Textbase/npsum/Japan2008SUM.pdf>.

provision of] subsidies for specific projects.”<sup>122</sup> This initiative promotes both energy efficiency and diversification.

Further, the Government of Russia and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) agreed to continue their cooperation on Russia’s long-term financial investment in energy efficiency projects.<sup>123</sup> An example of this cooperation was the agreement signed between IFC and Russia’s MDM Bank at the end of July 2008, which was aimed at extending energy efficiency financing to smaller, local companies.<sup>124</sup> MDM Bank will be given a USD35 million loan to lend out for energy efficiency projects.<sup>125</sup>

The Russian government has further recognized that much of its construction sector does not build with energy efficiency in mind.<sup>126</sup> In order to tackle this problem, a draft law on Energy Saving and Improving Energy Efficiency was put forward to the Russian Parliament on 17 October 2008.<sup>127</sup> The government will give grants to development firms, other businesses and municipalities to spend on energy-efficient technology.<sup>128</sup> Businesses that own the most inefficient business will face fines.<sup>129</sup>

Russia has also taken further action on energy diversification. In September 2008, Rosnanotekh (Russian State Corporation for Nanotechnologies) signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Oerlikon, a major producer of equipment for manufacturing solar cells.<sup>130</sup> Additionally, in October 2008, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin supported a proposal made by Rosatom (Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy) to invest in polysilicon production and to construct a solar equipment plant in Krasnoyarsk Region to produce solar modules.

On 16 January Vladimir Putin signed the decree on the main directions of governmental policy in the sphere of energy efficiency on the base of renewable energy. According to

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<sup>122</sup> Renewable Energy in Russia’s Future. 9 August 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/numbers/24/1219.html>.

<sup>123</sup> The interview with vice-president of IFC. 17 September 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=726&ct=interviews>.

<sup>124</sup> IFC Expands Energy Efficiency Program in Russia in Partnership with MDM Bank. 18 July 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/media.nsf/content/SelectedPressRelease?OpenDocument&UNID=64EDCE2662AC3D7F8525748D004B0C27>.

<sup>125</sup> IFC Expands Energy Efficiency Program in Russia in Partnership with MDM Bank. 18 July 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/media.nsf/content/SelectedPressRelease?OpenDocument&UNID=64EDCE2662AC3D7F8525748D004B0C27>.

<sup>126</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.recep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>127</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.recep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>128</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.recep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>129</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.recep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>130</sup> Solar Power Projects in Russia: Private and State Initiatives. Date of access: 6 December 2008.

<http://climateintel.com/category/renewable-energy/>.



this decree any company investing into renewables will receive a subsidy for each kWh produced.<sup>131</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing new measures to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

*Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and diversification. New initiatives have addressed both energy efficiency and diversification.

On 26 November 2008, the UK government passed the Energy Act 2008, which implements the legislation of the 2007 Energy White Paper.<sup>132</sup> The Act includes measures to promote energy diversification.<sup>133</sup> In part, it strengthens an existing initiative, the Renewables Obligation, which requires energy suppliers to sell renewable power, in a percentage of its business that increases each year.<sup>134</sup>

The UK Government has also announced a trial program to distribute 3,000 “intelligent” refrigerators. The fridges will use “dynamic demand technology,” designed to be compatible with some sources of renewable energy, including wind and wave, which are generated intermittently.<sup>135</sup>

On 11 September 2008, The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) announced that the government will draft legislation that will require energy companies to invest an estimated GBP910 in making homes more energy-efficient.<sup>136</sup> GBP350 million of the funding from energy suppliers will be dedicated towards a new Community Energy Saving Programme. The program will require local councils, voluntary organizations, and energy companies to ensure that low-income households have access to energy savings measures.<sup>137</sup>

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<sup>131</sup> Consumers will pay for renewables, newspaper Kommersant №8(4063), 20 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc.aspx?DocsID=1105596>.

<sup>132</sup> Energy Act 2008, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/act/page40931.html>.

<sup>133</sup> Energy Act 2008, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London), 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/act/page40931.html>.

<sup>134</sup> What is the Renewables Obligation? Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/sources/renewables/policy/renewables-obligation/what-is-renewables-obligation/page15633.html>.

<sup>135</sup> UK set to trial ‘smart fridges,’ The Guardian, 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/dec/02/energy-efficient-dynamic-demand-fridges>.

<sup>136</sup> Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008 <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

<sup>137</sup> Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008 <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

On 1 December 2008, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) was established as an autonomous body, to advise the UK Government on climate change issues, including how to foster a low carbon economy. The committee aims to monitor progress in “reducing emissions and achieving carbon budgets.”<sup>138</sup> It has already released suggestions on: (1) decarbonising electricity generation; (2) promoting effective energy use in buildings and industry; (3) reducing domestic transport emissions; and (4) reducing carbon production emitted from international aviation and shipping.<sup>139</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing initiatives that address both energy efficiency and diversification.

*Analyst: Yinsey Wang*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and diversification. It has addressed both energy efficiency and diversification.

On 6 October 2008, the US Department of Energy (DOE) established awards “for research, development, and demonstration of Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) for next-generation geothermal energy technologies.”<sup>140</sup> The Department of Energy has committed to provide up to USD43.1 million over a period of four years to award recipients in the public and private sectors.<sup>141</sup> This funding promotes energy diversification.

On 22 August 2008, the DOE announced that it will provide over USD26 million, given Congressional approval, to the development of energy-efficient industrial processes in the steel and other energy-intensive industries.<sup>142</sup> The main goal is to reduce the energy intensity of the US manufacturing sector.<sup>143</sup>

On 26 September 2008, the DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy announced the first phase of awards, valued at USD15 million, for the Net-Zero Energy Commercial Building Initiative (CBI). The award will come in form of technical assistance. American companies will work together with the Department’s laboratories to

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<sup>138</sup> About the CCC, Committee on Climate Change (London), 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.theccc.org.uk/about-ccc/>.

<sup>139</sup> Building a low-carbon economy - the UK's contribution to tackling climate change (London), 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.theccc.org.uk/reports/>.

<sup>140</sup> DOE Funds 21 Research, Development and Demonstration Projects for up to \$78 Million to Promote Enhanced Geothermal Systems, US Department of Energy. (Reno) October 6 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6624.htm>.

<sup>141</sup> DOE Funds 21 Research, Development and Demonstration Projects for up to \$78 Million to Promote Enhanced Geothermal Systems, US Department of Energy. (Reno) October 6 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6624.htm>.

<sup>142</sup> DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy, 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

<sup>143</sup> DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy, 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

bring energy-saving technologies to the market and produce design solutions to yield energy savings in their commercial buildings.<sup>144</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for undertaking energy efficiency and diversification initiatives of a variety of forms.

*Analyst: Danara Dourdoussova*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and diversification. New policies and programs address both energy efficiency and diversification.

After a long period of negotiation, in December, EU leaders approved part of the 20-20-20 climate change plan.<sup>145</sup> They agreed to boost the EU's use of renewables to 20 per cent of consumption by 2020.<sup>146</sup> The third component of the 20-20-20 plan, to reduce energy consumption by 20 per cent through efficiency improvements, has not yet been formally approved.<sup>147</sup>

On 8 December 2008, member states of the European Union agreed to phase out incandescent light bulbs by 2012. By switching to energy saving bulbs, EU citizens will save 40TWh, which is equivalent to the energy consumption of 11 million European households. Furthermore, the European Commission seeks to impose restrictions on other products such as consumer electronics, white goods, and heating appliances.<sup>148</sup> This addresses energy efficiency.

In November, the European Commission launched court proceedings against Luxemburg due to its failure to comply with the 2002 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. This Directive aims at “reducing energy consumption in buildings,” which will “improve overall energy efficiency.”<sup>149</sup> This action represents a step towards improving accountability on energy efficiency.

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<sup>144</sup> DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy, 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

<sup>145</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>146</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>147</sup> Russia and Ukraine's gas dispute should be a chance to tackle fossil fuel consumption. What happened? The Guardian, 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2009/jan/14/eu-energy>.

<sup>148</sup> Member States approve the phasing-out of incandescent bulbs by 2012, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1909&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>149</sup> Energy Performance of Buildings: Commission launches Court proceedings against Luxemburg, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1824&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

The European Commission recently announced plans to expand its Energy Labelling Directive to: (1) “energy-using products used in the industrial and commercial sectors” and (2) “other energy-related products which have an impact on energy consumption during use, such as insulated windows.”<sup>150</sup> The new labels will inform customers on the energy consumption of a product before purchase. This initiative should provide incentives for firms to produce more energy-efficient products.<sup>151</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its initiatives and policy changes to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

*Analyst: Yinsey Wang*

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<sup>150</sup>Towards more energy-efficient products: extending the scope of energy labelling, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.  
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/700&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>151</sup>Towards more energy-efficient products: extending the scope of energy labelling, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.  
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/700&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

### 3. Intellectual Property Rights [38]

#### Commitment:

“We will advance existing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives through, inter alia, promoting information exchange systems amongst our authorities, as well as developing non-binding Standards to be employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE) at the World Customs Organization.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy*

#### Assessment:

##### Interim Compliance Score

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

#### Background:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) are widely thought to support technological innovation and economic growth. However, identifying which policies best support intellectual property rights is a more controversial matter. One forum for intergovernmental discussion on IPR is the World Customs Organization (WCO), an independent organization that works with customs agencies around the world.<sup>152</sup> Customs agencies have a role in enforcing intellectual property rights, partially codified in a non-binding international agreement, the provisional Standards Employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE).<sup>153</sup>

SECURE is a continuously developing document, overseen by the WCO's SECURE Working Group. At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 states expressed support for the

<sup>152</sup> About Us, World Customs Organization. Date of Access: 28 December 2008.

[http://www.wcoomd.org/home\\_about\\_us.htm](http://www.wcoomd.org/home_about_us.htm).

<sup>153</sup> Provisional Standards Employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE) June 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2008.

[http://www.wcoomd.org/files/1.%20Public%20files/PDFandDocuments/Enforcement/SECURE\\_E.pdf](http://www.wcoomd.org/files/1.%20Public%20files/PDFandDocuments/Enforcement/SECURE_E.pdf).

continued development of SECURE.<sup>154</sup> The SECURE Working Group has met four times, most recently 30-31 October 2008 in Brussels.<sup>155</sup>

During the Working Group's most recent meeting, G8 members were all unable to reach a consensus on the scope of the application of SECURE. On 4 December 2008, Kunio Mikuriya, the Secretary General of the WCO, stated public concerns about the sustainability of SECURE at the third Pan European Intellectual Property Summit.<sup>156</sup> There are reports that some countries are in favour of disbanding the SECURE working group altogether, but to date, there have been no public moves to disband the SECURE working group.<sup>157</sup>

The second IPR initiative covered in this commitment is the expansion of information exchange systems between G8 member authorities. At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders discussed the need for increased information exchange among states, in particular among customs and border enforcement agencies, in order to fight counterfeiting and piracy.

### **Commitment Features:**

Compliance with this commitment can be separated into two areas: the development of SECURE and information exchange systems.

SECURE is revised by the SECURE Working Group, so "developing non-binding Standards..." can be understood to mean participating in the working group meetings. Note that the commitment concerns developing standards, not implementing the standards laid out in SECURE. A move to disband the SECURE working group would be the equivalent of not attending a SECURE working group meeting.

The commitment calls on members to develop information exchange systems, not simply exchange information. To qualify for compliance, these systems must enhance the enforcement of anti-counterfeiting and piracy laws.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member does not attend any meetings of the SECURE Working Group <b>AND</b> does not create or further develop information exchange systems to
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<sup>154</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<sup>155</sup> Strengthening the Fight against Counterfeiting and Piracy, 3<sup>rd</sup> Pan European Intellectual Property Summit, "Brussels IP 2008". 4-5 December. Access: 10 December 2008.  
<http://www.wcoomd.org/speeches/default.aspx?lid=1&id=118>.

<sup>156</sup> Strengthening the Fight against Counterfeiting and Piracy, 3<sup>rd</sup> Pan European Intellectual Property Summit, "Brussels IP 2008". 4-5 December. Access: 10 December 2008.  
<http://www.wcoomd.org/speeches/default.aspx?lid=1&id=118>.

<sup>157</sup> Policy Commission, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/SP0284E1a.pdf>.

Trade: WCO secretariat for disbanding SECURE Working Group, Third World Network, 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 December 2008.  
[http://www.twinside.org.sg/title2/intellectual\\_property/info.service/2008/twn.ipr.info.081201.htm](http://www.twinside.org.sg/title2/intellectual_property/info.service/2008/twn.ipr.info.081201.htm).

	combat counterfeiting and piracy.
0	Member attends a meeting of the SECURE Working Group <b>OR</b> creates or further develops information exchange systems to combat counterfeiting and piracy.
+1	Member attends a meeting of the SECURE Working Group <b>AND</b> creates or further develops information exchange systems to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

*Lead Analyst: Nike Adebawale*

### **Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to advance international property rights. Canada has participated in the SECURE Working Group.

On 30-31 October 2008, Canada attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>158</sup> Canada and other countries, however, "failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter," including non-binding standards.<sup>159</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group. There is no evidence that Canada has promoted information exchange systems.

*Analyst: Alicja Serafin*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights. France has participated in the SECURE Working Group, and has signed a declaration in support of information exchange, but has not actively pursued information exchange systems.

On 30-31 October 2008, France attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>160</sup> France and other countries, however, "failed to reach

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<sup>158</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>

<sup>158</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global\\_Dialogue/Global\\_Dialogue\\_final-report1.pdf](http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global_Dialogue/Global_Dialogue_final-report1.pdf)

<sup>159</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>

<sup>160</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>

<sup>160</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October



consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.<sup>161</sup>

On 27 October 2008, the French representative of the national anti-counterfeiting coalition signed the Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting along with along with representatives from Bulgaria, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Romania and Spain.<sup>162</sup> The declaration collectively noted the dangers of counterfeiting, and addressed measures that could be taken to tackle counterfeiting.<sup>163</sup> Countries agreed to “strengthen their cooperation through exchange of information.”<sup>164</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for participating in the SECURE working group. France’s initiatives in promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives are still progressing.

*Analyst: Amartya Biswas*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, Germany attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>165</sup> Germany and other countries, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.<sup>166</sup>

On 4-5 November 2008, Germany and Singapore held a bilateral business forum to promote collaboration between small and medium-sized businesses.<sup>167</sup> German delegates discussed the importance of IPR with their Singaporean counterparts, with Professor Dr Lotha Späth, German Singapore Business Forum Co-Chairman and former Chairman of

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<sup>161</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>162</sup> Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes\\_declaration\\_against\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf).

<sup>163</sup> Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes\\_declaration\\_against\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf).

<sup>164</sup> Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes\\_declaration\\_against\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf).

<sup>165</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>165</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

<sup>166</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>167</sup> German-Singapore Business Forum 2008 Promotes Bilateral Collaboration Among SMEs, SPRING Singapore 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.spring.gov.sg/Content/ModulePage.aspx?group=nw&id=0a541ddd-7dff-42eb-97d1-26a6e90de91a>.



Jenoptik AG saying both Germany and Singapore “should make greater effort to further improve the framework to protect innovation worldwide.”<sup>168</sup>

On 4-5 December 2008, the World Intellectual Property Organization, European Commission, and Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market co-sponsored the 2008 Brussels IP Summit.<sup>169</sup> The German government sent government and business delegates to the summit. At the summit, Dr Stefan Waltz of the German Federal Department of Justice discussed the different steps in implementing the Single Integrated Court and community patent systems.<sup>170</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, and for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

*Analyst: Colum Grove-White*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, Italy attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>171</sup> Italy and other countries, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.<sup>172</sup>

On 27 October 2008, the Italian representative of the national anti-counterfeiting coalition signed the Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting along with along with representatives from Bulgaria, France, Morocco, Portugal, Romania and Spain.<sup>173</sup> The declaration collectively noted the dangers of counterfeiting, and addressed measures that

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<sup>168</sup> German-Singapore Business Forum 2008 Promotes Bilateral Collaboration Among SMEs, SPRING Singapore 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.spring.gov.sg/Content/ModulePage.aspx?group=nw&id=0a541ddd-7dff-42eb-97d1-26a6e90de91a>.

<sup>169</sup> PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.premiercercle.com/ips2008/index.php>.

<sup>170</sup> PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.premiercercle.com/ips2008/agenda-day1-plenary.php>.

<sup>171</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>171</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

<sup>172</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>173</sup> Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes\\_declaration\\_against\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf).

could be taken to tackle counterfeiting.<sup>174</sup> One of the measures include countries to “strengthen their cooperation through exchange of information.”<sup>175</sup>

On 21 October 2008, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development, the Italian Confederation of Industries, and the Association of Italian Banking signed a protocol on the understanding of economic evaluation of patents.<sup>176</sup> The Protocol is a communicative tool which hopes to raise the quality and value of Italian innovative industries through better communications systems between the public and private sectors.<sup>177</sup>

On 15 September 2008, Mauro Masi, the General Secretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Italy, signed a co-financing agreement on behalf of the Italian government with the World Intellectual Property Organization. The agreement provides up to EUR2 million a year for the protection of Italian copyrights, patents, trademarks, and industrial brands.<sup>178</sup>

On 5 December 2008, the Italian and Chinese governments held meetings to strengthen bilateral customs and trade relations.<sup>179</sup> A memorandum was signed between Joseph Peleggi, the Director of Italy’s Customs Department, and Sun Songpu, the Deputy Minister of China’s Custom’s Department. The memorandum reaffirmed the importance of mutual assistance to facilitate trade, improve security, and promote information exchange systems about piracy and anti-counterfeiting activities.<sup>180</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, and for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

*Analyst: Colum Grove-White*

## **Japan: +1**

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<sup>174</sup> Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes\\_declaration\\_against\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf).

<sup>175</sup> Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes\\_declaration\\_against\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf).

<sup>176</sup> MSE, Confindustria, ABI, CRUI: firmato il Protocollo di intesa sulla valutazione economica dei brevetti, Istituto per la Promozione Industriale (Italy) 19 December 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.

[http://www.ipi.it/en\\_inside.asp?id=297&id\\_madrP=933&id\\_modu=2079&id\\_serv=55](http://www.ipi.it/en_inside.asp?id=297&id_madrP=933&id_modu=2079&id_serv=55).

<sup>177</sup> MSE, Confindustria, ABI, CRUI: firmato il Protocollo di intesa sulla valutazione economica dei brevetti, Istituto per la Promozione Industriale (Italy) 19 December 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. [http://www.ipi.it/en\\_inside.asp?id=297&id\\_madrP=933&id\\_modu=2079&id\\_serv=55](http://www.ipi.it/en_inside.asp?id=297&id_madrP=933&id_modu=2079&id_serv=55).

<sup>178</sup> WIPO-OMPI: firmato accordo a Palazzo Chigi (Italy) 15 September 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Comunicati/dettaglio.asp?d=40280>.

<sup>179</sup> INCONTRO BILATERALE TRA L’AGENZIA DELLE DOGANE E

L’AMMINISTRAZIONE DOGANALE CINESE (Rome) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://www.agenziadogane.it/wps/wcm/connect/resources/file/ebadd7406f59443/cre-s-20081205-61698.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>.

<sup>180</sup> INCONTRO BILATERALE TRA L’AGENZIA DELLE DOGANE E L’AMMINISTRAZIONE DOGANALE CINESE (Rome) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://www.agenziadogane.it/wps/wcm/connect/resources/file/ebadd7406f59443/cre-s-20081205-61698.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>.

Japan has complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, Japan attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>181</sup> Japan and other countries, however, "failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter," including non-binding standards.<sup>182</sup>

On 28 July 2008, the Japanese government launched the Triway Pilot Project. This one-year program was agreed to by the Japan Patent Office (JPO), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and the European Patent Office at the November 2007 Trilateral Pre-conference.<sup>183</sup> The program is intended to promote work sharing amongst the three members in "order to improve the resulting quality of any patents issued ... by each of the Trilateral Offices."<sup>184</sup>

On 24 September 2008, the Japanese Commissioner of the JPO, Takashi Suzuki, and the US Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO Jon Dudas signed a statement to "enhance mutual cooperation on work sharing and international patent harmonization."<sup>185</sup> In the statement, both Japan and the US committed to enhance their current examiner exchange program to foster improved bilateral cooperation and understanding amongst their respective patent examiners.<sup>186</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, as well as for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

*Analyst: Jim Mylonas*

## **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, Russia attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE

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<sup>181</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>181</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

<sup>182</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>183</sup> Triway Pilot Programme between the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office, and the Japan Patent Office, European Patent Office (Munich) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.epo.org/patents/law/legal-texts/InformationEPO/archiveinfo/20080716.html>

<sup>184</sup> Triway Pilot Programme between the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office, and the Japan Patent Office, European Patent Office (Munich) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.epo.org/patents/law/legal-texts/InformationEPO/archiveinfo/20080716.html>

<sup>185</sup> Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. [http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi\\_e/puresu\\_e/mou\\_uspto2008.htm](http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm)

<sup>186</sup> Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. [http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi\\_e/puresu\\_e/mou\\_uspto2008.htm](http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm)

Working Group in Brussels.<sup>187</sup> Russia and other countries, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,”<sup>188</sup> including non-binding standards.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for participating in the SECURE working group. Russia’s has not yet taken action to promote information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

*Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, the UK attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>189</sup> The UK and other countries, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.<sup>190</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0 for participating in the SECURE working group. There is no evidence that the United Kingdom has participated in promoting information exchange systems.

*Analyst: Alicja Serafin*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, the US attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>191</sup> The US and other countries, however, “failed to reach

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<sup>187</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>187</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

<sup>188</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>189</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>189</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

<sup>190</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>191</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>191</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.<sup>192</sup>

On 28 July 2008, the US government enacted the Triway Pilot Project and all of its provisions. This one-year pilot program was agreed on by the Japan Patent Office (JPO), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and the European Patent Office (EPO) at the November 2007 Trilateral Pre-conference.<sup>193</sup> The program is intended to promote work sharing amongst the three members in “order to improve the resulting quality of any patents issued ...by each of the Trilateral Offices.”<sup>194</sup>

On 24 September 2008, the US Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO Jon Dudas and the Japanese Commissioner of the JPO, Takashi Suzuki signed a statement to “enhance mutual cooperation on work sharing and international patent harmonization.”<sup>195</sup> In the statement, both Japan and the US committed to enhance their current examiner exchange program to foster improved bilateral cooperation and understanding amongst their respective patent examiners.<sup>196</sup>

On 2-3 October 2008, the US department of Customs and Border attended the Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building held in London, England.<sup>197</sup> This meeting was a follow up to the Global Dialogue on Capacity Building that took place in Johannesburg on 4 April 2007. A priority of the conference was expanding experience and information sharing systems among states, which help fight counterfeiting and piracy.<sup>198</sup>

On 13 October 2008, President George W. Bush signed the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property (PRO-IP) Act of 2008 into law. Title III of the Act, entitled “Coordination and Strategic Planning of Federal Effort Against Counterfeiting and Infringement,” establishes several measures that improve US cooperation and coordination efforts with foreign governments in pursuit of intellectual property rights

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<sup>192</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>193</sup> Triway Pilot Programme between the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office, and the Japan Patent Office, European Patent Office (Munich) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.epo.org/patents/law/legal-texts/InformationEPO/archiveinfo/20080716.html>

<sup>194</sup> Triway Pilot Programme between the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office, and the Japan Patent Office, European Patent Office (Munich) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.epo.org/patents/law/legal-texts/InformationEPO/archiveinfo/20080716.html>

<sup>195</sup> Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. [http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi\\_e/puresu\\_e/mou\\_uspto2008.htm](http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm)

<sup>196</sup> Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. [http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi\\_e/puresu\\_e/mou\\_uspto2008.htm](http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm)

<sup>197</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global\\_Dialogue/Global\\_Dialogue\\_final-report1.pdf](http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global_Dialogue/Global_Dialogue_final-report1.pdf).

<sup>198</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global\\_Dialogue/Global\\_Dialogue\\_final-report1.pdf](http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global_Dialogue/Global_Dialogue_final-report1.pdf).

enforcement. Included in these provisions, is the commitment to “work with other countries and exchange information with appropriate law enforcement agencies in other countries.”<sup>199</sup> This legislation will encourage US government officials to share critical anti-counterfeiting and piracy information with other countries.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, as well as for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

*Analyst: Jim Mylonas*

### **European Union: +1**

The EU has complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, the EU attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.<sup>200</sup> The EU and other attendees, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.<sup>201</sup>

On 25 September 2008, the European Council adopted an anti-counterfeiting and anti-piracy plan.<sup>202</sup> The Council’s resolution outlined the EU’s commitment to tackling IPR issues, and highlighted the European Commission’s role in implementing an industrial property rights strategy for Europe.<sup>203</sup>

On 2-3 October 2008, the European Commission DG Taxation & Customs Union, as well as the European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office, attended the Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building held in London, England.<sup>204</sup>

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<sup>199</sup> Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property (PRO-IP) Act of 2008, H.R. 3325, Public Law No: 110-403 Library of Congress (Washington) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:SN03325:@.@@@D&summ2=1&>.

<sup>200</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>201</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October 2008.

<sup>202</sup> Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

<sup>203</sup> Press Release on Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry and Research), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/103101.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/103101.pdf).

<sup>204</sup> Press Release on Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry and Research), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/103101.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/103101.pdf).

<sup>205</sup> Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global\\_Dialogue/Global\\_Dialogue\\_final-report1.pdf](http://www.wcoomd.org/files/2.%20Event%20files/PDFs/Global_Dialogue/Global_Dialogue_final-report1.pdf).



On 2 December 2008, the European Council expressed the need to enhance the existing patent system in Europe.<sup>205</sup> Proposals included establishing an EU patent court, and establishing a single patent litigation system in the EU that would apply to both European patents and to future EU patents.<sup>206</sup>

On 4-5 December 2008, the World Intellectual Property Organization, European Commission, and Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market co-sponsored the 2008 Brussels IP Summit.<sup>207</sup> Topics included the promotion of global information exchange systems.<sup>208</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, as well as for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

*Analyst: Amartya Biswas*

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<sup>205</sup> Press Release on Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry and Research), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/104497.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/104497.pdf).

<sup>206</sup> Press Release on Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry and Research), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/104497.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/104497.pdf).

<sup>207</sup> PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.premiercercle.com/ips2008/index.php>.

<sup>208</sup> PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.premiercercle.com/ips2008/index.php>.



## 4. Corruption [43]

### Commitment:

“We call for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of the UNCAC<sup>265</sup>, including the development of a review mechanism.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

At the Evian Summit in 2003, the G8 recognized corruption as an important global issue, declaring a “determination to fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures.”<sup>209</sup> Since then, the G8 has promoted the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as a key instrument for combating corruption.

The UNCAC lays out standards or legal and regulatory systems, designed to prevent and punish corruption, and to facilitate “international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including asset recovery.”<sup>210</sup> The following table illustrates the G8 members’ commitment to the UNCAC thus far:

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<sup>209</sup> Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

[http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption\\_en.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption_en.html).

<sup>210</sup> United Nations Convention Against Corruption. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

[http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf).

<b>G8 Member</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification, Approval (a)</b>
Canada	21 May 2004	2 October 2007
European Community	15 September 2005	12 November 2008 (a)
France	9 December 2003	11 July 2005
Germany	9 December 2003	
Italy	9 December 2003	
Japan	9 December 2003	
Russia	9 December 2003	9 May 2006
United Kingdom	9 December 2003	9 February 2006
United States	9 December 2003	30 October 2006

Over 100 state parties of the UNCAC participated in the Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption, held in Indonesia from 28 January to 1 February 2008.<sup>211</sup> This meeting emphasized the responsibility state parties have to each other in the fight against corruption and highlighted the need for further international cooperation.<sup>212</sup> During the Conference, Antonio Maria Costa, executive director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, highlighted the importance of a review mechanism, stating: “An effective review mechanism will ensure that this powerful piece of international law lives up to its potential.”<sup>213</sup>

The UNCAC review mechanism was proposed in 2006, at the first session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Jordan, to help members assess their progress in implementing the treaty.<sup>214</sup> The leaders established an intergovernmental working group that has since met several times, and reported back to the Second Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC early in 2008. The working group met again in September and December of 2008.<sup>215</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls on G8 members which have not already done so to ratify the UNCAC. Since ratifying the UNCAC is not an incremental process, but a one-off action, ratifications that took place before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit are acceptable compliance.

The commitment also speaks of the creation of a review mechanism for the UNCAC. Work on the review mechanism has been delegated to the Open-ended Intergovernmental

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<sup>211</sup> Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html>.

<sup>212</sup> Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html>.

<sup>213</sup> Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html>.

<sup>214</sup> Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html>.

<sup>215</sup> Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html>.

Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, so the commitment is understood to compel G8 members to attend meetings of that working group. At this time, two meetings have taken place in this compliance cycle. For full compliance, G8 members must ratify (or have already ratified) the UNCAC, and attend all meetings of the intergovernmental working group this compliance cycle.

**Scoring:**

-1	Member does not ratify the UNCAC, before or during the compliance period. Additionally, member does not attend any meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.
0	Member ratifies, or has already, the UNCAC <b>OR</b> member attends at least one meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.
+1	Member ratifies, or has already ratified, the UNCAC <b>AND</b> attends all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.

*Lead Analyst: Shiva Logarajah*

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The Canadian Government ratified the UNCAC in October 2007.<sup>216</sup>

Moreover, Canada has attended all recent meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. On 22-24 September 2008, five representatives from the Canadian government attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna.<sup>217</sup> Four of these officials also attended the Third Intersessional Meeting, also held in Vienna, 15-17 December 2008.<sup>218</sup>

<sup>216</sup> Canada Ratifies the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Transparency International (Toronto) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.  
<http://www.transparency.ca/Reports/Press/20071007-TI%20Canada%20Ratifies%20the%20United%20Nations%20Convention%20Against%20Corruption.pdf>.

<sup>217</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008 . Date of Access: 2 January 2009.  
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>218</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

Canadian officials also attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on Asset Recovery held on 25-26 September 2008, where participants discussed possible regulations to determining where proceeds of corruption should be allocated.<sup>219</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for having already ratified UNCAC, and for continuing to participate in Working Group meetings on the review mechanism.

*Analyst: Kabilan Kanagalingam*

## **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. France was the first G8 member to ratify the UNCAC.<sup>220</sup>

Further, the French government has attended all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. On 22-24 September 2008, French representatives attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna, Austria,<sup>221</sup> as well as the Third Intersessional Meeting held in Vienna again on 15-17 December 2008.<sup>222</sup>

At the Second Intersessional Meeting, one French representative stated that France “favours the establishment of a strong and effective mechanism to assist the Conference in promoting and monitoring the implementation of the Convention.”<sup>223</sup> Following up on that statement, France submitted a proposal for the creation of an UNCAC review mechanism, based on a current self-assessment checklist, subject to verification by a

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<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

<sup>219</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

<sup>220</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>221</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008 . Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>222</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

<sup>223</sup> Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

panel of experts.<sup>224</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for ratifying and implementing the UNCAC, for attending all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group held in the current compliance cycle, and for putting its efforts to create an effective review mechanism for the UNCAC.

*Analyst: H  l  ne Smertnik*

## **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The German government signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003, but it has yet to take any action towards its ratification.<sup>225</sup>

Germany has, however, attended all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. From 22-24 September 2008, Germany attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC as an observer state.<sup>226</sup> At the meeting, Germany submitted a proposal for the design of the review mechanism based on its experience with the OECD Working Group on Corruption and the Group of States Against Corruption.<sup>227</sup> In addition, German delegates also attended the Third Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna on 15-17 December 2008.<sup>228</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for attending the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and contributing to the development of a review mechanism, while still not ratifying the UNCAC.

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<sup>224</sup> Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

<sup>225</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>226</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>227</sup> Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

<sup>228</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 [http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17\\_-\\_FINAL\\_LoP\\_-\\_Review\\_of\\_Implementation.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17_-_FINAL_LoP_-_Review_of_Implementation.pdf).

## **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Italy signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003.<sup>229</sup> However, Italy has yet to ratify UNCAC.<sup>230</sup>

On 1 December 2008, the Government of Italy published a parliamentary report stating that the bill designed to ratify the UNCAC has undergone its first reading in the Senate.<sup>231</sup> According to an official Senate report that documents the session held on 18 November 2008, members have adjourned the discussion on the ratification bill to allow for further review.<sup>232</sup> The briefing also notes that a similar bill was before the Chamber of Deputies earlier in the year, when parliament was suspended due to elections causing a delay in the ratification process.<sup>233</sup> This suggests that Italy will ratify the UNCAC shortly.

In addition, the Italian government has not been significantly involved with the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Italy failed to attend the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC,<sup>234</sup> and sent only one delegate to the Third Intersessional Meeting.<sup>235</sup> It should be noted, however, that the meetings coincided with a major internal restructuring of the Italian anti-corruption framework (see below) that may explain why Italy did not send a delegation.

Italy has taken some steps that point to possible future compliance. On 9 October 2008, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced the creation of the Anti-corruption and

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<sup>229</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>230</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>231</sup> General List of Bills Under Parliamentary Review, Department of Parliamentary Relations of the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.governo.it/rapportiparlamento/attivita/03\\_progetti\\_legge/elenco\\_provvedimenti\\_20081201.pdf](http://www.governo.it/rapportiparlamento/attivita/03_progetti_legge/elenco_provvedimenti_20081201.pdf).

<sup>232</sup> Summary of Senate Session no. 3 of 18 November 2008, Senate of the Italian Republic (Rome) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/frame.jsp?tipodoc=SommComm&leg=16&id=00319819&part=doc\\_dc-sedetit\\_isr-ddlbi\\_a848rccl&parse=no](http://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/frame.jsp?tipodoc=SommComm&leg=16&id=00319819&part=doc_dc-sedetit_isr-ddlbi_a848rccl&parse=no).

<sup>233</sup> Summary of Senate Session no. 3 of 18 November 2008, Senate of the Italian Republic (Rome) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/frame.jsp?tipodoc=SommComm&leg=16&id=00319819&part=doc\\_dc-sedetit\\_isr-ddlbi\\_a848rccl&parse=no](http://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/frame.jsp?tipodoc=SommComm&leg=16&id=00319819&part=doc_dc-sedetit_isr-ddlbi_a848rccl&parse=no).

<sup>234</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>235</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 [http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17\\_-\\_FINAL\\_LoP\\_-\\_Review\\_of\\_Implementation.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17_-_FINAL_LoP_-_Review_of_Implementation.pdf).



Transparency Service, which will operate under the Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation.<sup>236</sup> The media dossier that was distributed following the announcement included direct quotations from the text of the UNCAC, which was described as being the “international framework” for the new initiative.<sup>237</sup>

In a written statement issued on 9 December 2008, Minister of Public Administration and Innovation Renato Brunetta attributed the creation of the new national anti-corruption strategy to Italy’s obligations as signatory to the UNCAC.<sup>238</sup> A representative from the new organization was Italy’s lone delegate at the Third Intersessional Meeting on the review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to ratify the UNCAC, but attending the Third Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held from the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group during the current compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Samuel Plett*

## **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Japan has yet to ratify the UNCAC, which it signed in December 2003.<sup>239</sup>

Japan has, however, attended meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Government officials attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.<sup>240</sup> At that meeting, Japan put forward a constructive proposal with the goal of creating an effective review mechanism that is based on UN verification of individual country submissions, based upon the UNCAC self-check list<sup>241</sup> Japanese delegates also

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<sup>236</sup> Announcement of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Service (SAET), Office of the President of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

[http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Newsletter/nwl\\_notizia.asp?idnn=2172&idnwl=391](http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Newsletter/nwl_notizia.asp?idnn=2172&idnwl=391).

<sup>237</sup> Anti-corruption and Transparency Service (Media Dossier), Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation (Rome) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.innovazionepa.gov.it/ministro/pdf\\_home/saet\\_ing.pdf](http://www.innovazionepa.gov.it/ministro/pdf_home/saet_ing.pdf).

<sup>238</sup> Preventing Corruption, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/SoleOnLine4/Italia/2008/12/brunetta-corruzione-prevenire.shtml?uuid=5a7eb654-c5d6-11dd-9949-058377a6f852&DocRulesView=Libero>.

<sup>239</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>240</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>241</sup> Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.



attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on Asset Recovery, held on 25-26 September 2008, where participants discussed possible regulations to determining where proceeds of corruption should be allocated.<sup>242</sup> Nonetheless, Japan failed to attend the Third Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in December.<sup>243</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to ratify the UNCAC but attending several working group meetings on the review mechanism and on Asset Recovery.

*Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic*

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Russia ratified the UNCAC on 9 May 2006.<sup>244</sup>

Further, for the second half-year of 2008, two meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC were planned. They were both held in Vienna, and Russia attended both of them: the first one from 22 to 24 September 2008<sup>245</sup> and the second one from 15-17 December 2008.<sup>246</sup> In addition, Russian officials also attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on Asset Recovery held on 25-26 September 2008.<sup>247</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for ratifying the UNCAC and for attending more than one meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.

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<sup>242</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008.  
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

<sup>243</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 [http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17\\_-\\_FINAL\\_LoP\\_-\\_Review\\_of\\_Implementation.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17_-_FINAL_LoP_-_Review_of_Implementation.pdf).

<sup>244</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.  
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>245</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008 . Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>246</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 [http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17\\_-\\_FINAL\\_LoP\\_-\\_Review\\_of\\_Implementation.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17_-_FINAL_LoP_-_Review_of_Implementation.pdf).

<sup>247</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008.  
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

## **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The United Kingdom has ratified the UNCAC and has attended all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.<sup>248</sup>

On 22-24 September 2008, representatives from the United Kingdom attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna, Austria as well as the Third Intersessional Meeting, held in Vienna again on 15-17 December 2008.<sup>249</sup>

At the September 2008 meeting, the United Kingdom contributed a proposal to create an effective review mechanism for the UNCAC based upon self-assessment and then broader verification. Within this proposal, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its commitment to develop of a review mechanism, stating: “The UK believes that an effective review mechanism consistent with the resolutions of the Conferences of States Parties is necessary for the UNCAC to be a credible tool in the global fight against corruption.”<sup>250</sup> British officials also attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on Asset Recovery held on 25-26 September 2008.<sup>251</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC already, for attending all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, and for contributing to the development of an effective review mechanism.

*Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic*

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<sup>248</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>249</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008 . Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

<sup>250</sup> Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

<sup>251</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

## **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The US has ratified the UNCAC and has attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.<sup>252</sup>

On 22-24 September 2008, representatives from the American government attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna on 22-24 September 2008. At that meeting, the US presented a proposal to create a review mechanism based on individual country reporting.<sup>253</sup> In addition, the US also attended the Third Intersessional Meeting, held in Vienna on 15-17 December 2008.<sup>254</sup>

The other significant meeting since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit was the Second Intersessional Meeting on Asset Recovery held on 25-26 September 2008, where participants discussed possible regulations to determining where proceeds of corruption should be allocated.<sup>255</sup> American officials were present at this meeting as well.<sup>256</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC already and for remaining committed to its promise by attending all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.

*Analyst: Kabilan Kanagalingam*

## **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to approve the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism.

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<sup>252</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>253</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

<sup>254</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

<sup>255</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

<sup>256</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

On 25 September 2008, the Council of the European Union formally adopted a proposal – approved by the European Parliament on 14 November 2006 – that called for “the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.”<sup>257</sup> The UN has recognized the approval of the UNCAC by the EU, fixing the official date of approval as 12 November 2008.<sup>258</sup>

On 22-24 September 2008, EU representatives attended the Second Intersessional Meeting of the Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna<sup>259</sup>, and later a delegation was also sent to the Second Intersessional Meeting on Asset Recovery held on 25-26 September 2008.<sup>260</sup> In addition, the EU attended the third and most recent Intersessional Meeting, held in Vienna on 15-17 December 2008.<sup>261</sup>

The EU has participated in the creation of a review mechanism to evaluate the implementation of the UNCAC. The EU sent a four-member delegation to the current compliance cycle’s first set of meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, held in Vienna from 22 to 24 September 2008.<sup>262</sup> A representative from the Council of the European Union also attended the meetings, although restricted to the role of an observer.<sup>263</sup> Furthermore, the EU contributed to a series of “informal consultations” held in the lead-up to the Vienna meetings.<sup>264</sup> The product of these preliminary meetings, held on 28 and 29 August 2008,

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<sup>257</sup> Proposal for Council Decision on UNCAC, PreLex: Legislative Database of the European Commission (Brussels) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail\\_dossier\\_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=193952](http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=193952).

<sup>258</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

<sup>259</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>260</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

<sup>261</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

<sup>262</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

<sup>263</sup> Report on the Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0857199e.pdf>.

<sup>264</sup> Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments: Draft Elements For the Terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 16 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0856653e.pdf>.

was a list of proposals that formed the basis of the discussion at the formal Working Group sessions.<sup>265</sup>

The EU has also used its considerable political and economic influence to encourage other nations to ratify the UNCAC. On 11 November 2008, the EU Council issued a formal statement inviting other countries to “ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible.”<sup>266</sup> The report argues that such positive action is vital if efforts to stop the spread of corruption are to be successful.<sup>267</sup>

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of +1 for its ratification of the UNCAC and its attendance at all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group held in the current compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Samuel Plett*

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<sup>265</sup> Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments: Draft Elements For the Terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 16 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0856653e.pdf>

<sup>266</sup> EU Council Conclusions: Guidelines for EU Participation in the International Conference of Financing for Development, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_8289\\_en.htm](http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_8289_en.htm).

<sup>267</sup> EU Council Conclusions: Guidelines for EU Participation in the International Conference of Financing for Development, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_8289\\_en.htm](http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_8289_en.htm).

## 5. Climate Change: Mid-term Goals [55]

### Commitment:

“In this respect, we acknowledge our leadership role and each of us will implement ambitious economy-wide mid-term goals in order to achieve absolute emissions reductions and, where applicable, first stop the growth of emissions as soon as possible, reflecting comparable efforts among all developed economies, taking into account differences in their national circumstances.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

In December 1997, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Kyoto. The principle objective of the UNFCCC is to accomplish “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.”<sup>268</sup> All G8 members are signatory to the UNFCCC. In Kyoto, parties to the UNFCCC created an international accord on the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: the Kyoto Protocol, an internationally binding agreement.<sup>269</sup>

The principal distinction between the Convention and the Protocol is that the UNFCCC only has the authority to encourage industrialized countries to stabilize GHG emissions, whereas the Protocol commits all signatory parties to a set of mandatory and legally

<sup>268</sup> Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data, UNFCCC. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://unfccc.int/ghg\\_data/items/3800.php](http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3800.php).

<sup>269</sup> Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Date of Access: December 17 2008. [http://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol/items/2830.php](http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php).



binding targets.<sup>270</sup> The Protocol operates under guidance of the United Nations, but is financially supported by national governments. Participating parties must meet the set commitments established by the Protocol and must submit to external review by United Nations-based bodies.<sup>271</sup> The Protocol, however, expires in 2012.

Emissions reductions have been a regular focus for G8 commitments since 1989. In 1998, there was a particular focus on climate change, with G8 members promising to sign the Kyoto Protocol and reduce domestic GHG emissions.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to UNFCCC and its objectives.<sup>272</sup> During the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to UNFCCC and pledged to their “shared multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.”<sup>273</sup> In 2007 at the Heiligendamm Summit, in an effort to set a global goal for emission cuts, G8 members decided to consider the decisions made by the European Union, Canada and Japan, which outline a 50 per cent reduction of global GHG emissions by 2050, but highlighted that their actions would be based on “the UNFCCC principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.”<sup>274</sup>

During the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders agreed to endorse a 50 per cent cut in global GHG emissions by 2050.<sup>275</sup> This long-term goal has been widely discussed by international actors, notably the European Union, but has not yet been formally endorsed by the UNFCCC.<sup>276</sup> G8 leaders have promised to pursue a new UNFCCC agreement incorporating this long-term goal.<sup>277</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls for the implementation of mid-term emission reduction goals. We assume that the first step towards implementing goals is to set them. Because the act of setting a goal is not incremental, action taken before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit can constitute compliance in this case.

A precise time frame for “mid-term” is not specified, but it can be assumed to be well ahead of 2050. The European Union’s mid-term goals are to be assessed in 2020, but

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<sup>270</sup> Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Date of Access: December 17 2008. [http://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol/items/2830.php](http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php).

<sup>271</sup> International Regime on Greenhouse Gas Emissions, The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change: History & Highlights. 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.mapleleafweb.com/features/kyoto-protocol-climate-change-history-highlights#what>.

<sup>272</sup> The Gleneagles Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communique.pdf>.

<sup>273</sup> Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

<sup>274</sup> Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.pdf>.

<sup>275</sup> Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 Information Centre, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html>.

<sup>276</sup> Factbox: Goals to cut greenhouse gases from US to China, Reuters, 23 January 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2009. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/email/idUKTRE50M3X120090123>.

<sup>277</sup> G8 Leaders Commit to 50% Cut in Greenhouse Gases by 2050, EERE Network News. 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. [http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/news/news\\_detail.cfm/news\\_id=11872](http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/news/news_detail.cfm/news_id=11872).



other members' mid-term deadline may differ. The commitment is to set "economy-wide" mid-term goals, so emission reduction goals that only cover single industries or sectors cannot be considered compliance.

### Scoring:

-1	Member does not set an economy-wide mid-term goal to halt or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. No goals are set <b>OR</b> goals are set for particular industries but not the economy as a whole <b>OR</b> goals are set for the distant future, close to 2050 or beyond.
0	Member sets an economy-wide mid-term goal to halt greenhouse gas emissions. The goal does not call for an absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions <b>AND</b> the goal specifies a timeframe well ahead of 2050.
1	Member sets an economy-wide mid-term goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 2008 levels <b>AND</b> the goal specifies a timeframe well ahead of 2050.

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to set economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. It has announced both mid-term goals due in 2020 and long-term commitments due in 2050.

From 1-12 December 2008, Canada joined more than 190 countries in Poznań, Poland for the UNFCCC's 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14).<sup>278</sup> Canada's representative at the conference, Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice, stated that "Canada is committed to an economy-wide emissions reduction goal of 20 per cent by 2020."<sup>279</sup> Further, Minister Prentice affirmed Canada's long-term commitment to "reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 percent by 2050."<sup>280</sup> These goals constitute compliance with this commitment.

Minister Prentice also said that Canada's objective is to produce 90 per cent of its electricity from non-emitting sources, and highlighted Alberta's commitment to invest in excess of CAD2.2 billion in the development of carbon capture and storage

<sup>278</sup> Remarks for the Honourable Jim Prentice COP 14 National Statement, Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.

<sup>279</sup> Ideas and proposals on paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan: Comments by Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 6 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://unfccc.int/files/kyoto\\_protocol/application/pdf/canadabap061208.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/kyoto_protocol/application/pdf/canadabap061208.pdf).

<sup>280</sup> Remarks for the Honourable Jim Prentice COP 14 National Statement, Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.

technologies.<sup>281</sup> Minister Prentice stated that effective climate change global measures were only possible with the commitment of the major world economies and expressed Canada's commitment to developing a North American-wide cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gases.<sup>282</sup>

In addition to reaffirming its commitment to the previously released targets, the Government of Canada continues to announce further details of its 2007 Turning the Corner: An Action Plan to Reduce Greenhouse Gases and Air Pollution, specifically the Credit for Early Action Program and the Offset Program.<sup>283</sup> The government expects to finalize and implement the proposed emissions regulations by fall 2009.<sup>284</sup> These regulations are to come into full force on 1 January 2010.<sup>285</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for setting any economy-wide midterm goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

*Analyst: Christopher Cosack*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

On 6 December 2008, President Nicolas Sarkozy stated that Europe “must be an example for others” by considerably reducing its level of fossil fuel emissions.<sup>286</sup> During the European Summit of 11-12 December 2008, France, then holding the presidency of the European Council, played a leading role in the negotiations over the European Union's new climate change plan.<sup>287</sup>

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<sup>281</sup> Remarks for the Honourable Jim Prentice COP 14 National Statement, Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.

<sup>282</sup> Remarks for the Honourable Jim Prentice COP 14 National Statement, Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.

<sup>283</sup> Canada's Credit for Early Action Program, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 8 August 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/cmap-cea/default.asp?lang=En&n=B148443A-1>.

<sup>284</sup> Regulatory Framework for Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Next Steps, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 14 August 2008. Date Accessed: 13 December 2008. [http://www.ec.gc.ca/doc/virage-corner/2008-03/541\\_eng.htm#next](http://www.ec.gc.ca/doc/virage-corner/2008-03/541_eng.htm#next).

<sup>285</sup> Regulatory Framework for Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Next Steps, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 14 August 2008. Date Accessed: 13 December 2008. [http://www.ec.gc.ca/doc/virage-corner/2008-03/541\\_eng.htm#next](http://www.ec.gc.ca/doc/virage-corner/2008-03/541_eng.htm#next).

<sup>286</sup> France, Eastern Europe Make Progress on Climate Pact, Bloomberg (London) 6 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601087&sid=ahslPkZAolvc&refer=home>.

<sup>287</sup> EU Leaders Agree on Climate Change Deal, The Associated Press (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5h\\_fkxnBI3-FZ5aibVXlv01Dc9DPwD9516JP01](http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5h_fkxnBI3-FZ5aibVXlv01Dc9DPwD9516JP01).

The plan, known as 20-20-20, had initially called for a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels; a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption; and a 20 per cent increase in the use of renewable energy by the year 2020.<sup>288</sup> In December, EU leaders approved part of 20-20-20.<sup>289</sup> They agreed to collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.<sup>290</sup> France is bound to this target, which constitutes compliance with this commitment.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for agreeing to be bound by the EU's economy-wide midterm goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

*Analyst: Chiara Magboo*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Germany is unusual among industrialized countries in that it is on track to meet its Kyoto Protocol 2012 emissions reduction target.<sup>291</sup> Germany's emissions reductions, recently estimated at 22.4 per cent, reflect significant policy changes in support of renewable energy and conservation.<sup>292</sup> In recent months, however, Germany's position on climate change has been unclear.

On 8 December 2008, Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that she would not support any climate change measure "that endangers jobs or investments in Germany, in light of the current economic crisis."<sup>293</sup>

Nonetheless, Germany has agreed to the European Union's plan to confront climate change. The plan, known as 20-20-20, had initially called for a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels; a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption; and a 20 per cent increase in the use of renewable energy by the year 2020.<sup>294</sup>

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<sup>288</sup> Climate Plan at Stake as EU Meets, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/7776727.stm>.

<sup>289</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>290</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>291</sup> Germany Cuts Carbon-Dioxide Emissions to Below Kyoto Target, Bloomberg (New York) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2009.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601100&sid=ay9P5MmlBoa8&refer=germany>.

<sup>292</sup> Germany Cuts Carbon-Dioxide Emissions to Below Kyoto Target, Bloomberg (New York) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2009.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601100&sid=ay9P5MmlBoa8&refer=germany>.

<sup>293</sup> Merkel Backpedals on Climate, Spiegel Online (Berlin), 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,595114,00.html>.

<sup>294</sup> Climate Plan at Stake as EU Meets, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/7776727.stm>.

In December, EU leaders approved part of 20-20-20.<sup>295</sup> They agreed to collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.<sup>296</sup> Germany is bound to this target, which constitutes compliance with this commitment. Emissions cuts are to differ between member states based on capacity, and Germany has promised a 40 per cent cut in emissions by 2020.<sup>297</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

In fall 2008, during negotiations over the new EU climate package, Italy opposed the proposed 20-20-20 goals on climate change because of concerns regarding the potential cost to Italian industry and consumers.<sup>298</sup> The plan had initially called for a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels; a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption; and a 20 per cent increase in the use of renewable energy by the year 2020.<sup>299</sup> The government claimed that the plan would force the Italian economy to bear costs that are 40 per cent higher than the European average.<sup>300</sup>

During negotiations, Italy pushed for its energy-intensive industrial sectors – including glass, paper, steel, and brick – to be exempted from the package due to fears of potential factory closures.<sup>301</sup>

Italy has pointed out that its emissions per capita are already well below the European average and that its overall energy efficiency is above the European average.<sup>302</sup> However, Environment Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo has admitted that Italy is not on track to

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<sup>295</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>296</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>297</sup> Factbox: Goals to cut greenhouse gases from US to China, Reuters, 23 January 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2009. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/email/idUKTRE50M3X120090123>.

<sup>298</sup> Italy threatens to veto costly EU climate change package, AFP (Brussels) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gQqWTAIbUZ79XJ2mVHp1IsYCMC0w>.

<sup>299</sup> Climate Plan at Stake as EU Meets, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/776727.stm>.

<sup>300</sup> Italian position on climate package clear: A call for clarity on costs and fairness, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=1234&id\\_oggetto=2](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1234&id_oggetto=2).

<sup>301</sup> Italy defies EU summit deal on climate change, EurActive (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/climate-change/italy-defies-eu-summit-deal-climate-change/article-177876>.

<sup>302</sup> Italian position on climate package clear: A call for clarity on costs and fairness, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=1234&id\\_oggetto=2](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1234&id_oggetto=2).

meet its Kyoto Protocol commitments, noting that the country is trending towards a 13 per cent growth in emissions, rather than a 6.5 per cent reduction.<sup>303</sup>

Nonetheless, in December, Italy approved part of the 20-20-20 plan alongside other EU members.<sup>304</sup> They agreed to collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.<sup>305</sup> Italy is bound to this target, which constitutes compliance with this commitment.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Daniel Fusca*

## **Japan: -1**

Japan has not complied with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda stated, “It's impossible to realize (a long-term goal) without the contributions of major gas emitting countries.”<sup>306</sup> According to Kenichi Kobayashi, a Japanese negotiator at the Poznań UNFCCC meeting, the Japanese government has set up a committee to decide on emissions targets.<sup>307</sup> The country plans to announce new emissions reduction goals in 2009.<sup>308</sup> Recent reports, however, suggest that the committee in charge of setting a mid-term goal is deadlocked, with proposed targets on the table from zero to 40 per cent.<sup>309</sup>

Japan attended a conference on 22 October 2008 in Paris, promoting the sectoral approach towards total emissions reduction.<sup>310</sup> Some of the country's companies have begun participating in a trial carbon trading system.<sup>311</sup> This scheme, since it is voluntary, could not be the basis of any economy-wide emissions reductions.

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<sup>303</sup> Tough talks on EU climate plans, BBC News International (London) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7679780.stm>.

<sup>304</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>305</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>306</sup> G8 offers halving of emissions by 2050: Burden-sharing offer puts ball in developing nations' court, The Japan Times (Toyako) 9 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20080709a1.html>.

<sup>307</sup> Japan Plans New Climate Goal in 2009, Not at UN Talks, Bloomberg (Poznan) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601101&sid=a4XWNYhNWEQw&refer=japan>.

<sup>308</sup> Japan Plans New Climate Goal in 2009, Not at UN Talks, Bloomberg (Poznan) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601101&sid=a4XWNYhNWEQw&refer=japan>.

<sup>309</sup> CO2 emissions-cut goal under debate, Daily Yomiuri Online (Tokyo) 8 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/national/20090108TDY03002.htm>.

<sup>310</sup> Japan's View on Sectoral Approach, Japanese Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/2nd\\_iwserp/01\\_japan.pdf](http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/2nd_iwserp/01_japan.pdf).

<sup>311</sup> Eco-friendly economies, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.asahi.com/english/Herald-asahi/TKY200811260062.html>.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to establish mid-term economy-wide goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

*Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Russia has set a mid-term target for energy use reduction, but has not set a broader goal on economy-wide emissions reductions.

On 4 June 2008, a Decree of the President of the Russian Federation set a goal of energy consumption reduction of 40 per cent by 2020.<sup>312</sup> According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation, this goal taps into all of Russia's energy saving potential.<sup>313</sup>

Russia is on track to meet its existing emissions reductions targets. In February 2007, the Russian Fourth National Communication submitted forecasts for GHG emissions to the UNFCCC. Russian GHG emissions were predicted to be 91 per cent of the 1990 levels in 2020.<sup>314</sup> At the time, Russia's actual emissions were 70 per cent of the 1990 level.<sup>315</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for setting a mid-term goal for energy use, which should lead to GHG emission reductions in some sectors of the economy.

*Analyst: Natalya Churkina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Its mid-term goals were laid out in legislation and came into force during the current G8 compliance cycle.

The Climate Change Act, introduced in November 2007, came into force on 26 November 2008.<sup>316</sup> The Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs has described the legislation as "the world's first long-term legally binding framework to

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<sup>312</sup> Decree of the President of the RF "On some measures on energy and ecology efficiency of the Russian economy improvement", Official website of the President of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 4 June 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=046255>.

<sup>313</sup> Russia presented its position on the GHG emissions reduction potential after 2012, Russian Regional Environmental Centre, (Moscow) 4 December 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.rusrec.ru/ru/news/1529>.

<sup>314</sup> Russian Progress Report for the Fourth National Communication, UNFCCC (Moscow) 13 February 2007. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/dpr/rus1.pdf>.

<sup>315</sup> Russian Progress Report for the Fourth National Communication, UNFCCC (Moscow) 13 February 2007. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/dpr/rus1.pdf>.

<sup>316</sup> Climate Change Act 2008, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation>.



tackle the dangers of climate change.”<sup>317</sup> The bill outlines several key targets that would impact carbon emissions domestically and internationally. Among the provisions is a legally binding objective of a 26 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2020 (measured against a 1990 baseline).<sup>318</sup> This provision constitutes full compliance with the G8 commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term GHG reduction goals.

In a speech made on 9 December 2008, the Secretary of Energy and Climate Change Ed Miliband argued for a shift in UK energy policy that would cut carbon emissions and set higher carbon prices.<sup>319</sup> He emphasized the need for the British government to intervene in the market and take a more active role in the fight against climate change. Miliband stated that “the costs of not acting are greater than the costs of acting.”<sup>320</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for targets codified in the Climate Change Act.

*Analyst: Chiara Magboo*

### **United States: -1**

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) EMISSIONS. The United States has yet to set any mid-term goal to reduce emissions.

Mid-term goals are still on the American political agenda. An initiative by 32 corporations and environmental groups has called for a 42 per cent cut in emissions by 2030, based on 2005 levels. Sponsors of the cap-and-trade plan include General Electric, DuPont, General Motors, the Environmental Defense Fund and the World Resources Institute. If implemented, this target would constitute full compliance.

The United States has yet to act on its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals to reduce GHGs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Christopher Cosack*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement economy-wide mid-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The EU has taken

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<sup>317</sup> Climate Change Act 2008, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation>.

<sup>318</sup> Climate Change Act 2008 – Key Provisions/Milestones, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation/provisions.htm>.

<sup>319</sup> Ed Miliband Seeks More Power for State in UK Energy Industry, The Times (London) 10 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry\\_sectors/utilities/article5315428.ece](http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/utilities/article5315428.ece).

<sup>320</sup> Address by Secretary of Energy and Climate Change Ed Miliband at Imperial College, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/pdfs/miliband-speech-imperial-091208.pdf>.



concrete steps to implement its goal of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 per cent by 2020.

The EU's proposed climate change plan, known as 20-20-20, had initially called for a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels; a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption; and a 20 per cent increase in the use of renewable energy by the year 2020.<sup>321</sup>

In December, EU leaders approved part of 20-20-20.<sup>322</sup> They agreed to collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.<sup>323</sup>

The EU plans to achieve its emissions cuts by reducing the number of CO<sub>2</sub> permits issued under its Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).<sup>324</sup> About 40 per cent of the EU's emissions are currently covered by ETS.<sup>325</sup> Eventually, all major industrial emitters should be covered by ETS, but in the meantime, they will be held to a binding 10 per cent emissions cut.<sup>326</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing its economy-wide mid-term goals.

*Analyst: Nicole Cargill*

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<sup>321</sup> Climate Plan at Stake as EU Meets, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/7776727.stm>.

<sup>322</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>323</sup> EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

<sup>324</sup> EU climate package explained, BBC News, 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 21 January 2009. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7765094.stm>.

<sup>325</sup> EU climate package explained, BBC News, 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 21 January 2009. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7765094.stm>.

<sup>326</sup> EU climate package explained, BBC News, 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 21 January 2009. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7765094.stm>.

## 6. Energy Efficiency [59]

### Commitment:

“We recognize the importance of setting mid-term, aspirational goals for energy efficiency. In national goals and objectives, as well as in country specific action plans, we will maximize implementation of the IEA’s 25 recommendations on energy efficiency.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change*

### Assessment:

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

### Background:

Established in 1973, the International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous body within the OECD.<sup>327</sup> The IEA was founded to coordinate international action during energy supply crises, but its mandate has since broadened.<sup>328</sup> The Agency now carries out energy research, collects and analyzes data, and advises its member countries on energy policy.<sup>329</sup> All G8 member states are also members of the IEA.<sup>330</sup>

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders released a Plan of Action on climate change, energy and sustainable development.<sup>331</sup> They asked for the IEA to “advise on alternative energy scenarios and strategies aimed at a clean, clever and competitive energy

<sup>327</sup> IEA Member Countries, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.iea.org/about/membercountries.asp>.

<sup>328</sup> About the IEA, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.iea.org/about/index.asp>.

<sup>329</sup> About the IEA, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.iea.org/about/index.asp>.

<sup>330</sup> IEA Member Countries, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.iea.org/about/membercountries.asp>.

<sup>331</sup> Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, IEA’s G8 Gleneagles Programme. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.iea.org/G8/docs/G8\\_Leaflet.pdf](http://www.iea.org/G8/docs/G8_Leaflet.pdf).

future.”<sup>332</sup> The G8 and IEA would focus on six areas: alternative energy scenarios and strategies; energy efficiency in buildings, appliances, transport and industry; cleaner fossil fuels; carbon capture and storage; renewable energy; and enhanced international cooperation.<sup>333</sup> The IEA was to deliver recommendations to the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit on how to achieve improved energy efficiency.

The G8 reaffirmed their commitment to the Gleneagles Plan of Action at both the St Petersburg and the Heiligendamm Summits, in 2006 and 2007 respectively. In the St Petersburg communiqué on Global Energy Security, the G8 promised to “move forward with timely implementation of the Gleneagles Plan of Action” and to report the outcomes of the Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development to the G8 Summit in 2008.<sup>334</sup> A year later, the G8 once again stated their dedication to the Gleneagles Action Plan, also noting the importance of “retaining and supporting the IEA’s close involvement.”<sup>335</sup>

At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the IEA recommended 25 domestic policies that could improve energy efficiency and reduce energy use. The recommendations span several sectors of the economy, and concern buildings, appliances, equipment, lighting, transport, industry, and energy utilities. Based on IEA analysis, as of July 2008, no country appears to have fully implemented the energy efficiency policy recommendations, so there is significant progress to be made.<sup>336</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

G8 members have agreed to implement the IEA’s 25 recommendations. The commitment does not specify exactly how many policies should be implemented, but the first part of the commitment says that goals for energy efficiency are to be “mid-term” and “aspirational.” The commitment, therefore, does not call for full and immediate implementation of all 25 IEA recommendations. Rather, each member state must take steps to implement some IEA recommendations, moving closer to full implementation.

The recommendations are diverse and comprehensive, and it is not feasible to evaluate compliance with all 25 in one year. We will evaluate compliance based on five representative policy recommendations. For specifics on each of these policies, refer to the IEA’s recommendations directly, available at [http://www.iea.org/G8/2008/G8\\_EE\\_recommendations.pdf](http://www.iea.org/G8/2008/G8_EE_recommendations.pdf).

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<sup>332</sup> Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, IEA’s G8 Gleneagles Programme. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.iea.org/G8/docs/G8\\_Leaflet.pdf](http://www.iea.org/G8/docs/G8_Leaflet.pdf).

<sup>333</sup> 2005 Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf>.

<sup>334</sup> 2006 St Petersburg Summit Plan of Action on Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

<sup>335</sup> G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) February 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007-leaked-doc.pdf>.

<sup>336</sup> Report to the G8 Summit, International Energy Agency (Hokkaido) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.iea.org/g8/2008/G8\\_IEAwork\\_2008.pdf](http://www.iea.org/g8/2008/G8_IEAwork_2008.pdf).

- 1.1 Increased investment in energy efficiency
- 2.1 Building codes for new buildings
- 4.1 Best practice lighting and the phase-out of incandescent bulbs
- 5.2 Mandatory fuel efficiency standards for light-duty vehicles
- 7.0 Energy utilities and energy efficiency

**Scoring:**

-1	Member implements none of the five IEA recommendations highlighted above.
0	Member implements one <b>OR</b> two of the five IEA recommendations highlighted above.
+1	Member implements three <b>OR</b> four <b>OR</b> five of the five IEA recommendations highlighted above.

*Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev*

**Canada: -1**

Canada has failed to comply with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report. While a number of energy efficiency initiatives were pursued in 2007, Canada has not made progress in these areas in the current compliance cycle.

In 2007, Canada undertook a range of actions to help its citizens, businesses and industry make energy-efficient choices. Actions included upgrading the efficiency of equipment sold in Canada, progress on codes for buildings and houses, and improving the energy efficiency of large vehicles.<sup>337</sup>

On 9 September 2008, the Council of Energy Ministers discussed Canada's efforts on energy efficiency. The ministers agreed to explore energy efficiency opportunities for low-income households.<sup>338</sup> One way to do this would be to implement IEA recommendation 7.0, which suggests that governments should stimulate energy utilities to deliver effective low-cost energy savings schemes for end-uses. The ministers, however, did not identify this option.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1. Canada has failed to take concrete action towards implementing the IEA's policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

*Analyst: Fatima Ul-Haq*

<sup>337</sup> News Releases: Report on 2008 Meeting of Canada's Energy Ministers, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date Accessed: 8 December 2008. <http://www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200870-eng.php>.

<sup>338</sup> News Releases: Report on 2008 Meeting of Canada's Energy Ministers, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date Accessed: 8 December 2008. <http://www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200870-eng.php>.

## France: +1

France has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

On 21 October 2008, the National Assembly adopted a bill proposed by the Grenelle Environment Roundtable to stimulate sustainable development.<sup>339</sup> Known as Grenelle 1, the bill contains amendments to incentives for investment in energy efficiency.<sup>340</sup> The state has agreed to develop tools to increase investments in energy savings, such as agreements with banks and the financial sector. This move is in compliance with IEA recommendation 1.1.

France has also agreed to apply the “low-usage building” (BBC) law to all new buildings by the end of 2012.<sup>341</sup> The BBC law sets a maximum consumption of primary energy at 50 kWh per square meter per annum.<sup>342</sup> The amendment is expected to strengthen mandatory energy efficiency standards for new buildings, corresponding with IEA recommendation 2.1. The government has further agreed to enforce energy consumption standards through the use of “white certificates,” which certify that a certain level of energy reduction has been attained, ultimately providing energy savings for end-users.<sup>343</sup> The certificates are consistent with IEA recommendation 7.0.

In October 2008, a voluntary agreement aimed at phasing out inefficient lighting was signed by the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning; home improvement/DIY retailers; the organization responsible for collecting and recycling used lamps; *Électricité de France* (EDF); and French energy management agency ADEME.<sup>344</sup> The agreement strives to promote efficient lighting, halt sales of incandescent light bulbs, improve the quality of efficient lighting available in the market, and promote the collection and recycling of lamps.<sup>345</sup> Under the phase-out calendar in the agreement, incandescent bulbs greater than or equal to 100 W are to be removed by 30 June 2009, with 25 W bulbs to be phased-out by 31 December 2015.<sup>346</sup> Through this measure, France has implemented IEA recommendation 4.1.

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<sup>339</sup> *Vote de la loi Grenelle 1: un formidable moment d'unité nationale*, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=3795](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3795).

<sup>340</sup> *Mesures phrases due projet et principaux points adoptés en séance à l'Assemblée nationale*, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=3791](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3791).

<sup>341</sup> *Mesures phrases due projet et principaux points adoptés en séance à l'Assemblée nationale*, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=3791](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3791).

<sup>342</sup> Sustainable Building in France: Progress Report, Association HQE (Paris) May 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.assoheq.org/docs/sb08.pdf>.

<sup>343</sup> *Mesures phrases due projet et principaux points adoptés en séance à l'Assemblée nationale*, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=3791](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3791).

<sup>344</sup> Incandescent lamp phase-out, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4218&action=detail>.

<sup>345</sup> Incandescent lamp phase-out, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4218&action=detail>.

<sup>346</sup> Incandescent lamp phase-out, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4218&action=detail>.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing at least three IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

*Analyst: Denitza Koev*

## **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report. It has introduced measures to encourage investment in energy efficiency, but action in other areas has been limited.

On 8 August 2008, Federal Minister of Transport Wolfgang Tiefensee announced that EUR500 million will be made available in investment grants for housing companies committed to energy efficiency.<sup>347</sup> The funding will be distributed through the CO2 building modernization program designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings. On 5 November 2008, the Federal government agreed on an investment package, which will supply an additional EUR3 billion for the program between 2009-2011.<sup>348</sup> This initiative constitutes compliance with recommendation 1.1, because it encourages private sector investment in energy efficiency.

Before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit Germany became partially compliant with IEA recommendation 1.1. On 6 June 2008, the German Parliament adopted an amendment to the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG), which creates new incentives for investment in energy efficiency, including EUR500 million for energy-efficient heating technologies.<sup>349</sup> These funds, while significant, were not initiated in this compliance cycle, and therefore do not constitute compliance.

On 8 December 2008, the EU declared its decision to phase out incandescent light bulbs in order to increase the bloc's energy efficiency.<sup>350</sup> Under the EU directive, Germany is compelled to phase out traditional light bulbs (100 W and up) by 2010.<sup>351</sup> Germany has yet to take independent action to implement this EU directive, however, so it does not constitute compliance.

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<sup>347</sup> Press Release: An extra 500 million euros for the successful programme to reduce CO2 emissions from buildings, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (Berlin) 8 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.bmvbs.de/en/-,1872.1049432/Tiefensee-An-extra-500-million.htm>.

<sup>348</sup> Government agrees on investment packages, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/11/2008-11-05-investitionspaket\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/11/2008-11-05-investitionspaket_en.html).

<sup>349</sup> PVSEC Europe 2008: Germany Solidifies Leading Position in PV Energy, Invest In Germany (Berlin) 29 August 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.invest-in-germany.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/press-releases-2008/july-august/pvsec-europe-2008-germany-solidifies-leading-position-in-pv-energy/?backlink=0>.

<sup>350</sup> EU to shut off old-fashioned light bulbs, The German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/081209-3.html>.

<sup>351</sup> EU to shut off old-fashioned light bulbs, The German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/081209-3.html>.



Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for pursuing only one IEA policy recommendation on energy efficiency.

*Analyst: Denitza Koev*

## **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report. Italy's action in this area has been uneven.

On 3 December 2008, the Italian government allocated EUR380 million to its Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Mobility initiatives.<sup>352</sup> The funds are expected to attract private sector involvement in energy efficiency investments.<sup>353</sup> Thus, the government's financial contribution is in accordance with IEA recommendation 1.1, which suggests that governments should review their current subsidies and fiscal incentive programs to "create more favourable grounds for private energy efficiency investments."<sup>354</sup>

However, the Italian government has also discouraged household investment in energy efficiency by cancelling a 55 per cent rebate on the Imposta sul Reddito delle Persone Fisiche (Irpef) tax on 28 November 2008.<sup>355</sup> The rebate granted homeowners who had installed energy-efficient utilities, such as solar panels, a reduced income tax rate. All energy-efficient, environmentally-friendly home heating and cooling systems were included under the rebate.<sup>356</sup> The removal of this subsidy undermines compliance with this commitment.

Prior to the publication of the IEA's 25 policy recommendations, on 24 December 2007, the Italian government banned the sale of incandescent light bulbs after 2011.<sup>357</sup> On 8 December 2008, the EU declared its decision to phase out incandescent light bulbs. Under a new EU directive, Italy will have to ban the sale of incandescent light bulbs by 2010.<sup>358</sup> Italy has yet to update its legislation accordingly, and has not taken any further action in this compliance cycle, so its existing ban cannot constitute compliance with recommendation 4.1.

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<sup>352</sup> Successo del bando Made in Italy: 429 progetti di innovazione presentati da tremila imprese e mille centri di ricerca, Department of Economic Development (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/com\\_stamp\\_madeinitaly.pdf](http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/com_stamp_madeinitaly.pdf).

<sup>353</sup> Finalità del PII sull'Efficienza Energetica, Department of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/index.php?id=4>.

<sup>354</sup> Energy Efficiency Policy Recommendations, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2008. 9 December 2008. [http://www.iea.org/G8/2008/G8\\_EE\\_recommendations.pdf](http://www.iea.org/G8/2008/G8_EE_recommendations.pdf).

<sup>355</sup> Energia: la questione degli incentivi per l'efficienza, Unine Provincie d'Italia (Rome) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.upinet.it/upinet/contr\\_edit.bfr](http://www.upinet.it/upinet/contr_edit.bfr).

<sup>356</sup> Energia: la questione degli incentivi per l'efficienza, Unine Provincie d'Italia (Rome) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.upinet.it/upinet/contr\\_edit.bfr](http://www.upinet.it/upinet/contr_edit.bfr).

<sup>357</sup> La Legge finanziaria 2008, Department of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>.

<sup>358</sup> EU to shut off old-fashioned light bulbs, The German Federal Foreign Office (Brussels) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD-D-Informationen/Nachrichten/081209-3.html>.



Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its limited implementation of IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency. Italy has taken steps to encourage private sector investment in energy efficiency, but it has also backtracked through its cancellation of the IRPEF rebate. In addition, the Italian government has yet to implement the EU directive on incandescent light bulbs.

*Analyst: Vanessa Bertone*

## **Japan: -1**

Japan has failed to comply with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

In December 2008, the Japanese Energy Conservation Centre published an Energy Conservation Handbook outlining Japan's actions on energy efficiency. The Handbook shows that Japan has had mandatory energy-efficient standards for new buildings since 30 March 2006. The Evaluation Criteria for Building on Rational Use of Energy specifies that those who intend to construct or modify buildings must take appropriate measures to utilize energy-efficiently.<sup>359</sup> These building codes fall under IEA recommendation 2.1. However, Japan has not strengthened its energy efficiency standards for new buildings during the current G8 compliance cycle.

Similarly, the Handbook outlines tax incentives, which seek to promote private sector investment in energy efficiency. These incentives are in line with IEA recommendation 1.1, but Japan has not implemented new initiatives to encourage private sector investment since the summit in July 2008.

Thus, Japan has been given a score of -1. Japan has taken significant steps towards increasing its energy efficiency between 2006 and 2008. However, no actions have been undertaken to implement the IEA's policy recommendations since the 2008 Summit.

*Analyst: Fatima Ul-Haq*

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

In late July 2008, the Russian government agreed to cooperate with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on promoting long-term investments into energy efficient projects.<sup>360</sup> The IFC has signed a loan agreement with Russia's MDM Bank to help expand energy efficiency financing to local companies. A USD35 million loan for IFC's own account will support MDM Bank's energy efficiency lending, while a USD500 million syndicated loan will support the trade finance projects of the bank's clients.<sup>361</sup>

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<sup>359</sup> Japan Energy Conservation Handbook 2008, Energy Conservation Centre Japan (Tokyo) December 2008. Date Accessed: 8 December 2008. <http://www.eccj.or.jp/databook/2008e/pdf/all.pdf>.

<sup>360</sup> "The interview with vice-president of IFC" Date of access: 6.12.2008 <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=726&ct=interviews>

<sup>361</sup> "IFC Expands Energy Efficiency Program in Russia in Partnership with MDM Bank" Date of access: 6.12.2008 <http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/media.nsf/content/SelectedPressRelease?OpenDocument&UNID=64EDCE2662AC3D7F8525748D004B0C27>

This is in accordance with IEA recommendation 1.1 on increased investment in energy efficiency.

On 17 October 2008, a draft law on energy saving and energy efficiency was submitted to the Russian Parliament.<sup>362</sup> The draft proposes government subsidies for development companies and municipalities that implement energy-efficient technologies.<sup>363</sup> If implemented, the subsidies will provide incentives for the private sector to invest in energy efficiency.<sup>364</sup> The law includes fines for companies that build energy-inefficient buildings.<sup>365</sup> This is in compliance with recommendation 2.1.

On 3 December 2008, the Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies, the ONEXIM Group, and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant joined forces to establish a company that will manufacture new generation lighting products. The new company intends to produce final product light emitting diode (LED) chips, LED lamps and lighting systems. LED lamps are energy-efficient substitutes for traditional incandescent and fluorescent light bulbs.<sup>366</sup> While the Russian government has not moved to phase out incandescent light bulbs, it has invested in good quality higher efficiency alternative lamps. Thus, Russia has partially complied with IEA recommendation 4.1 on best-practice lighting.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing three of the IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

*Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova*

## **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

On 11 September 2008, The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) announced that the government will draft legislation that will require energy companies to invest an estimated GBP910 in making homes more energy-efficient.<sup>367</sup>

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<sup>362</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>363</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>364</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>365</sup> Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

<sup>366</sup> RUSNANO, ONEXIM and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant establish the joint company to manufacture the new generation lighting products, Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies (Moscow) 3 December 2008. Date of access: 9 December 2008.

<http://en.rusnano.com/Publication.aspx?PublicationId=1072>.

<sup>367</sup> Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

GBP350 million of the funding from energy suppliers will be dedicated towards a new Community Energy Saving Programme. The program will require local councils, voluntary organizations, and energy companies to ensure that low-income households have access to energy savings measures.<sup>368</sup> The program constitutes compliance with IEA recommendation 7.0 on energy utilities and energy efficiency.

On 26 November 2008, the UK passed Energy Act 2008 to update the legislative framework on renewable energy and energy savings. The Act calls for a Smart Metering system by which the Secretary of State can require electricity and gas utilities to install, or facilitate the installation of, smart meters – devices that measure energy consumption – for customers.<sup>369</sup> The system will allow utilities to better monitor end-user energy consumption and provide strategies for energy efficiency. The system is also in line with IEA recommendation 7.0.

On 24 November 2008, Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling presented the Pre-Budget Report 2008 before the House of Commons. The report reveals plans for GBP3 billion in spending, some of which will be invested “in energy efficiency measures.”<sup>370</sup> The precise nature of these measures is still unknown.

On 8 October 2008, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Ed Miliband met with other EU energy ministers and approved the phase-out of incandescent light bulbs by 2010.<sup>371</sup> Earlier, on 28 September, the British government and major retailers agreed to ban the sale of incandescent light bulbs by 2011.<sup>372</sup> Under the EU directive, the UK will have to implement the phase-out a year earlier than it had intended. The UK’s existing initiative, still to be revised, constitutes compliance with IEA implementation 4.1.

Thus, UK has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing several key IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

*Analyst: Marianne Madeline Lau*

## **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

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<sup>368</sup> Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

<sup>369</sup> Energy Act 2008, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/act/page40931.html>.

<sup>370</sup> Pre-Budget Report statement to the House of Commons delivered by the Rt Hon Alistair Darling MP, HM Treasury (London) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/prebud\\_pbr08\\_speech.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/prebud_pbr08_speech.htm).

<sup>371</sup> Gray, Louise, Traditional Light Bulbs Banned by EU, Telegraph (London) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/3174452/Traditional-lightbulbs-banned-by-EU.html>.

<sup>372</sup> Russell, Ben, Benn announces phasing out of all high-energy bulbs, The Independent (London) 28 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/benn-announces-phasing-out-of-all-highenergy-bulbs-403755.html>.

On 22 August 2008, the US Department of Energy (DOE) allocated USD26 million to the cost-shared development of energy-efficient industrial processes in energy-intensive industries, such as the steel industry.<sup>373</sup> The development of such processes supports the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which aims to reduce the energy intensity of manufacturing industries by 25 per cent by 2015.<sup>374</sup> DOE Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary John Mizroch said that the move towards energy-efficient industrial processes demonstrates “a shared public-private commitment to advance development of energy-efficient industrial technologies.”<sup>375</sup> Thus, the US government has acted to facilitate the private sector’s involvement in energy efficiency investment, complying with recommendation 1.1.

On 26 September 2008, the DOE awarded USD15 million in technical assistance for the Zero-Net Energy Commercial Building Initiative (CBI).<sup>376</sup> Twenty-one major retailers, financial institutions, and real estate firms work under the CBI to employ energy-efficient technologies for new construction and retrofits in commercial buildings.<sup>377</sup> The CBI was launched by the DOE on 5 August 2008 along with the National Laboratory Collaborative on Building Technologies Collaborative (NLCBT).<sup>378</sup> The NLCBT aims to support the DOE’s effort to develop energy-saving commercial buildings. On 26 September 2008, the DOE also requested proposals from its National Labs and private-sector companies that aim to achieve energy savings of 50 per cent above the standard set by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers.<sup>379</sup> Thus, the US government has taken measures to strengthen energy efficiency standards of new buildings.

On 22 April 2008, under the Energy Star Program, the DOE and the US Department of Defence launched Operation Change Out. The campaign aimed to replace incandescent light bulbs with qualified compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) in military bases. On 1 October 2008, a progress report on the campaign announced that over 100 million kilowatt hours have been saved.<sup>380</sup> Due to its success, the campaign has been extended to

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<sup>373</sup> DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

<sup>374</sup> DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

<sup>375</sup> DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

<sup>376</sup> DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

<sup>377</sup> DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

<sup>378</sup> DOE to Pursue Zero-Net Energy Commercial Buildings, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/6454.htm>.

<sup>379</sup> DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

<sup>380</sup> Energy Star Operation Change Out: Eighty-Four Military Bases Shift to Compact Fluorescents, Cut Nearly \$11 Million in Energy Costs, Energy Star (Washington D.C.) 1 October 2008. Date of Access:

22 April 2009.<sup>381</sup> The US government's phase-out of incandescent bulbs is in accordance with IEA recommendation 4.1 on best-practice lighting.

In November 2008, over 60 energy, environmental and state policy leaders updated the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency. Initiated in 2005, the plan seeks to create a private-public commitment to energy efficiency through the collaborative actions of gas and electric utilities, and utility regulators.<sup>382</sup> The update outlines strategies that could help reduce the growth in energy demand by more than 50 per cent nationwide.<sup>383</sup> The update continues to encourage states and utilities to develop energy-saving tools. To date, the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency has allowed energy utilities to provide cost-effective energy saving that has saved energy customers approximately USD6 billion per year.<sup>384</sup> The update has increased the energy efficiency obligations on states and utilities. Such government action is consistent with IEA recommendation 7.0.

Thus, the US has been awarded with a score of +1. The US has successfully implemented several of the IEA's policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

*Analyst: Marianne Madeline Lau*

## **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

On 13 November 2008, the EU launched a recast of its Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. The scope of the original 2002/91/EC Buildings Directive was enlarged in order to help citizens improve the energy efficiency of their houses and the construction industry to construct energy-efficient buildings.<sup>385</sup> The directive stipulates that all existing buildings will have to meet new energy efficiency standards when they are renovated. In addition, EU member states agreed to develop plans to increase the number

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December 6, 2008.

[http://www.energystar.gov/ia/products/lighting/cfls/oco/pdfs/OCO\\_Oct1\\_Announcement\\_PressRelease.pdf](http://www.energystar.gov/ia/products/lighting/cfls/oco/pdfs/OCO_Oct1_Announcement_PressRelease.pdf)

<sup>381</sup> Energy Star Operation Change Out: Eighty-Four Military Bases Shift to Compact Fluorescents, Cut Nearly \$11 Million in Energy Costs, Energy Star (Washington D.C.) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: December 6, 2008.

[http://www.energystar.gov/ia/products/lighting/cfls/oco/pdfs/OCO\\_Oct1\\_Announcement\\_PressRelease.pdf](http://www.energystar.gov/ia/products/lighting/cfls/oco/pdfs/OCO_Oct1_Announcement_PressRelease.pdf)

<sup>382</sup> National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-programs/napee/index.html>.

<sup>383</sup> Changing the Climate: Looking Towards a More Cost Effective, Energy-efficient Future, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: December 8 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6748.htm>.

<sup>384</sup> Changing the Climate: Looking Towards a More Cost Effective, Energy-efficient Future, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: December 8 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6748.htm>.

<sup>385</sup> Press Release: Energy-efficient buildings save money: Recast of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, European Union (Brussels) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/693&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

of low or zero energy and carbon buildings.<sup>386</sup> New awareness and financing schemes will be introduced to promote this Directive in 2009. The directive is in accordance with IEA recommendation 2.1 on new building codes.

On 8 December 2008, at the Ecodesign Regulatory Committee meeting, the EU member states decided to phase out the use of incandescent light bulbs by 2012.<sup>387</sup> Under the EU directive, light bulbs that are 100 W or greater will be phased out by 2010.<sup>388</sup> This action is in accordance with IEA recommendation 4.1.

On 1 December 2008, The EU Council of Ministers and the European Parliament reached an agreement to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 120 g/km of all new cars by 2015.<sup>389</sup> The agreement also set fines against automakers that breach the limit. Between 2012 and 2018, automakers will be fined EUR5, EUR15, EUR25, and EUR95 for the first four grams over the limit.<sup>390</sup> From 2019, manufacturers will have to pay a fine of EUR95 for each extra gram of CO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>391</sup> The agreement forces car manufacturers to produce more fuel-efficient vehicles and is thus in accordance with IEA recommendation 5.2.

The European Union has successfully implemented several key IEA recommendations on energy efficiency. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Vanessa Bertone*

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<sup>386</sup> Press Release: Energy-efficient buildings save money: Recast of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, European Union (Brussels) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/693&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>387</sup> Press Release: Member States approve the phasing-out of incandescent bulbs by 2012, European Union (Brussels) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1909&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>388</sup> EU to shut off old-fashioned light bulbs, The German Federal Foreign Office (Brussels) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/081209-3.html>.

<sup>389</sup> EU clinches deal on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cars, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/transport/eu-clinches-deal-co2-emissions-cars/article-177675>.

<sup>390</sup> EU clinches deal on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cars, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/transport/eu-clinches-deal-co2-emissions-cars/article-177675>.

<sup>391</sup> EU clinches deal on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cars, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/transport/eu-clinches-deal-co2-emissions-cars/article-177675>.



## 7. Climate Change: CCS [72]

### Commitment:

“We strongly support the launching of 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects globally by 2010, taking into account various national circumstances with a view to beginning broad deployment of CCS by 2020.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change*

### Assessment:

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

### Background:

Many have suggested that carbon capture and storage (CCS) systems will be essential in the fight against climate change.<sup>392</sup> By trapping and storing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from emission points, such as power plants, CCS technology could prevent harmful greenhouse gas from reaching the Earth's atmosphere. Currently, human activity causes 27 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per year.<sup>393</sup> Some argue that CCS technology could reduce carbon emissions by 9-16 billion tonnes worldwide by 2050 if it is implemented without delay.<sup>394</sup>

<sup>392</sup> Report to the G8 Summit, International Energy Agency (Paris) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008. [http://www.iea.org/G8/2008/G8\\_IEAwork\\_2008.pdf](http://www.iea.org/G8/2008/G8_IEAwork_2008.pdf).

<sup>393</sup> Pamphlet on CO<sub>2</sub> Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/ZEP%20insert%20on%20CO2%20storage.pdf>.

<sup>394</sup> EU Demonstration Programme for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/EU%20Demonstration%20Programme%20for%20CCS%20-%20ZEP's%20Proposal.pdf>.



Small-scale CCS demonstration projects are already in place across the globe and have been functioning for over ten years.<sup>395</sup> Large-scale capture and storage, however, has yet to be proven technologically and financially feasible.

Reducing carbon emissions has been an important issue for the G8. At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 members articulated their desire for “cleaner, more efficient fossil fuel technologies and carbon sequestration systems,” and agreed to work towards increasing the availability of, and access to, carbon capture technology.<sup>396</sup>

Members agreed to undertake a number of measures for the implementation of carbon capture and low-emissions technologies at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. In the Gleneagles Plan of Action for Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, members promised to “accelerate the development and commercialization of carbon capture and storage technology” by exploring its potential and addressing barriers to the public acceptability of the technology.<sup>397</sup> The following summits in St Petersburg and Heiligendamm in 2006 and 2007 both saw reiterations of the Gleneagles Plan of Action.

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reported that fossil fuel power generation, renewables, nuclear energy, “and especially” CCS technology could lead to a 50 per cent reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.<sup>398</sup> With 14 CCS demonstration projects already operating around the world and many more in the planning stages, CCS technology is likely to remain on the G8 agenda into the future.<sup>399</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment focuses on the next stage of CCS implementation, the creation of large-scale, working CCS systems that can serve as a proof of concept for widespread commercialization. G8 members have agreed to support the launch 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects by 2010. Some action must be taken in this compliance cycle. Support for large-scale CCS projects outside the G8 can constitute compliance. Support for basic research or small-scale demonstration projects do not constitute compliance.

### **Scoring:**

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<sup>395</sup> Pamphlet on CO<sub>2</sub> Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/ZEP%20insert%20on%20CO2%20storage.pdf>.

<sup>396</sup> Science and Technology for Sustainable Development – A G8 Action Plan, 2003 Evian Summit (Evian) 2003. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. [http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003\\_g8\\_summit/summit\\_documents/science\\_and\\_technology\\_for\\_sustainable\\_development\\_-\\_a\\_g8\\_action\\_plan.html](http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/science_and_technology_for_sustainable_development_-_a_g8_action_plan.html).

<sup>397</sup> 2005 Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf>.

<sup>398</sup> Report to the G8 Summit, International Energy Agency (Paris) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008. [http://www.iea.org/g8/2008/G8\\_IEAwork\\_2008.pdf](http://www.iea.org/g8/2008/G8_IEAwork_2008.pdf).

<sup>399</sup> Rai, Varun, Ngai-Chi Chung, Mark C. Thurber and David G. Victor. PESD Carbon Storage Project Database, Program on Sustainable Energy and Development (Stanford) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. [http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/22191/wp76\\_Oct08\\_pesd\\_ccs\\_database.pdf](http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/22191/wp76_Oct08_pesd_ccs_database.pdf).

-1	Member cuts funding <b>OR</b> provides no funding to large-scale CCS demonstration projects currently in development.
0	Member continues funding an existing large-scale CCS demonstration project.
+1	Member creates <b>OR</b> allocates resources to create a new large-scale CCS demonstration project.

*Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 28 July 2008, Sustainable Development Technology Canada announced support and funding for 19 Clean Technology projects. Among the projects to be funded is the Aquistore Project, which aims to demonstrate the viability of CCS in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin.<sup>400</sup> When complete, Aquistore plans to sequester underground up to 500 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per day.<sup>401</sup> The project will receive CDN\$5 million from the Government of Canada.<sup>402</sup>

Canada has funded a new large-scale CCS demonstration project. Thus, it has received a score of +1.

*Analyst: Jayme Miles Turney*

### **France: -1**

France has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 21 October 2008, France's National Assembly adopted a bill drafted by the Grenelle Environment,<sup>403</sup> explicitly endorsing the bill's plans to equip new coal power stations with CCS mechanisms.<sup>404</sup>

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<sup>400</sup> Government of Canada boosts 19 Clean Technology Projects Sustainable Development Technology Canada approves \$57 million in new funding, Sustainable Development Technology Canada (Ottawa) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/media\\_releases/media\\_28072008.htm](http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/media_releases/media_28072008.htm).

<sup>401</sup> Round 12 Funded Projects, Sustainable Development Technology Canada (Ottawa) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/media\\_releases/Projects\\_Rd12.htm](http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/media_releases/Projects_Rd12.htm).

<sup>402</sup> Johnstone, Bruce, PTRC gets funding for carbon storage research project, Leader Post (Regina) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.canada.com/reginaleaderpost/news/story.html?id=b74e347a-eb3c-43c9-8ac4-21febf463072>.

<sup>403</sup> Mesures phares du projet et principaux points adoptés en séance à l'Assemblée nationale, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

[http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=3791&var\\_recherche=carbone](http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3791&var_recherche=carbone).

On 8 February 2007, in cooperation with the French Petroleum Institute (IFP) and the French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research (BRGM),<sup>405</sup> French multinationals Total and Alstom launched the world's first carbon capture and geological sequestration project in the Lacq basin in Southwestern France.<sup>406</sup> The injection of carbon into the demonstrator unit is scheduled to start before the end of 2008.<sup>407</sup>

As part of the Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP) program, the project will receive a portion of the EUR7 billion the EU allocated to the development of CCS demonstration plants on 12 December 2008.<sup>408</sup> Funds will be collected from national governments across the EU, but the amount to be contributed by France remains unclear.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1. Despite supporting CCS in general, there is no evidence that the French government is directly supporting any large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

*Analyst: Amelie Meyer-Robinson*

## **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

In October 2008, the Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology (BMWi) announced that it will be allocating an additional EUR396 million for the promotion of CCS technology and innovation for the years 2009-2012.<sup>409</sup> Concurrently, the BMWi allocated EUR18 million to its CO2 reduction technologies (COORETEC) initiative for

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<sup>404</sup> Mesures phares du projet et principaux points adoptés en séance à l'Assemblée nationale, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

[http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php?id\\_article=3791&var\\_recherche=carbone](http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=3791&var_recherche=carbone).

<sup>405</sup> International CCS Technology Survey: France, Innovation Norway (Oslo) 14 July 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.gassnova.no/gassnova/frontend/files/CONTENT/CCSWorld/Europa/IN-report-june08-France.pdf>.

<sup>406</sup> Total launches the first integrated CO2 capture and geological sequestration project in a depleted natural gas field, Total Press Releases (Paris) 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

[http://www.total.com/en/press/press\\_releases/pr\\_2007/070208-co2-capture-sequestration\\_11400.htm](http://www.total.com/en/press/press_releases/pr_2007/070208-co2-capture-sequestration_11400.htm).

<sup>407</sup> Total launches the first integrated CO2 capture and geological sequestration project in a depleted natural gas field, Total Press Releases (Paris) 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

[http://www.total.com/en/press/press\\_releases/pr\\_2007/070208-co2-capture-sequestration\\_11400.htm](http://www.total.com/en/press/press_releases/pr_2007/070208-co2-capture-sequestration_11400.htm).

<sup>408</sup> EU leaders clinch deal on CO2 storage financing, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-leaders-clinch-deal-co2-storage-financing/article-178038>.

<sup>409</sup> Schlaglichter der Wirtschaftspolitik: Monthly Report Oct. 2008, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Redaktion/PDF/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/schlaglichter-der-wirtschaftspolitik-10-2008.property=pdf.bereich=bmwi.sprache=de.rwb=true.pdf>.

the years 2007-2009, with a yearly raise of EUR7-14 million.<sup>410</sup> COORETEC will continue to use the funds to study a variety of CCS technologies.

At a conference in Meseberg on 23 and 24 August 2007, the German Federal Cabinet formulated the Integrated Energy and Climate Program (IEKP) with a broad objective of achieving a 40 per cent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> by 2020.<sup>411</sup> The IEKP explicitly called for the construction of “at least” two or three major CCS demonstration projects among the twelve EU-wide demonstration projects planned by the EU.<sup>412</sup> In order to implement this program, the Federal Cabinet made a commitment of EUR2.6 billion annually.<sup>413</sup> In April 2008, the government fell short of its commitment and allocated only EUR600 million to the IEKP.<sup>414</sup>

On 3 September 2008, Schwarze Pumpe – a coal-fired power station in North Germany – began operating. The project is coordinated by French engineering services company Alstom and Swedish electricity services company Vattenfall. Vattenfall is the owner of the power plant and has entirely funded the EUR70 million Schwarze Pumpe project.<sup>415</sup> The pilot plant will run for three years in order to demonstrate the process of carbon capture using Oxyfuel combustion technology.<sup>416</sup> The German government has not directly supported this project.

In August 2008, Germany announced its plan to implement national legislation on CCS to parallel EU CCS legislation.<sup>417</sup> On 9 September 2008, BMWi State Secretary Jochen Homann spoke in this vein at the launching of the Schwarze Pumpe demonstration

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<sup>410</sup> Entscheidender Schritt auf dem Weg zum CO<sub>2</sub>-armen Kraftwerk, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) 13 June 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Presse/pressemitteilungen.did=207072.html>.

<sup>411</sup> Die nationale Klimaschutzstrategie, German Federal Government (Berlin) 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/ThemenAZ/Klimaschutz/klimaschutz-2006-07-27-die-nationale-strategie.html>.

<sup>412</sup> Eckpunkte für ein integriertes Energie- und Klimaprogramm, German Federal Government (Berlin) August 2007. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Artikel/2007/08/Anlagen/eckpunkte.property=publicationFile.pdf>.

<sup>413</sup> Die nationale Klimaschutzstrategie, German Federal Government (Berlin) 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/ThemenAZ/Klimaschutz/klimaschutz-2006-07-27-die-nationale-strategie.html>.

<sup>414</sup> Bundespolitik und Kommunalfinzen, German Federal Finance Ministry (Berlin) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: December 14, 2008.

[http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr\\_53848/DE/BMF\\_Startseite/Aktuelles/Monatsbericht\\_des\\_BMF/2008/04/001\\_a\\_mb\\_april.property=publicationFile.pdf](http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr_53848/DE/BMF_Startseite/Aktuelles/Monatsbericht_des_BMF/2008/04/001_a_mb_april.property=publicationFile.pdf).

<sup>415</sup> Harrabin, Roger, Germany leads 'clean coal' pilot, BBC News Germany (Cologne) 3 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7584151.stm>.

<sup>416</sup> Vattenfall's project on CCS – Pilot Plant, Vattenfall Europe's Project on CCS (Stockholm) 3 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

[http://www.vattenfall.com/www/co2\\_en/co2\\_en/879177tbd/879211pilot/index.jsp](http://www.vattenfall.com/www/co2_en/co2_en/879177tbd/879211pilot/index.jsp).

<sup>417</sup> Effizienz, Transparenz, Wettbewerb: Sichere und bezahlbare Energie für Deutschland, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) August 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Redaktion/PDF/Publikationen/effizienz-transparenz-wettbewerb.property=pdf.bereich=bmwi.sprache=de.rwb=true.pdf>.

project, commenting that “the launch of this pilot project demonstrates that we are on the right path when it comes to the promotion of innovative low-emissions power plants in the framework of COORETEC...what is of utmost importance now is that we continue to stay committed to the research into, and development and demonstration of, these technologies so that they are made marketable by 2020.”<sup>418</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0. Although Germany has not increased its funding for CCS since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, in this compliance cycle it has continued to fund the IEKP, which has a mandate to launch large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

*Analyst: Amelie Meyer-Robinson*

## **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

The Italian government has not undertaken any CCS initiatives since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Previously, the government contributed EUR150 million to the Energy R&D Program.<sup>419</sup> The two main research agencies engaged in carbon capture and storage technology are the National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and the Environment (ENEA) and the National Research Council (CNR).<sup>420</sup>

On 21 October 2008, Italian oil and gas company Eni and electric power utility Enel signed an agreement to implement Italy’s first large-scale CCS demonstration project at the Brindisi thermal power station.<sup>421</sup> The project will test the feasibility of the entire CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage process. The Brindisi pilot plant is expected to be operational by the fall of 2009.<sup>422</sup> The Italian government did not announce funding for the project. However, Eni, Enel, and the Italian Environment Ministry signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at the verification and diffusion of CCS technology. At the close of the meeting, Environment Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo reaffirmed “the Government’s

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<sup>418</sup> Staatssekretär Jochen Homann begrüßt Inbetriebnahme der ersten Demonstrationsanlage für Kohlendioxidabscheidung und -speicherung, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Presse/pressemitteilungen.did=269486.html>.

<sup>419</sup> International CCS technology Survey Executive Summary July 2008. Date of Access 12 December 2008.

<http://74.125.95.132/search?q=cache:RMy3l9TjefwJ:www.gassnova.no/gassnova/frontend/files/CONTENT/CCSWorld/Europa/summary-f-i.pdf+Italy+150+Euros+to+CCS&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=ca>.

<sup>420</sup> International CCS Technology Survey, Innovation Norway and Gassnova (Porsgrunn) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.innovasjon Norge.no/upload/Surveillance%20of%20CCS%20projects%20and%20initatives%20-%20ver3.0%20dist.pdf>

<sup>421</sup> Press Release: Eni and Enel sign strategic agreement on CO<sub>2</sub> capture, Eni (Rome) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.eni.it/en\\_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml](http://www.eni.it/en_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml).

<sup>422</sup> Press Release: Eni and Enel sign strategic agreement on CO<sub>2</sub> capture, Eni (Rome) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.eni.it/en\\_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml](http://www.eni.it/en_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml).

commitment is to support and promote [CCS] experimentations, which represent an important contribution towards the need to reduce greenhouse gases in the global energy scenario.”<sup>423</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. While Italy has supported general research on CCS, there is no evidence that it is supporting large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

*Analysts: Krista Gallagher and Dasha Frolova*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

Twenty-nine major companies have pooled their resources into Japan CCS Co. Ltd, incorporated on 26 May 2008. Its aim is to “achieve early massive reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by CCS,” burying 50 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> a year by 2020.<sup>424</sup>

In December 2008, Japan CCS said that it was about to begin construction on a large-scale CCS demonstration project in an offshore gas field.<sup>425</sup> The project has been made possible in part by subsidies from the Government of Japan.<sup>426</sup> The Japanese government is expected to invest USD30 billion over the next five years to develop clean energy technology, including CCS on coal fired power plants.<sup>427</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for subsidizing the construction of a new large-scale CCS demonstration project.

*Analyst: Jayme Miles Turney*

### **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

There is no evidence that Russia has done anything to support the deployment of CCS technology.

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<sup>423</sup> Press Release: Eni and Enel sign strategic agreement on CO<sub>2</sub> capture, Eni (Rome) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.eni.it/en\\_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml](http://www.eni.it/en_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml).

<sup>424</sup> Japan CCS has embarked upon a full-scale enterprise, Japan CCS (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.rite.or.jp/Japanese/labochoryu/ccsws/ccsws2008tokyo/6.pdf>.

<sup>425</sup> Japan CCS has embarked upon a full-scale enterprise, Japan CCS (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.rite.or.jp/Japanese/labochoryu/ccsws/ccsws2008tokyo/6.pdf>.

<sup>426</sup> Interview: Japan needs to capture CO<sub>2</sub> to meet emissions goals, Reuters (Tokyo) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.reuters.com/article/companyNews/idUKT36243120081208?symbol=5001.T&pageNumber=2&virtualBrandChannel=0&sp=true>.

<sup>427</sup> International CCS technology survey, Innovation Norway and Gassnova (Porsgrunn) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.innovasjon Norge.no/upload/Surveillance%20of%20CCS%20projects%20and%20initatives%20-%20ver3.0%20dist.pdf>.



Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Natalya Churkina*

### **United Kingdom: -1**

The United Kingdom has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 19 December 2008, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced a number of investment initiatives to address the global economic downturn.<sup>428</sup> Prime Minister Brown's plans include more funding for CCS, the exact form of which is unclear.

The United Kingdom has pursued CCS funding from the European Union. In December, on Prime Minister Brown's urging, EU leadership agreed to grant 200 million emissions trading scheme permits, worth perhaps EUR6 billion, to CCS projects.<sup>429</sup>

In November 2007, the Government launched a national competition on CCS technology.<sup>430</sup> The contest, which is ongoing, should provide incentives for the development of large-scale CCS technology. A demonstration project is to be operating within a decade, but not within this compliance cycle.<sup>431</sup> The Guardian has estimated that a large-scale project is unlikely before 2013.<sup>432</sup> This contest was launched before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit and has not developed further during this compliance cycle, so it does not constitute compliance.

In September 2008, the UK's Environment Agency, a government watchdog in on environmental issues, urged the government to pursue large-scale CCS.<sup>433</sup> In a submission to the government's CCS consultations, the Agency argued that planned coal-fired generating stations should not be built without CCS technology.<sup>434</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of -1. Despite some success securing funding for CCS in general, the UK is still several years away from a large-scale CCS project.

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<sup>428</sup> Gordon Brown unveils economic measures to prepare UK for downturn, The Guardian (London) 19 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2008/dec/19/gordonbrown-economy>.

<sup>429</sup> UK wins battle over carbon capture billions: sources, Reuters (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.reuters.com/article/GCA-GreenBusiness/idUSTRE4BB3OY20081212>.

<sup>430</sup> UK crawls to carbon capture, Royal Society of Chemists, July 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.rsc.org/chemistryworld/Issues/2007/July2007/UKCrawlsToCarbonCapture.asp>.

<sup>431</sup> UK crawls to carbon capture, Royal Society of Chemists, July 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.rsc.org/chemistryworld/Issues/2007/July2007/UKCrawlsToCarbonCapture.asp>.

<sup>432</sup> 'Ban dirty coal' says government environment watchdog, The Guardian (London) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/sep/25/carboncapturestorage.climatechange>.

<sup>433</sup> 'Ban dirty coal' says government environment watchdog, The Guardian (London) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/sep/25/carboncapturestorage.climatechange>.

<sup>434</sup> 'Ban dirty coal' says government environment watchdog, The Guardian (London) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/sep/25/carboncapturestorage.climatechange>.



## **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 17 November 2008, at the International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy Jeffrey Kupfer announced a USD66.9 million grant to the Big Sky Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership.<sup>435</sup> The Big Sky Partnership marks the United States' seventh CCS project.

The project will conduct a large-scale test of CCS technology at the Riley Ridge Unit on the LaBarge Platform in Southwest Wyoming. Big Sky will demonstrate the ability of a geologic formation to store over two million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in a safe and economic manner. The total cost of this project is estimated at USD131 million.<sup>436</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating resources to create a new large-scale CCS demonstration project.

*Analyst: Krista Gallagher*

## **European Union: +1**

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 12 December 2008, the European Council allocated 300 million allowances from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) to the development of CCS demonstration plants.<sup>437</sup> These allowances are equivalent to approximately EUR7 billion in funding.<sup>438</sup> While the sum is EUR2 billion short of the European Parliament's initial request, it meets the minimum amount set by the EU demonstration program.

The demonstration program was proposed on 10 November 2008 by the European Technology Platform for Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP) - a conglomerate of industry, scientist, and NGO stakeholders united in their support to fight climate change with CCS technology.<sup>439</sup> The ZEP argues that ten to twelve large-scale

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<sup>435</sup> Address by Acting Deputy Secretary Kupfer at the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, US Department of Energy (Los Angeles) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6746.htm>.

<sup>436</sup> Address by Acting Deputy Secretary Kupfer at the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, US Department of Energy (Los Angeles) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6746.htm>.

<sup>437</sup> EU leaders clinch deal on CO<sub>2</sub> storage financing, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-leaders-clinch-deal-co2-storage-financing/article-178038>.

<sup>438</sup> EU leaders clinch deal on CO<sub>2</sub> storage financing, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-leaders-clinch-deal-co2-storage-financing/article-178038>.

<sup>439</sup> EU Demonstration Programme for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

demonstration plants need to be operational by 2015 in order to make CCS technology commercially available by 2020.<sup>440</sup> The project will cost an estimated EUR7-12 billion.

Prior to the establishment of the demonstration program, UK MEP Chris Davies and Dr Graeme Sweeney, chairman of the ZEP and executive vice president for Future Fuels and CO<sub>2</sub> at Royal Dutch Shell, coordinated their efforts on a legal framework for CCS.<sup>441</sup> On 7 October 2008, ENVI Committee MEPs voted in favour of an amendment to Directive 2001/80/EC, which requires EU member states to limit CO<sub>2</sub> performance of power stations. Under Amendment 27, power plant emissions cannot exceed 500 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per kilowatt hour after 2015.<sup>442</sup> This change was suggested in a report by MEP Davies and supported by the ZEP.<sup>443</sup> Davies designed the amendment to force companies to install CCS equipment, particularly targeting coal-fired power plants, which produce the highest amount of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The EU has provided both funding and legislation for development and continual support of demonstrational and commercial CCS plants, respectively. Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Denitza Koev*

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<http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/EU%20Demonstration%20Programme%20for%20CCS%20-%20ZEP's%20Proposal.pdf>.

<sup>440</sup> EU Demonstration Programme for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

<http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/EU%20Demonstration%20Programme%20for%20CCS%20-%20ZEP's%20Proposal.pdf>.

<sup>441</sup> EU offered plan to commercialise carbon capture, EurActive Network (Brussels) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-offered-plan-commercialise-carbon-capture/article-177087>.

<sup>442</sup> Davies, Chris. The geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directives, Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, European Union (Brussels) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004\\_2009/documents/dv/envi\\_20081006\\_ccs\\_compr\\_/envi\\_20081006\\_ccs\\_compr\\_en.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004_2009/documents/dv/envi_20081006_ccs_compr_/envi_20081006_ccs_compr_en.pdf).

<sup>443</sup> Mathiason, Nick. Carbon clean-up in Stinky Town, The Guardian (London) 28 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2008/sep/28/utilities.carboncapturestorage>.

## 8. Biodiversity [89]

### Commitment:

“We endorse the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterate our commitment to increase our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

In the spring of 2002, 188 states party to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed to “achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.”<sup>444</sup> This goal has been reiterated several times, and is now integrated into the Millennium Development Goals. International coordination is facilitated by the Countdown 2010 Secretariat, based in Brussels.<sup>445</sup> While G8 members have been involved in the 2010 initiative in a variety of capacities, the G8 itself did not make a commitment directly related to biodiversity until the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

<sup>444</sup> What is the 2010 biodiversity target? Countdown 2010 Secretariat (Brussels). Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/?id=35>.

<sup>445</sup> Secretariat, Countdown 2010 (Brussels). Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/europe/secretariat>.

The Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity was the product of the May 2008 G8 Environment Ministers Meeting.<sup>446</sup> The Call for Action follows a document from the 2007 environment ministerial, the Potsdam Initiative on Biological Diversity 2010.<sup>447</sup>

The fifth activity under Potsdam concerns illegal trade in wildlife:

“Recognizing the serious threats to biodiversity from the illegal trade in wildlife, we will strengthen our cooperation to combat illegal activities within the framework of CITES and through effective partnerships between governments, international and non-governmental organizations, such as the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking.”<sup>448</sup>

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) entered into force in 1975. All G8 member states are party to the Convention, which sets rules and guidelines for international trade in selected vulnerable species.<sup>449</sup>

### Commitment Features:

The commitment reiterates an intention to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. Specific methods for reducing biodiversity loss are not endorsed, but there is an emphasis on reducing the illegal trade in wildlife. Action is not limited to addressing illegal trade in wildlife, however. The commitment calls for cooperation, including “effective partnerships” between governments and other organizations. G8 members have agreed to reduce threats to biodiversity, not just prevent them from escalating.

### Scoring:

-1	Member does not create new programs <b>OR</b> implement new policies intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife. Additionally, member does not cooperate with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.
0	Member creates new programs <b>OR</b> implements new policies intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife, <b>OR</b> puts in place effective enforcement measures for existing programs or legislation, <b>OR</b> increases, above inflation, funding to programs intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife. Alternatively, member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce

<sup>446</sup> Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment (Tokyo) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.env.go.jp/earth/g8/en/meeting/Biodiversity.html>.

<sup>447</sup> Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-17 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download>.

<sup>448</sup> Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-17 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download>.

<sup>449</sup> List of Contracting Parties, CITES (Vernier). Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/parties/alphabet.shtml>.

	biodiversity loss.
1	Member creates new programs <b>OR</b> implements new policies intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife, <b>OR</b> puts in place effective enforcement measures for existing programs or legislation, <b>OR</b> increases, above inflation, funding to programs intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife. Additionally, member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.

*Lead Analyst: Shiva Logarajah*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss. The Government of Canada has funded a number of conservation projects, set aside land for protection, and coordinated with other governments and organizations to combat species loss.

On 20 August 2008 Member of Parliament Jim Abbott announced that the Government of Canada would give CAD150,000 over three years to conserve and protect the Columbia Valley wetlands.<sup>450</sup> The Ramsar Convention of 1971 recognized the area as a wetland of international importance; it will now be the focus of enhanced environmental enforcement as well as funding to promote local preservation efforts.<sup>451</sup>

On 13 August 2008 the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy of Canada, protected more than 830 acres of land in Deep Cove, Nova Scotia. The area is a wet coastal environment with conifer-dominated mixed forests, bogs, fens, shrub barrens and small lakes.<sup>452</sup>

On 22 August 2008, then Environment Minister John Baird and Acting President of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc, James Eetoolook, announced the establishment of three new National Wildlife Areas on and around Baffin Island.<sup>453</sup> These areas will act as arctic wildlife sanctuaries to reduce biodiversity loss in the region. Protected areas provide key

<sup>450</sup> Canada to fund Columbia Valley Wetlands, Parks Canada (Kootenay) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. [http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release\\_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr](http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr).

<sup>451</sup> Canada to fund Columbia Valley Wetlands, Parks Canada (Kootenay) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. [http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release\\_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr](http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr).

<sup>452</sup> Canada to Protect Deep Cove, Nature Conservancy of Canada (Halifax) 13 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. [http://www.natureconservancy.ca/site/News2?abbr=at\\_ncc\\_&page=NewsArticle&id=10269&news\\_iv\\_ctrl=1021](http://www.natureconservancy.ca/site/News2?abbr=at_ncc_&page=NewsArticle&id=10269&news_iv_ctrl=1021).

<sup>453</sup> Canada's Government Announces Protection for Arctic Wildlife Sanctuaries (Nunavut) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=188CBF6-5A68-40A2-8653-25F4FCF188BE>.

bowhead whale habitats, house significant populations of seabirds, and provide habitat for a number of marine animals including walruses, seals, and polar bears.<sup>454</sup>

On 21 November 2008 Cathy Mcleod, Member of Parliament for Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy, announced the successful conservation of 31 square kilometres of land on the Frolek Ranch, in British Columbia's Thompson-Nicola Valley. The area is important because it includes a range of grassland ecosystems that provide habitat for many species at risk including the American Badger and the Burrowing Owl.<sup>455</sup>

On 16 December 2008, Minister Prentice met with other governments and organizations to discuss strengthening implementation of the Species at Risk Act.<sup>456</sup> In 2009, the Government is planning a Parliamentary review of the Act.<sup>457</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to reduce biodiversity loss by establishing new conservation areas and cooperating with other governments and NGOs.

*Analyst: Igor Gontcharov*

## **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss. France has made substantial progress implementing policies to support the biodiversity 2010 target.

On 6 October 2008, French Secretary of State of Ecology, Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, announced an allocation of EUR7 million between 2009 and 2012 to help develop sustainable management techniques for the protection of southern nations' biodiversity.<sup>458</sup>

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<sup>454</sup> Canada's Government Announces Protection for Arctic Wildlife Sanctuaries (Nunavut) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1888CBF6-5A68-40A2-8653-25F4FCF188BF>.

<sup>455</sup> Canada's Government Takes Further Action to Protect Important Ranch Lands in British Columbia (Kamloops) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=6D6218D4-F6AB-4F28-843D-381A02959222>

<sup>456</sup> Environment Minister Convenes Promised Polar Bear Roundtable, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=45E4FEB3-A833-4D8F-928A-CE57DB88BFA4>.

<sup>457</sup> Environment Minister Convenes Promised Polar Bear Roundtable, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=45E4FEB3-A833-4D8F-928A-CE57DB88BFA4>.

<sup>458</sup> La France s'engage pour la sauvegarde de la biodiversité des pays du Sud, Ministère de l'Ecologie, de l'Energie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. [http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php?id\\_article=3733&var\\_recherche=biodiversite](http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=3733&var_recherche=biodiversite).

On 21 October 2008, French deputies of the Assemblée Nationale signed Grenelle 1, an environmental law that sets a ten year plan to limit pesticide use by 50 per cent.<sup>459</sup> This should help to curtail erosion of biodiversity by water pollution.<sup>460</sup>

On 22 December 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced the creation of a Franco-Brazilian academic collaboration on biodiversity. According to Minister Pécresse, the university-level partnership will function as incentive for world-class research by providing project grants of EUR500 000 beginning in 2009.<sup>461</sup>

On 5-14 October 2008, France attended and contributed to the Nature World Conservation Congress in Barcelona. At the conference, Laurent Stefanini, French ambassador for the environment, formalized the French government's commitment to the 2010 biodiversity target, signing the Countdown 2010 Declaration.<sup>462</sup> The declaration committed France to: "implement a strategy for biodiversity based on existing frameworks and restoration plans for threatened species; reinforce European policies on invasive alien species and biodiversity conservation in high seas, coastal Mediterranean areas and European overseas entities; and establish a cooperation platform with the private sector on how to reach the 2010 biodiversity target."<sup>463</sup>

On 10-12 October 2008, French Minister of Education and Research Valérie Pécresse represented the French Republic at the United Nations Environment Programme conference that took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The conference permitted the advancement of the creation of an intergovernmental group of biodiversity experts, named the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Minister Pécresse communicated the necessity for a "mechanism that benefits from all guarantees of independence and transparency," suggesting that the IPBES secretary be "placed under the double auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO." Minister Pécresse also proposed that this secretariat be installed in Paris.<sup>464</sup>

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<sup>459</sup> Que va changer la loi Grenelle 1 ? LeMonde.fr 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=261baaf77aed54e474baf1fac092b4d4cc0a8394ccc70e9d>.

<sup>460</sup> Que va changer la loi Grenelle? LeMonde.fr 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=261baaf77aed54e474baf1fac092b4d4cc0a8394ccc70e9d>.

<sup>461</sup> Partenariat universitaire entre la France et le Brésil, LeMonde.fr 16 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. [http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/web/recherche\\_breve/1,13-0,37-1058723,0.html](http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/web/recherche_breve/1,13-0,37-1058723,0.html).

<sup>462</sup> Liberté, égalité, diversité: France joins Countdown 2010, Countdown2010.net 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/liberte-egalite-diversite-france-joins-countdown-2010>.

<sup>463</sup> Liberté, égalité, diversité: France joins Countdown 2010, Countdown2010.net 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/liberte-egalite-diversite-france-joins-countdown-2010>.

<sup>464</sup> Consensus sur un forum mondial de la biodiversité, LeMonde.fr 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=15f86027419ff70f3ace6ea73c3a40b550f2226277d6e3d0>.



On 19 October 2008, 'biodiversity and cultural diversity' was set as the theme of the next Francophonie Summit in 2010 in Madagascar.<sup>465</sup>

Thus, France has received a score of +1 for implementation of new policies, and creation and funding of new programs intended to significantly reduce biodiversity loss.

*Analyst: Adam Romanov*

## **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

In October 2008, the Cabinet adopted the National Strategy for the Sustainable Utilization and Protection of the Marine Environment.<sup>466</sup> Material on the strategy directly referenced the 2020 biodiversity target. Director General for Nature Conservation Jochen Flasbarth, said that this strategy further demonstrated "the government's commitment to the precautionary principle and the ecosystem approach as basic pillars of Germany's future maritime policy."<sup>467</sup> On 8 October 2008, the first German fishery was certified as environmentally sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council.<sup>468</sup>

From 10-12 November 2008, Germany sponsored a meeting in Putrajaya, Malaysia, to discuss the proposed Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). IPBES has been proposed to serve a purpose similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Director General Flashbarth, who also holds the presidency of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, said: "We urgently need usable scientific advice for policy-makers that the international community cannot ignore in order to stop the destruction and overexploitation of biological diversity."<sup>469</sup>

On 22 October 2008, the UN Environment Program (UNEP) launched a USD4 million Green Economy Initiative (GEI).<sup>470</sup> The GEI is funded by the European Commission, Germany and Norway.<sup>471</sup> The initiative builds upon the Economics of Ecosystems and

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<sup>465</sup> Le prochain sommet de la francophonie se tiendra à Madagascar, LeMonde.fr 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=e11ffc89b4849b0083b6d639537bc746862040ba01ea19c6>.

<sup>466</sup> Working together to protect our marine environment (Berlin) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/10/2008-10-01-meeresschutz-strategie\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/10/2008-10-01-meeresschutz-strategie_en.html).

<sup>467</sup> The German contribution to marine nature conservation and fisheries management: future perspectives (Ozeaneum) 3 November, 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.bmu.de/english/nature/press\\_statements\\_speeches/doc/42524.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/nature/press_statements_speeches/doc/42524.php).

<sup>468</sup> The German contribution to marine nature conservation and fisheries management: future perspectives (Ozeaneum) 3 November, 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.bmu.de/english/nature/press\\_statements\\_speeches/doc/42524.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/nature/press_statements_speeches/doc/42524.php).

<sup>469</sup> First steps towards a Global Biodiversity Council (Berlin) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42618.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42618.php).

<sup>470</sup> "Global Green New Deal" – Environmentally-Focused Investment Historic Opportunity for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Prosperity and Job Generation (London/Nairobi) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5957&l=en>.

<sup>471</sup> "Global Green New Deal" – Environmentally-Focused Investment Historic Opportunity for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Prosperity and Job Generation (London/Nairobi) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5957&l=en>.

Biodiversity (TEEB), which is funded by the European Commission and Germany, and emphasizes the economic implications of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, as well as their link to poverty.<sup>5</sup>

On 3 October 2008, Germany's Federal Minister for the Environment, Sigmar Gabriel, met with United Nations Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner. The leaders discussed the importance of working with the South in order to reverse the rate of loss of biodiversity while generating new, biologically-based products in areas from pharmaceuticals to materials and agriculture.<sup>472</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for passing its strategy on marine biodiversity and for funding two initiatives to support international cooperation on biodiversity.

*Analyst: Sofi Blazeski*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

Italy was one of six governments that failed to respond to queries for the mid-term report of the European Commission on the European Union Action Plan to halt the loss of biodiversity, released 16 December 2008.<sup>473</sup>

The Italian National Report on the Implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands submitted at the 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties last fall indicates that Italy has taken some action since 2005, designating four new priority wetlands under the Ramsar Convention.<sup>474</sup> None of these areas were protected in the current compliance cycle, however.

Italy hosted the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Wildlife Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters in Rome, 1-5 December 2008.<sup>475</sup> Resolutions were adopted to fight disturbances to marine mammals and to limit bycatch in fishing

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<sup>472</sup> German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation Unite to Combat Climate Change (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

<sup>473</sup> 2010 biodiversity target is a hundred years away, BirdLife International 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/12/biodiversity\\_mid\\_term\\_review.html](http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/12/biodiversity_mid_term_review.html).

Summary of progress in delivery of objectives of EU Biodiversity Action Plan, European Commission 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/profiles/it.pdf>.

<sup>474</sup> National Report on the Implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Ramsar.org 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. [http://www.ramsar.org/cop10/cop10\\_nr\\_italy.pdf](http://www.ramsar.org/cop10/cop10_nr_italy.pdf).

<sup>475</sup> Press and Media Resources COP9, Convention on Migratory Species 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.cms.int/press/index.htm>.

gear. New protection for sharks, whales and African dogs was also implemented.<sup>476</sup> Nonetheless, the conference was not hailed as a success by all involved. A press release from UNEP noted that “several countries ... had very strict instructions on finance which meant that the Convention’s plan to improve its capacities had to be scaled down.”<sup>477</sup>

Thus, Italy is awarded a score of -1. Despite some limited engagement with international meetings on biodiversity, Italy has not taken any action to reduce biodiversity loss in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Adam Romanov*

## **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 1 August 2008, Japan’s Ministry of the Environment unveiled plans for the Oyama Kamiike-Shimoike National Wildlife Protection Area and the Oyama Kamiike-Shimoike special protection area within it.<sup>478</sup> These areas are essential to efforts to increase the population of Japan’s crested Ibis, a bird once thought to be extinct.

On 13 September 2008 Japan chaired the sixteenth Environment Congress for East Asia and the Pacific. The congress focused on biodiversity as its main theme, and promoted active discussion and cooperation between the Asia-Pacific nations to develop a roadmap to 2010 and beyond, including concrete actions for protecting biodiversity.<sup>479</sup> Furthermore, on 17-19 November 2008 Japan hosted the International Coral Reef Marine Protected Area Network Meeting, which aimed to develop conservation methods for coral reef ecosystems.

From 12-16 September 2008, Japan co-chaired and sponsored the Long Term Ecological Research networks Mongolian conference in support of the Global Biodiversity Network Initiative.<sup>480</sup> The conference addressed environmental protection, land use and environmental change in Mongolia.<sup>481</sup>

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<sup>476</sup> Migratory Species Get Conservation Boost at International Wildlife Conference, UNEP 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press\\_release\\_CMS\\_COP9\\_rev.pdf](http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press_release_CMS_COP9_rev.pdf).

<sup>477</sup> Migratory Species Get Conservation Boost at International Wildlife Conference, UNEP 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press\\_release\\_CMS\\_COP9\\_rev.pdf](http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press_release_CMS_COP9_rev.pdf).

<sup>478</sup> Designation of National Wildlife Protection Areas, Ministry of the Environment (Yamagata) 1 August 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=856>.

<sup>479</sup> Japan Joins Countdown 2010 (Nagoya) 13 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://cms.iucn.org/where/asia/index.cfm?uNewsID=1536>.

<sup>480</sup> Ulaanbaatar, Mongolian Conference, Long Term Ecological Research (Ulaanbaatar) 12-16 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.ilternet.edu/events/files-for-events-2008/Ulaanbaatarconference2008.pdf/view>.

<sup>481</sup> Ulaanbaatar, Mongolian Conference, Long Term Ecological Research (Ulaanbaatar) 12-16 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.ilternet.edu/events/files-for-events-2008/Ulaanbaatarconference2008.pdf/view>.

National, regional and local governments of Japan have pledged to achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Targets. The governments reiterated their support when Minister of the Environment Tetsuo Saito, along with the mayor of the city of Nagoya Mr. Matsubara, and the Aichi Governor Mr. Kamada, signed the Countdown 2010 Declaration in Nagoya City on 13 September 2008.<sup>482</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for expanding its protected areas and facilitating international dialogue on biodiversity.

*Analyst: Igor Gontcharov*

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

In August 2008 a new national park, Anyuskii, was established in the Far East, within Siberian tiger habitat.<sup>483</sup> In October 2008 the government also established another wildlife preserve, Leopardovii, for the Far East leopard.<sup>484</sup>

On 9 September 2008 at the V Baikal Economic Forum in Irkutsk, the Minister of natural resources and ecology of the Russian Federation, Y. Trutnev, announced that the Ministry had prepared a bill to restrict economic activity in the Baikal natural territory.<sup>485</sup>

On 28 July 2008 the government launched a new fisheries program.<sup>486</sup> Its aims are to increase fish resources, and to save valuable and rare species of fish.<sup>487</sup> The project includes measures to prevent illicit trade in fish.<sup>488</sup>

On 29 October-2 November 2008, in the Altai region, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology, as well as regional and international authorities and scientists, discussed the

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<sup>482</sup> Countdown 2010: Nagoya – Aichi – Japan: Biodiversity bridges boundaries (Nagoya) 13 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/nagoya-aichi-japan-biodiversity-bridges-boundaries>.

<sup>483</sup> Anyuskii national park will get employees and resources, WWF Russia, 29 August 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/4180>.

<sup>484</sup> Federal wildlife reserve “Leopardovii” was established for the far east leopard protection, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 30 October 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5269&pid=11>.

<sup>485</sup> Ministry of natural resources of Russia offers the complex of measures for decrease in emissions volumes into the water and atmosphere, Russian Convention on Biological Diversity web-site, 9 September 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://ruschm.org/novosti/minprirody-rossii-predlagaet-kompleks-mer-napravlenykh-na-umenshenie-obemov-sbrosov-zagryaznyayuschiy-veschestv-v-vodoemy-i-vybrosov-v-atmosferu-2/>.

<sup>486</sup> Materials for Government Meeting, Government of the RF, 28 July 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

<sup>487</sup> Materials for Government Meeting, Government of the RF, 28 July 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

<sup>488</sup> Materials for Government Meeting, Government of the RF, 28 July 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

possibility of creating Special Protected Natural Areas to preserve biodiversity in the region.<sup>489</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has taken a wide variety of measures on biodiversity.

*Analyst: Natalya Churkina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 3 December 2008, the UK government announced the drafting of important legislation that would effectively increase the boundary of protection for marine life to 200 miles offshore.<sup>490</sup>

On 23 October 2008, the UK, in conjunction with the United Arab Emirates, put into effect an international agreement that could help save various species of predatory birds native to both countries by protecting their migratory patterns.<sup>491</sup>

The UK has continued to provide funding to organisations such as Fauna and Flora International (FFI). On December 7 2008, a critically endangered monkey species was found to be marginally greater in number than was first anticipated. The survival of the species could be secured by FFI.<sup>492</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for directly funding efforts to stem biodiversity loss, and for cooperating with other governments to do the same.

*Analyst: Leroy Massey*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 3 September 2008, the US State Department began airing a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) aimed at raising public awareness that a decrease in demand for

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<sup>489</sup> In Altai-Sayansk region new special protected natural areas will be founded, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 7 November 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008.

<sup>490</sup> Stamping Out Wildlife Crime, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 13 June 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/issues/2008/biodiversity-0613.htm>.

<sup>491</sup> Birds of Prey Migratory Routes Protected, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/issues/2008/biodiversity-1023.htm>.

<sup>492</sup> Glimmer of Hope For Rare Monkey, BBC NEWS – Science and Environment. 7 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7767360.stm>.

illegally trafficked goods could help endangered species recover.<sup>493</sup> These PSAs will be distributed by USA embassies to audiences around the world.<sup>494</sup>

On 27 October 2008, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy Colleen P. Graffy held a live web-conference aimed at educating members of foreign diplomatic corps on US-EU cooperation for biodiversity.<sup>495</sup>

On 11 December 2008, Dirk Kempthorne, US Secretary of the Interior, announced that the USA finalized a new law that unifies domestic and international conservation laws to manage polar bears. This law tightens restrictions on the hunting of polar bears, an endangered species, as well on the goods manufactured from their remains.<sup>496</sup>

On 9 October 2008, the US Government reduced the speed at which large commercial vessels may travel in coastal waters populated by right whales, an endangered species, to ten miles an hour. Right whales have been killed by fast-moving vessels traveling through their home waters.<sup>497</sup>

Thus, the USA has been awarded a score of +1 for taking a wide variety of measures to reduce biodiversity loss.

*Analyst: Leroy Massey*

## **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 12 December 2008, the EU announced an additional 769 protected flora and fauna sites have been added to the EU's network of protected natural's areas, Natura 2000.<sup>498</sup> This is now the largest interconnected network of protected areas in the world, covering 95,522 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>499</sup> Most of the new sites come from the newer EU Member States, including

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<sup>493</sup> Dr. Jane Goodall Films Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to Stop Illegal Trade in Wildlife, U.S. Department of State. 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/pix/b/sat/111906.htm>.

<sup>494</sup> Dr. Jane Goodall Films Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to Stop Illegal Trade in Wildlife, U.S. Department of State. 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/pix/b/sat/111906.htm>.

<sup>495</sup> Green Diplomacy: Environmental Diplomacy in Europe, U.S. Department of State. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/newsletter/105169.htm>.

<sup>496</sup> New Rule Unifies Domestic and International Conservation Laws to Manage Polar Bear, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=27A58FDE-922A-2B50-ED394D030EE543BD>.

<sup>497</sup> U.S Requires Ships to Cut Speeds in Waters used by Right Whales – NYTimes.com. 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/10/us/10whales.html?partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>.

<sup>498</sup> Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>499</sup> Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.



Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.<sup>500</sup> The Natura 2000 network now covers approximately 700,000 km<sup>2</sup> and includes 27 Member States.<sup>501</sup>

The European Commission and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, along with the support of several other partners joined forces last year to finance a two phase study called The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity (TEEB).<sup>502</sup> The European Commission will continue to fund the TEEB Phase II and has now requested submission to stakeholders from all sectors, including scientific and research institutions, governments, local authorities and managers of natural resources, the private sector, NGOs, and other experts in Europe and around the world.<sup>503</sup>

On 14 November 2008, a meeting of EU government agencies discussed the illegal hunting of European wild birds for food in the European Union.<sup>504</sup> A TRAFFIC brochure, funded by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, was created to raise the issue of illegal hunting with enforcement authorities in the EU and neighbouring countries but no action has been taken by the EU or neighbouring countries as of yet.<sup>505</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for establishing protected areas, funding measures to study biodiversity loss and its facilitating discussion on biodiversity.

*Analyst: Sofi Blazeski*

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<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>500</sup> Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>501</sup> Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>502</sup> The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index_en.htm).

<sup>503</sup> The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index_en.htm).

<sup>504</sup> Illegal trade in wild birds highlighted at EU wildlife trade meeting (Brussels) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/11/14/illegal-trade-in-wild-birds-highlighted-at-eu-wildlife-trade.html?printerFriendly=true>.

<sup>505</sup> Illegal trade in wild birds highlighted at EU wildlife trade meeting (Brussels) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.wwf.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/press\\_centre/index.cfm?uNewsID=2367](http://www.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/press_centre/index.cfm?uNewsID=2367).



## 9. Africa: Official Development Assistance [97]

### Commitment:

“The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. We are firmly committed to working to fulfill our commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada	-1		
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom	-1		
United States	-1		
European Union	-1		
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>-0.89</b>		

### Background:

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa was first brought to the forefront of the G8 agenda in 2005 at the Gleneagles Summit. Tony Blair, then the British prime minister, highlighted the need to devise a funding plan to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) would be reached.<sup>506</sup> Although states were divided over the ODA levels required for achieving the MDGs, all G8 members committed to substantially increasing their 2004 ODA levels by 2010.<sup>507</sup> Different G8 members committed to different targets, defined by GNI, 2004 aid levels, or absolute increase targets.<sup>508</sup>

<sup>506</sup> Official Development Assistance, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf).

<sup>507</sup> Annex II, Gleneagles Official Documents, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

<sup>508</sup> Annex II, Gleneagles Official Documents, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, attention was drawn to the Gleneagles ODA commitment, where German Chancellor Angela Merkel led member states to pledge a USD25 billion yearly increase in ODA to Africa by 2010.<sup>509</sup> The 2008 Summit in Hokkaido, Tokyo marked an evaluation midpoint for Gleneagles ODA commitment. At the Summit, member states renewed their commitments made at Gleneagles and Heiligendamm.<sup>510</sup>

Leading up to the Summit, G8 members faced criticism from activists and civil society for falling behind on their commitments.<sup>511</sup> Japan's Foreign Minister, Masahiko Komura, acknowledged the slow progress of G8 countries in meeting their ODA goals and stressed the need for continued commitment to ODA in order to realize the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.<sup>512</sup> Despite the reiteration of their pledges at the 2008 Summit, critics and NGOs stressed that member states were still failing to offer details of the actions they would take to reverse the steady decline in aid since 2006.<sup>513</sup>

Amidst the global financial crisis, concerns are rising that ODA will be neglected. On 6 November 2008, Brett House, a senior economist at the United Nations Development Programme expressed concern about states meeting their ODA commitments.<sup>514</sup> At a Financial Crisis emergency summit held in Washington on 11 November 2008, World Bank President Robert Zoellick also called on governments not to step down from their ODA commitments to Africa, in spite of the current financial turmoil.<sup>515</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls for the G8 members to continue in their progress towards substantially increasing ODA by 2010. Member states need not have increased ODA by the full amount by the end of this compliance cycle. Commitments were made in local currency, so compliance must be measured in national currency terms, not in US dollars.

### **Scoring:**

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<sup>509</sup> Africa: Commitments will be honored, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm (Berlin) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 24 January 2008. [http://www.g-8.de/nm\\_92160/Content/EN/Artikel/\\_g8-summit/2007-06-08-meldung-bk-afrikaarbeitssitzung\\_en.html](http://www.g-8.de/nm_92160/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/2007-06-08-meldung-bk-afrikaarbeitssitzung_en.html).

<sup>510</sup> Chairman's Summary, Hokkaido Toyko Summit (Hokkaido), 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

<sup>511</sup> G8: Japan Commits to Africa, AFRODAD (Harare, Zimbabwe) 7 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.afrodad.org/index.php?Itemid=38&id=304&option=com\\_content&task=view](http://www.afrodad.org/index.php?Itemid=38&id=304&option=com_content&task=view).

<sup>512</sup> G8 Ministers Gather to Talk About Development Assistance, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 5 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-04/05/content\\_7925268.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-04/05/content_7925268.htm).

<sup>513</sup> G8 Reaffirms Aid Pledge to Africa, NGOs Unimpressed, Thaindian News (Bangkok) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/uncategorized/g8-reaffirms-aid-pledge-to-africa-ngos-unimpressed\\_10069170.html](http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/uncategorized/g8-reaffirms-aid-pledge-to-africa-ngos-unimpressed_10069170.html).

<sup>514</sup> Global Financial Crisis Could Cut Official Aid, UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (Nairobi) 6 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=81319>.

<sup>515</sup> G20 "must stand by aid pledges", UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (Nairobi) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=81397>.

-1	Member does not increase absolute value of ODA from previous year(s) in local currency terms, <b>OR</b> increases only at the rate of inflation in the donor country, <b>OR</b> makes a public announcement indicating an intention to decrease ODA.
0	Member increases ODA slightly in local currency terms, at more than the rate of inflation, but less than 5 per cent more than the rate of inflation year-on-year.
+1	Member increases absolute value of ODA from previous year by a substantial quantity in local currency terms, i.e. by more than 5 per cent above the rate of inflation. Note that this increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.

*Lead Analyst: Nike Adebowale*

### **Canada: -1**

Canada has not yet complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

In April 2008, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee noted that Canada's aid to Africa had fallen 9 per cent in 2007. Nonetheless, the Government of Canada insists that it is on track to meet its ODA commitments by 2010. In its February 2008 Budget Plan, the Government of Canada promised "funds to make Canada the first G8 country to meet its commitment to double aid to Africa."<sup>516</sup>

Canada's commitment to ODA was re-iterated at the Doha Round in December by Minister Oda: "this fiscal year, Canada will live up to its commitment to double our aid to Africa. Each of our countries remains committed to our respective targets... Moreover, we will pay what we have pledged."<sup>517</sup> The government has not, however, specifically updated this commitment in the current compliance cycle, and this compliance cycle's ODA level is still uncertain.

On 4 August 2008, Tony Clement announced on behalf of the Minister of International Cooperation, Bev. J Oda, a pledge of CAD45 million towards HIV/AIDS projects in Africa.<sup>518</sup> On 4 September 2008, Minister Oda pledged further health aid for Africa on

<sup>516</sup> Overview, Budget 2008, Department of Finance (Ottawa) February 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2008/pamphlet-depliant/pamphlet-depliant1-eng.asp>.

<sup>517</sup> Statement by the Honourable Beverley J. Oda at the International Review Conference on Financing for Development, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-121153336-S53>.

<sup>518</sup> Canada is Helping in the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. [http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008\\_1+1eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008_1+1eng.php).

behalf of the Canadian International Development Agency.<sup>519</sup> From this aid, CAD30 million is to be allocated to help immunize children in Sub-Saharan Africa, CAD15 million of which will go to Nigeria.<sup>520</sup> In September, Minister Oda also announced “the Government’s plan to fully untie Canada’s development assistance by 2012-13.”<sup>521</sup>

On 19 October 2008, Prime Minister Harper announced “CAD100 million in aid for developing countries to fight climate change...[to] help countries that are least advanced, especially in Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific.”<sup>522</sup>

On 30 September 2008, Secretariat for the Canada Fund for Africa fully wrapped up its final administrative operations.<sup>523</sup> The CAD500 million fund which was officially shut down in March of 2008.<sup>524</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1. Although Canada has ongoing aid initiatives to Africa, and although it has recently pledged to follow through on its ODA commitments in the region, it has not announced a specific increase in ODA since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

*Analyst: Charlene Barker*

## **France: -1**

France has failed to comply with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. Although France continues to reaffirm its commitment to increasing ODA levels to Africa, it has not increased ODA in this compliance cycle.

In November 2008, the French government released its 2009 budget and faced sharp criticism cuts to some African development funding. French NGOs denounced the budget, arguing it would result in the closure of over 50 development projects in Africa, and the reduction of overall bilateral funding to Africa.<sup>525</sup> Bono, the co-founder of international NGO ONE, protested that the budget would result in funding cuts for

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<sup>519</sup> Canada Helps Eradicate Polio in Sub-Saharan Africa and Afghanistan, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 4 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-948303-GNV>.

<sup>520</sup> Canada Helps Eradicate Polio in Sub-Saharan Africa and Afghanistan, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 4 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-948303-GNV>.

<sup>521</sup> Canada Fully Unties its Development Aid, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-9583229-GQC>.

<sup>522</sup> \$100M For Poor nations Fighting Climate Change: PM, CTV News (Toronto) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. [http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20081019/francophone\\_summit\\_081019/20081019?hub=TopStories](http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20081019/francophone_summit_081019/20081019?hub=TopStories).

<sup>523</sup> Canada Fund for Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 27 May 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/canadafundforafrica>.

<sup>524</sup> Canada Fund for Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 27 May 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/canadafundforafrica>.

<sup>525</sup> NGOs denounce proposed aid cuts in France. 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. [http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/france/news/ngos\\_denounce\\_proposed\\_aid\\_cuts\\_in\\_france](http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/france/news/ngos_denounce_proposed_aid_cuts_in_france).

education programs in the Congo, water sanitation programs in Mali, and agricultural programs in Senegal.<sup>526</sup>

In response to these criticisms, M. Alain Joyandet, the minister of state responsible for cooperation and francophony, maintains that in “the finance bill for 2009, budget appropriations allocated to official development assistance will rise by around 5 per cent between now and 2011” and that the “the creation of two EUR250 million guarantee and investment funds” announced by President Sarkozy before the financial crisis, would still come to fruition.<sup>527</sup>

On 6 November 2008, Minister Joyandet announced that, despite the current economic crisis, France will continue to maintain its ODA commitments to Africa.<sup>528</sup> This commitment was echoed by President Sarkozy who stated that “the money for the bank rescue plan is not coming directly out of the State budget. Consequently, hardly any of it will supplant resources allocated to official development assistance.”<sup>529</sup>

The French NGO, Coordination Sud, maintains that France’s ODA to Africa fell in 2008 following a 16 per cent decline in 2007. It also maintains that the current 2009 aid projections are slightly higher only because of a 235 per cent increase in debt relief and a 98 per cent increase in loans, rather than an increase in state funding.<sup>530</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1. While there is considerable debate over whether France’s recent plans constitute a cut in ODA, there is no evidence to suggest that ODA has increased significantly in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Jasmine Hamade*

## **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

At the 2008 G8 Summit in Tokyo, Japan, Germany reaffirmed its commitment to increasing aid to Africa and announced an increase of EUR750 million per year between

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<sup>526</sup> French aid for development / Proposed aid budget deeply damaging for Africa and for France, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/11/07/french-aid-for-development-proposed-aid-budget-deeply-damaging-for-africa-and-for-france/>.

<sup>527</sup> Article by M. Alain Joyandet in “Le Monde”, Frankrike I Sverige (Berne) 6 November 2008. Accessed 10 December 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-se.org/spip.php?article1858>.

<sup>528</sup> Article by M. Alain Joyandet in “Le Monde”, Frankrike I Sverige (Berne) 6 November 2008. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://www.ambafrance-se.org/spip.php?article1858>.

<sup>529</sup> Article by M. Alain Joyandet in “Le Monde”, Frankrike I Sverige (Berne) 6 November 2008. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://www.ambafrance-se.org/spip.php?article1858>.

<sup>530</sup> NGOs denounce proposed aid cuts in France, Action For Global Health 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/france/news/ngos\\_denounce\\_proposed\\_aid\\_cuts\\_in\\_france](http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/france/news/ngos_denounce_proposed_aid_cuts_in_france).

2008 and 2011.<sup>531</sup> However, Jens Martens, director of the Global Policy Forum Europe, estimated that Germany would have to increase its aid budget by EUR1.6 billion every year in order to meet the commitment made at Gleneagles in 2005.<sup>532</sup> Martens claimed that even with the predicted increase in Germany's 2009 budget, it will not be able to meet its commitment.<sup>533</sup>

The 2009 national budget, approved by Parliament on 28 November 2008, proposed an increase in ODA to Africa of USD1.27 billion and will mark the third year running in which Germany has substantially increased aid.<sup>534</sup>

In November of 2008, Heidemaria Wiecezorek-Zeul, the German minister for economic cooperation and development called on G8 states at the Doha Conference on Financing for Development to deliver on their pledges made at the Gleneagles Summit.<sup>535</sup> She emphasized that achieving the Millennium Development Goals would only be possible if G8 states maintained their commitments.<sup>536</sup>

In December 2008, Germany announced that it would double its aid to Niger. The budget for Niger was raised from EUR33 million to EUR69 million annually. In addition to this increase, Germany has also committed an additional EUR69 million for irrigation projects in that country.<sup>537</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a +1 for this commitment. Germany's commitment to ODA is evidenced by its increase in aid in 2008 as well as in its spending projections for 2009.

*Analyst: Jasmine Hamade*

## **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. Italy recently announced a substantial decrease in development funding.

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<sup>531</sup> Intergovernmental negotiations between Ghana and Germany, GhanaDot.com (Silver Spring, MD) 13 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.ghanadot.com/news.gnadot.0912071.html>

<sup>532</sup> Credit Crunch Casts Pall Over Development Conference, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 6 December 2008. Accessed 12 December 2008 <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,3849927,00.html>.

<sup>533</sup> Credit Crunch Casts Pall Over Development Conference, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 6 December 2008. Accessed 12 December 2008 <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,3849927,00.html>.

<sup>534</sup> Aid Increase in Germany, ONE (Washington, DC) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.one.org/blog/2008/07/02/aid-increase-in-germany/>.

<sup>535</sup> World Leaders Pledge to reinvigorate 'global partnership of equals' to end poverty hunger and underdevelopment in Africa, Relief Web (New York) 22 Sept 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KKAA-7JR8RR?OpenDocument&query=germany\\_per cent20ODA](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KKAA-7JR8RR?OpenDocument&query=germany_per cent20ODA).

<sup>536</sup> World Leaders Pledge to reinvigorate 'global partnership of equals' to end poverty hunger and underdevelopment in Africa, Relief Web (New York) 22 Sept 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KKAA-7JR8RR?OpenDocument&query=germany\\_per cent20ODA](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KKAA-7JR8RR?OpenDocument&query=germany_per cent20ODA).

<sup>537</sup> Germany Doubles Aid Budget to Niger, NowPublic (Vancouver) 10 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.nowpublic.com/world/germany-doubles-aid-budget-niger>.



In 2002 Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi declared that it was “time to act, to do what we want to do: to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth.”<sup>538</sup> According to the annual DATA Report issued by the ONE Organization for 2008, however, Italy’s estimated increase in ODA over 2007-2008 was only USD195 million. DATA estimates that the required increase needed between 2007 and 2008 for Italy to be on track with its 2010 goals should have been USD1.232 billion.<sup>539</sup>

On 13 November 2008, the Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the financial bill for 2009, which included a substantial cut in ODA.<sup>540</sup> ODA administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was cut by 56 per cent in the new budget bill causing the overall Italian contribution to fall drastically, even discounting debt relief.<sup>541</sup> ODA to Africa under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will fall to EUR411 million, the lowest it has been since 2001.

Italy’s Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti made a proposal to Parliament earlier in October to avoid the drastic cuts to African ODA that would otherwise be made in 2009. The proposal included an amendment to the budget bill to increase alcohol and tobacco taxes by EUR0.015 and use the “early debt reimbursement by Argentina” to come up with an additional EUR200 million for next year’s ODA.<sup>542</sup> The Lower House of Parliament nonetheless rejected the amendments when the budget was passed.

Although the 2008 figures are still uncertain, OECD/DAC estimates that Italy would have to increase its ODA contribution by at least 178 per cent to reach the G8 goal for 2010.<sup>543</sup> After the new budget bill, however, Italy’s ODA for 2009 is expected to fall to less than 0.14 per cent of GNI, far from the 0.51 per cent target for 2010.<sup>544</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. Italy has made clear its intention to decrease ODA to Africa by a substantial amount.

*Analysts: Sabina Voicu and Polina Arkhipova*

## **Japan: -1**

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. In fact, Japan’s ODA is projected to fall in 2009. In December

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<sup>538</sup> Italy: Country Profile, DATA Report, ONE (Washington, DC) 18 June 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. [http://www.one.org/report/en/pdfs/Country\\_Italy.pdf](http://www.one.org/report/en/pdfs/Country_Italy.pdf).

<sup>539</sup> Italy: Country Profile, DATA Report, ONE (Washington, DC) 18 June 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. [http://www.one.org/report/en/pdfs/Country\\_Italy.pdf](http://www.one.org/report/en/pdfs/Country_Italy.pdf).

<sup>540</sup> Financial Bill 2009: Lower House approves Budget Cuts, Action Aid (Rome) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/11/financial-bill-2009-lower-house.html>.

<sup>541</sup> Financial Bill 2009, Action Aid (Rome) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/10/financial-bill-2009-oda-levels-between.html>.

<sup>542</sup> Financial Bill 2009, Action Aid (Rome) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/10/financial-bill-2009-oda-levels-between.html>.

<sup>543</sup> DIPCO, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. [http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/pubblicazioni/dipco/pdf/dipco\\_2008\\_43.pdf](http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/pubblicazioni/dipco/pdf/dipco_2008_43.pdf).

<sup>544</sup> Financial Bill 2009, Action Aid (Rome) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/10/financial-bill-2009-oda-levels-between.html>.



2008, the Japanese media reported that the Foreign Ministry is planning to cut Official Development Assistance by 1.4 per cent in the 2009 fiscal year.<sup>545</sup>

On 11 September 2008, Japan contributed KES440 million to Kenya through the new Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers Program to improve agricultural productivity and food security.<sup>546</sup> This contribution was in response to the Kenyan request made at the recent Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD).<sup>547</sup> The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuhide Minorikawa, also announced that Japan pledged a loan aid of KES16 billion as part of their ODA program to Africa.<sup>548</sup>

On 18 November 2008, Japan partnered with the United Nations' Trust Fund for Human Security program on a project entitled the Inter-agency Programme for Improving the Situation of Children at Risk in Senegal.<sup>549</sup> The total project contribution extension is approximately USD2.5 million, and is aimed at improving the lives of disadvantaged children in certain regions of the Republic of Senegal.<sup>550</sup>

Japan also participated in the High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) held at the UN Headquarters in New York on 25 September 2008, where aid for development was on the agenda.<sup>551</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. There is no evidence that Japan has substantially increased ODA in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Miyoun Oh*

## **Russia: 0**

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<sup>545</sup> ODA budget faces pruning in fiscal 2009, The Japan Times, 23 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20081223a5.html>.

<sup>546</sup> Japan grants Kenya Kshs 440 million, ReliefWeb (New York) 12 Sep 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MUMA-7JG6VA?OpenDocument&query=ODA 2008>.

<sup>547</sup> Japan grants Kenya Kshs 440 million, ReliefWeb (New York) 12 Sep 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MUMA-7JG6VA?OpenDocument&query=ODA 2008>.

<sup>548</sup> Japan grants Kenya Kshs 440 million, ReliefWeb (New York) 12 Sep 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MUMA-7JG6VA?OpenDocument&query=ODA 2008>.

<sup>549</sup> Assistance by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to the project "Inter-agency Programme for Improving the Situation of Children at Risk in Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184866\\_1070.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184866_1070.html).

<sup>550</sup> Assistance by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to the project "Inter-agency Programme for Improving the Situation of Children at Risk in Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184866\\_1070.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184866_1070.html).

<sup>551</sup> Commitments for Action Made By, or Under the Initiative of, Japan in the G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit and TICADIV, United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/Japan.pdf>.

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

On 26 December 2008, the Russian President signed a settlement on debt owed by the National Democratic Republic of Laos to the Russian Federation.<sup>552</sup> Laos' debt, of approximately USD1.29 billion, has been forgiven.<sup>553</sup>

In December 2008, ambassador of the Russian Federation in Qatar Andrey Andreev noted the importance of meeting existing ODA commitments. "Despite the world economic and financial crisis which has influenced also Russia, we confirm the commitment on rendering assistance to developing countries and in the near future intend to increase volumes of the Russian help to USD 400-500 million a year." This increase, however, is not a new commitment.

In 2007, Russia passed a law that committed it to raising ODA levels to USD400-500 million per year in the short term, with a longer-term goal of scaling up to reach 0.7 per cent of GNI. Although the law does not specify the timeframe for this increase, Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak said that the short-term target should be reached in the next 4-5 years.<sup>554</sup> The new funds should be disbursed starting in 2009, hence so far we cannot assess the increase in the Russian ODA.

On 5 December 2008 Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs confirmed that Russia would steadily carry out its commitment to provide developing countries with aid.<sup>555</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. Russia has not yet increased its ODA to Africa.

*Analyst: Igor Churkin*

## **United Kingdom: -1**

The United Kingdom has not yet complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. Over the last several years the UK has performed well on ODA, but it has yet to announce any increases in this compliance cycle.

Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander has declared that the UK is still "on track to meet all the pledges it made at the historic Gleneagles summit in

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<sup>552</sup> Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal law on the ratification of the Agreement regarding the settlement of the debt owed by the National Democratic Republic of Laos to the Russian Federation. President of Russia. Official Web Portal. December 26, 2008. Date of Access: December 30, 2008. <http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2008/12/211090.shtml>.

<sup>553</sup> Agreement between the Government of the RF and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on debt settlement. www.lawmix.ru. December 09, 2003. Date of Access: December 30, 2008. <http://lawmix.ru/abro.php?id=1850>.

<sup>554</sup> 2008 Data Report, ONE. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.one.org/report/en/countriesRussia.html>.

<sup>555</sup> Russia will steadily carry out of the commitment on volumes of assistance to developing countries, Prime Tass, 5 December 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=844965&ct=news>.

2005."<sup>556</sup> Although net ODA has declined since 2007, DFID says that this has been because of lower debt relief spending in Nigeria and Iraq.<sup>557</sup> Figures confirm that in 2008, Gross Public Expenditure on Development increased by 7 per cent over the previous year.<sup>558</sup>

In accordance with Prime Minister Gordon Brown's July 2007 Call to Action on the Millennium Development Goals, the UK has been spending more than half of its new ODA in Africa.<sup>559</sup> The Department for International Development (DFID) Programme increased its spending from GBP5028 million to GBP5200 million in the financial year 2007-2008, with 46 per cent of it spent in Africa.<sup>560</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of -1. While past performance suggests that the UK may comply with this commitment before the next summit, it has yet to increase ODA in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Sabina Voicu*

### **United States: -1**

The United States has not yet complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. The United States has not increased ODA in the current compliance cycle.

The OECD estimates that to reach its Gleneagles target, the United States must increase its aid by approximately 17 per cent each year in 2008, 2009, and 2010.<sup>561</sup> The OECD further states that the United States' total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) should equal USD6.54 billion by the end of 2008 if it is to fulfill its Gleneagles commitment to double aid to Sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010.<sup>562</sup>

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<sup>556</sup> Press Release: UK keeps aid promises to the world's poor, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/sid-2008.asp>.

<sup>557</sup> Press Release: UK keeps aid promises to the world's poor, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/sid-2008.asp>.

<sup>558</sup> Press Release: UK keeps aid promises to the world's poor, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/sid-2008.asp>.

<sup>559</sup> Press Release: UK keeps aid promises to the world's poor, Department for International Development, (London) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/sid-2008.asp>.

<sup>560</sup> Where does UK investiture on International Expenditure go, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sid2008/section4.asp>.

<sup>561</sup> Maintaining aid commitments in a global crisis, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC) (Paris) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.oecd.org/document/6/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_201185\\_41742918\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/6/0,3343,en_2649_201185_41742918_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>562</sup> Aid Targets Slipping Out Of Reach? OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC) (Paris) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/25/41724314.pdf>

The United States has expressed its intention to meet this goal. On 18 November 2008 at the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, OECD countries signed onto a plan which outlined innovative ways to deliver their promises on ODA, despite the current financial crisis.<sup>563</sup>

In response to the recession currently affecting the world economy, OECD Development Assistance Committee countries, including the United States, joined in an “Aid Pledge” which stated that “Governments belonging to the Development Assistance Committee reaffirm their aid commitments and agree to maintain aid flows in line with these commitments.”<sup>564</sup> In September 2008, then President George W. Bush assured the international community that “America is committed – and America must stay committed – to international development for reasons that remain true regardless of the ebb and flow of the markets.”<sup>565</sup>

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

*Analyst: Miyoun Oh*

### **European Union: -1**

The European Union has not yet complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. There is no evidence that the EU’s ODA to Africa has significantly increased in this compliance cycle.

The EU’s ODA/GNI ratio is currently estimated at 0.4 per cent – up slightly from 0.38 percent of its GNI in 2007, but well below the EU’s 0.7 per cent 2015 objective.<sup>566</sup>

In spite of the global economic slowdown, the European Union has announced it will continue to adhere to its ODA commitments to Africa. In response to the UN Conference on Financing Development held on 29 November 2008, the European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Louis Michel announced that the “financial crisis should not serve as an excuse to shy away from our promise to give more aid to poor countries.”<sup>567</sup>

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<sup>563</sup> Africa, G8 and OECD identify actions needed to keep Africa on growth track despite global downturn, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC) (Paris) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.oecd.org/document/59/0,3343,en\\_37489563\\_37637521\\_41705275\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/59/0,3343,en_37489563_37637521_41705275_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>564</sup> OECD countries affirm commitments to aid, open trade and investment markets, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC) (Paris) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008

[http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_33721\\_41742072\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33721_41742072_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>565</sup> [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/LSGZ-7L5D2K?OpenDocument&query=united\\_per\\_cent20states\\_per\\_cent20ODA](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/LSGZ-7L5D2K?OpenDocument&query=united_per_cent20states_per_cent20ODA)

<sup>566</sup> European Commission Calls on donors to stick to increased aid promises at UN financing conference in Doha, RAPID (Brussels) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1834&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

<sup>567</sup> Aid Conference: Commission Welcomes Outcome On Financing Development. 12 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/IP-draft-Doha-Aid-conference02122008\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/IP-draft-Doha-Aid-conference02122008_en.pdf)

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of -1. EU ODA contributions to Africa have not significantly increased in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Charlene Barker*

## 10. Health Systems and Infectious Disease [118]

### Commitment:

“We reiterate our commitment to continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected USD60 billion over 5 years to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems in developing countries.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

The fight against infectious diseases and the strengthening of health systems in developing countries have been long-standing priorities of the G8. These issues have gained greater prominence and urgency since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000. Among the eight goals is a commitment to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases, and to provide HIV/AIDS treatment to all who need it.<sup>568</sup>

Successive G8 summits have addressed the issue of global health and infectious diseases. At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders created the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) to “attract, manage, and disburse additional resources...that will make a sustainable and significant contribution to the reduction of infections, illness, and death, thereby mitigating the impact caused by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.”<sup>569</sup> G8 members have since made commitments to continue

<sup>568</sup> Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, United Nations Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/newsroom/Goal%206%20FINAL.pdf>.

<sup>569</sup> The Framework Document of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) July 2000. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. [http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/TGF\\_Framework.pdf](http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/TGF_Framework.pdf).



financial support of the Global Fund and the fight against infectious diseases at the 2003 Evian Summit,<sup>570</sup> the 2005 Gleneagles Summit,<sup>571</sup> and the 2006 St Petersburg Summit.<sup>572</sup>

In 2007, the G8 again referenced the MDGs, this time committing members to at least USD60 billion to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, and improve health systems in developing countries. The Heiligendamm communiqué highlighted equitable, sustainable primary health care provision as a priority, with a focus on meeting the needs of children, adolescent girls, and women.<sup>573</sup> The funding increase was to be realized “over the coming years.”<sup>574</sup>

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 Health Experts Group released the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, a report recommending greater action on strengthening health systems, tackling infectious diseases, promoting a cross-sectoral approach, and dedicating more resources to global health care initiatives.<sup>575</sup> The G8 responded by reaffirming their commitment to improving health in developing countries and reiterating the targeted USD60 billion in their communiqué, this time with a five year timeframe.<sup>576</sup>

### Commitment Features:

The commitment on infectious diseases and health systems development is a reiteration of previous support for increased health spending. To qualify, funding must support primary care or HIV/AIDS treatment.

### Scoring:

-1	Member does not introduce new initiatives or increase funding to fight infectious disease or strengthen health systems in developing countries.
0	Member introduces new initiatives or increases funding to fight infectious disease <b>OR</b> strengthen health systems in developing countries.

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<sup>570</sup> Health: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/health\\_en.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/health_en.html).

<sup>571</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

<sup>572</sup> Fight against Infectious Disease, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

<sup>573</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>.

<sup>574</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

<sup>575</sup> Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, G8 Summit 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708\\_09\\_en.pdf](http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf).

<sup>576</sup> Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

+1	Member introduces new initiatives or increases funding to fight infectious disease <b>AND</b> strengthen health systems in developing countries.
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*Lead Analyst: Miranda Lin*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases, providing substantial funding and resources to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems in the developing world.

On 7 August 2008, during the XVII International AIDS Conference in Mexico City, then Minister of Health Tony Clement announced that the Canadian government would be donating CAD45 million towards HIV/AIDS response projects in Africa.<sup>577</sup> “Canada is committed to working with the global community to effectively respond to HIV/AIDS,” said Minister Clement. “For people living with HIV/AIDS, these funds will go towards programs that help them to live longer and better lives. For those at risk of infection, this investment will help to provide the education and prevention tools needed to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS.”<sup>578</sup>

Canada is also pursuing new initiatives to support health systems development in Africa, through the Africa Health Systems Initiative Support to African Research Partnerships.<sup>579</sup> The project will receive CAD5 million between 2008 and 2013, split evenly between health policy development and administration, and research into health systems.<sup>580</sup>

In its February 2008 budget plan, the Canadian government promised to provide CDA450 million over three years to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.<sup>581</sup> It is unclear what proportion of these promised funds have been delivered during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new funding for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention, and funding research into African health systems.

*Analyst: Mickal Aranha*

<sup>577</sup> Canada is Helping in the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008\\_11-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008_11-eng.php).

<sup>578</sup> Canada is Helping in the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008\\_11-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008_11-eng.php).

<sup>579</sup> African Research Partnership through the Africa Health Systems Initiative, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa). Date of Access: 10 February 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/397D51E49214A33C8525735500372982?OpenDocument>.

<sup>580</sup> African Research Partnership through the Africa Health Systems Initiative, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa). Date of Access: 10 February 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/397D51E49214A33C8525735500372982?OpenDocument>.

<sup>581</sup> Chapter 4 – Leadership at Home and Abroad, Budget 2008. 26 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2008/plan/chap4b-eng.asp>.

## **France: -1**

France has not complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases.

France remains the second-highest contributor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.<sup>582</sup> However, since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, France has done little to institute new programs or enter into joint ventures with African nations to move health systems development forward.

In an August 2008 statement from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France pledged to uphold its EUR900 million contribution to the Global Fund for 2008-2011, an increase of 33 per cent from its 2005-2007 levels.<sup>583</sup> French President Nicolas Sarkozy also affirmed the continued commitment of his government to supporting UNITAID, an international drug purchase facility that France helped create in 2006 to increase access to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis treatments in developing countries.<sup>584</sup>

At the UN-sponsored Conference on Financing for Development in Doha, Qatar, President Sarkozy declared that France's commitment to health remained strong. Particularly, Sarkozy noted that "the development of countries in most need [cannot] be sacrificed on the altar of the economic crisis."<sup>585</sup> However, at the Doha Conference, France failed to make any substantial pledges on quantity and quality of aid, thus, failing to move the agenda on international health development forward in any significant way.<sup>586</sup>

Aside from a few public statements and crisis-relief measures, France has made few tangible contributions to health systems development projects since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Thus, France has been awarded a compliance score of -1.

*Analyst: Adrienne Davidson*

## **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases.

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<sup>582</sup> XVII International AIDS Conference – Message from M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, Passed to Mr. Petro Cahn, Conference Chairman, and Given to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, Embassy of France to the United Kingdom (London) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. [http://www.ambafrance-ph.org/newsfromfrance2.php?article\\_id=1294](http://www.ambafrance-ph.org/newsfromfrance2.php?article_id=1294).

<sup>583</sup> Statements made by the Ministry of Foreign and European Spokesperson to XVII International AIDS Conference (Paris) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://ambafrance-us.org/IMG/html/briefing/2008/us050808.htm>.

<sup>584</sup> XVII International AIDS Conference – Message from M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, Passed to Mr. Petro Cahn, Conference Chairman, and Given to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, Embassy of France to the United Kingdom (London) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-s-message-to.html>.

<sup>585</sup> Address by President Nicholas Sarkozy to the United Nations Conference of Financing for Development, Embassy of France to the Philippines (Doha, Qatar) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. [http://www.ambafrance-ph.org/newsfromfrance2.php?article\\_id=1423](http://www.ambafrance-ph.org/newsfromfrance2.php?article_id=1423).

<sup>586</sup> The Doha Financing for Development Summit: Outcomes for Africa, ONE (Doha, Qatar) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.one.org/blog/category/doha-2008-series/>.

Germany was also the first donor country to pledge support for the Debt2Health initiative, which transforms debt into health sector investments.<sup>587</sup> In November 2008, at the Follow-up International Conference on Development Financing in Doha, Qatar, the Government of Germany signed a EUR40 million debt swap with Pakistan as part of the initiative.<sup>588</sup> Under this program, Germany will convert EUR40 million of Pakistan's debt into innovative health services financing, of which EUR20 million will be directly invested into domestic health systems development through the Global Fund.<sup>589</sup>

At the 25 September 2008 UN High-Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, Germany presented a review of its 2008 contributions to the MDGs. Actions included increasing funding to fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria to USD725 million<sup>590</sup> and doubling its contributions to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria over 2006 levels.<sup>591</sup>

Germany has taken a leadership role in improving health systems funding. German Development Minister Heidmarie Wieczorek-Zeul is among the small number of international leaders that comprise the High-Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems.<sup>592</sup> Established at the 25 September UN High-Level Event, the Taskforce will implement new means of financing health systems in developing nations and will ensure enhanced efficiency in the use of funds for health systems.<sup>593</sup>

Germany also made significant contributions to improve basic healthcare in developing countries, such as Afghanistan.<sup>594</sup> The Kinderberg International Aid Organization of Stuttgart, through funding from the German Federal Foreign Office and Federal Armed

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<sup>587</sup> The German Contribution to Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Millennium Development Goals (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/germany.pdf>.

<sup>588</sup> Daily Highlights, United Nations Department of Public Information (Doha, Qatar) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008. [http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily\\_highlights.asp?go=81130](http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily_highlights.asp?go=81130).

<sup>589</sup> Daily Highlights, United Nations Department of Public Information (Doha, Qatar) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008. [http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily\\_highlights.asp?go=81130](http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily_highlights.asp?go=81130).

<sup>590</sup> The German Contribution to Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Millennium Development Goals (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/germany.pdf>.

<sup>591</sup> The German Contribution to Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Millennium Development Goals (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/germany.pdf>.

<sup>592</sup> High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStp.pdf>.

<sup>593</sup> High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStp.pdf>.

<sup>594</sup> Press Release: Basic healthcare in the north of Afghanistan has got tangibly better, with German help, Federal Foreign Office (Germany) 9 October, 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin\\_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html).

Forces, has treated 400,000 people in the north of Afghanistan.<sup>595</sup> Further, the German government committed a total of over EUR1.1 billion to Afghan civilian reconstruction projects, including health systems development, over the period up to 2010. Approximately 160 local doctors, nurses, midwives, and administrative staff are presently working under German-sponsored projects.<sup>596</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1. Germany has increased its contributions to the Global Fund and has assumed a leadership role in finding innovative approaches toward the development of health systems.

*Analyst: Rukshan Mehta*

## **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. Italy has announced new funding to support health systems development, but there is no evidence that Italy has made progress on its commitment to combat infectious disease.

Italy has been actively engaged in furthering health-related MDGs by making numerous financial contributions. On 31 July 2008, the Department of Development Cooperation approved a EUR140 million contribution to development initiatives, including those that addressed primary health issues.<sup>597</sup>

On 2 September 2008, the government approved another EUR316 million in donations and aid credits to various cooperation projects, particularly those focusing on healthcare and “protection of the weaker segments of sub-Saharan African societies and crisis areas such as Afghanistan, Iraq, the Palestinian Territories, and Lebanon.”<sup>598</sup> Further, on 14 October 2008, in an effort to target health and other challenges through a system-wide approach, the Development Cooperation Executive Committee approved the allocation of over EUR81.6 million in gift aid and loans.<sup>599</sup>

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<sup>595</sup> Press Release: Basic healthcare in the north of Afghanistan has got tangibly better, with German help (Federal Foreign Office (Germany) 9 October, 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin\\_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html).

<sup>596</sup> Press Release: Basic healthcare in the north of Afghanistan has got tangibly better, with German help (Federal Foreign Office (Germany) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin\\_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html).

<sup>597</sup> Grant of Approximately 140 Million Euro in Donations Approved for Cooperative Initiatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/07/20080731\\_Scotto\\_140Mil\\_Cooperaz.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/07/20080731_Scotto_140Mil_Cooperaz.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>598</sup> Minister Frattini Chairs Today's Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/09/20080902\\_ComitDirezCooperSviluppo.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/09/20080902_ComitDirezCooperSviluppo.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>599</sup> Minister Frattini Chairs Meeting of Development Cooperation Executive Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

Although Italy already uses 94 per cent of its budgetary allocation for donor initiatives, the Department of Development Cooperation has committed to increasing resource efficiency even more. “This important result,” said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, “[...] paves the way for optimal resource management in 2009 also, in spite of the reduced resources available.”<sup>600</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for providing funding for health systems in developing countries.

*Analyst: Mickal Aranha*

## **Japan: -1**

Japan has not complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. Though Japan had previously announced plans to increase health spending, no new actions or statements have been made since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

At the 25 September 2008 UN High-Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, Foreign Minister Hirofumi Nakasone declared Japan’s intention to provide USD560 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in the coming years and to train 100,000 health and medical workers in the next five years.<sup>601</sup> However, these increases were reiterations of commitments already made at the 28-30 May 2008 Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and 6-9 July 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.<sup>602</sup>

From 3-7 December 2008, 60 staff from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also participated in the 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on AIDS and Sexually-Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA) in Dakar, Senegal. The conference’s objectives included promoting universal access to prevention, care, and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections as well as enhancing the coherence of HIV/AIDS programs.<sup>603</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. Since promising to increase their contribution to the Global Fund at TICAD IV and reaffirming their commitment to strengthening health systems in developing countries at the G8 Summit, Japan has not made further progress.

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[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/10/20081014\\_FrattiniCoopSvil.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/10/20081014_FrattiniCoopSvil.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>600</sup> Minister Frattini Chairs Meeting of Development Cooperation Steering Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/12/20081209\\_RiunioneComitato\\_dir\\_ez.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/12/20081209_RiunioneComitato_dir_ez.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>601</sup> Address by H.E. Mr. Hirofumi Nakasone minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the High-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/assembly2008/fm0925.html>.

<sup>602</sup> Japan’s Initiatives at TICAD IV, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 May 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/doc/initiative.pdf>.

<sup>603</sup> Major Seminar on AIDS in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

[http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/announcements/2008/081126\\_1.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/announcements/2008/081126_1.html).



**Russia: -1**

Russia has not complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. In fact, it has decreased the absolute value of health funding from previous years.

In 2008, Russia contributed USD40.2 million to The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. This is less than half the amount it pledged in 2007, when it contributed USD85.7 million to the Global Fund.<sup>604</sup>

The 2009-2011 Russian federal budget allocated more than RUB30 billion to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS. Though this is an increase over the RUB18.7 billion allocated on HIV/AIDS in the 2006-2008 Russian federal budget, these figures represent investments into both developing countries and Russia. Thus, it is difficult to assess the actual change in Russia's funding for infectious disease treatments in developing countries.<sup>605</sup>

Aside from the funds pledged in the federal budget, Russia has not committed to any additional financial contribution for combating infectious diseases and promoting health systems innovation, nor has it pursued any international or bilateral partnerships to address these health issues.

According to the deputy head of the Department for International financial relation, state debt and financial assets of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation Andrey Bokarev, in 2008 Russia has pledged USD140 million to fight infectious diseases. In 2007 Russia pledged USD110 million.<sup>606</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. Russia's financing for the Global Fund and to fight infectious diseases decreased by 8 per cent and we cannot assess definitively an increase in other Russian investments into the fight with infectious diseases.

*Analyst: Igor Churkin*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. The UK has reaffirmed its commitment to the G8 target of USD60 billion to fight AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, and has made further efforts to improve and strengthen health systems.

On 16 July 2008, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced a GBP50 million proposal to fight malaria in Nigeria, working to support Nigeria's five-

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<sup>604</sup> Pledges and Contributions, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva). Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/pledges&contributions.xls>.

<sup>605</sup> The Federal Budget in the Years 2009-2011 Will Allocate RUB30 Billion to Fight and Prevent AIDS, Ministry of Health and Social Development (Moscow) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.minzdravsoc.ru/health/prevention/8>.

<sup>606</sup> Russia won't give up financing of humanitarian projects, Web portal KM.RU, 28 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://kp.ru/online/news/193973/>.



year National Malaria Program.<sup>607</sup> On 25 September 2008, the UK took part in the Malaria Summit and pledged another GBP40 million to support the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria. The UK government also announced that research and development funding would be increased to at least GBP5 million per year by 2010 and that the UK would supply 20 million of the 125 million bed nets needed for malaria prevention.<sup>608</sup>

Moreover, the UK Department for International Development has undertaken funding initiatives for HIV/AIDS programs. In particular, on 29 November 2008, DFID announced a GBP15 million funding increase for the South African government's initiative against AIDS.<sup>609</sup>

Prime Minister Gordon Brown, in a speech to the House of Commons, reaffirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to health issues, and called "on all countries to do what is necessary to meet the Millennium Development Goals."<sup>610</sup>

In addition to these recent financial contributions, in September 2008 Prime Minister Gordon Brown launched the Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems, serving as a co-chair.<sup>611</sup> The stated purpose of the Taskforce is to "bring together international leaders to identify new funding measures [and to] strengthen health systems and recruit and train health workers to prevent avoidable deaths and provide quality healthcare for the world's poorest people."<sup>612</sup> The Taskforce aims to develop a report this year to present at the 2009 G8 Summit in La Maddalena, Italy and to gain agreement on key issues and recommendations at that time.<sup>613</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 in light of the government's recent financial contributions in combating infectious diseases and strengthening health systems in Africa.

*Analyst: Adrienne Davidson*

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<sup>607</sup> UK Government Announces £50 Million to Fight Malaria, Department for International Development (London) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 28 November 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/malaria-nigeria.asp>.

<sup>608</sup> World Leaders Commit Record Billions to Tackle Malaria, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 28 November 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/malaria-mdg-un.asp>.

<sup>609</sup> UK Boost for South Africa in New Struggle against AIDS, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/aids-boost-south-africa.asp>.

<sup>610</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown in the House of Commons, AMREF Better Health for Africa (London) 11 July 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://uk.amref.org/news/gordon-browns-speech-on-the-g8-summit>.

<sup>611</sup> High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems. Date of Access: 29 November 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/taskforce.html>.

<sup>612</sup> International Leaders Call for more Investment in Global Health, Department for International Development (London) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/investment-global-health.asp>.

<sup>613</sup> High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems: Terms of Reference and Management Arrangements. 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStp.pdf>.

## United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases.

On 30 July 2008, US President George W. Bush enacted the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act (HR 5501), which pledges a total of USD50 billion over the next five years to the global fight against HIV/AIDS.<sup>614</sup> The new legislation will provide USD4 billion to fighting tuberculosis – the leading killer among people living with HIV/AIDS – and another USD5 billion to the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), a program that has already provided malaria treatment and prevention services to over 25 million people.<sup>615</sup>

On 23 October 2008, the US government announced a further USD11 million in grants for eight organizations working in seven African countries. Funded by the PMI and directed by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), these grants aim to expand the coverage of malaria prevention and control activities in communities most affected by the disease.<sup>616</sup> The PMI has also identified another 15 countries in Africa that will receive funding for their malaria operational plans during the 2009 fiscal year.<sup>617</sup> Also for the 2009 fiscal year, the US President’s Budget has listed global poverty reduction as a primary objective and has thus allocated USD6 billion towards the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief II (PEPFAR II).<sup>618</sup>

In its 2009 Annual Performance Plan, the US State Department requested close to USD7 billion for health programming initiatives as part of its broader strategic objective of “investing in people.”<sup>619</sup> These funds would be distributed to various global projects in the areas of HIV/AIDS; TB; malaria; avian influenza; maternal and child health; family

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<sup>614</sup> Committee Approves Landmark Renewal of US Global AIDS Prevention Effort, US House of Representatives (Washington, DC) 27 February 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. [http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/press\\_display.asp?id=486](http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/press_display.asp?id=486).

<sup>615</sup> President Bush Signs H.R. 5501, the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008, The White House (Washington, DC) 30 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080730-12.html>.

<sup>616</sup> US Announces Community Grant Awards to Fight Malaria, US Agency for International Development (Washington, DC) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr081023.html>.

<sup>617</sup> Malaria Operational Plans, President’s Malaria Initiative (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.fightingmalaria.gov/countries/mops/index.html#fy09>.

<sup>618</sup> Department of State and Other International Programs, Office of Management and Budget (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2009/state.html>.

<sup>619</sup> FY 2007 Annual Performance Report & FY 2009 Annual Performance Plan, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/107556.pdf>.

planning and reproductive health; water supply and sanitation; and other public health threats.<sup>620</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its substantial investments in health systems development and infectious diseases.

*Analyst: Surkhab Peerzada*

## **European Union: -1**

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. While the EU remains engaged in discussions on health systems and infectious disease, it has not increased its financial commitments in the area.

On 20 October 2008, the European Parliament participated in a conference on the Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development, which led to the development of the Brussels Declaration on the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>621</sup> In addition to urging countries to take greater action on the MDGs, the Declaration calls for a 10 per cent increase in ODA in the broad areas of population assistance and global health initiatives.<sup>622</sup>

During the High-Level Event on the MDGs held in New York on 25 September 2008, the European Commission's budgetary support plan, the so-called MDG Contracts, was identified as a promising financing instrument.<sup>623</sup> Designed to provide more long-term and predictable health systems funding to well-performing countries, the MDG Contracts focus on "key bottlenecks" that cannot be addressed at the sector level alone.<sup>624</sup> The EU model also provides international donors with an improved framework for providing funding support.<sup>625</sup>

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<sup>620</sup> FY 2007 Annual Performance Report & FY 2009 Annual Performance Plan, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/107556.pdf>.

<sup>621</sup> Brussels Declaration: "The Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development," European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (Brussels) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. [http://www.iepfpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration\\_EN.pdf](http://www.iepfpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration_EN.pdf).

<sup>622</sup> Brussels Declaration: "The Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development," European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (Brussels) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. [http://www.iepfpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration\\_EN.pdf](http://www.iepfpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration_EN.pdf).

<sup>623</sup> High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStp.pdf>.

<sup>624</sup> High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStp.pdf>.

<sup>625</sup> High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStp.pdf>.

According to the August 2008 external review by the International Health Partnership (IHP+), the EU is the largest provider of international development assistance worldwide with funding programs in IHP+ countries like Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Zambia.<sup>626</sup> However, the report noted that the EU “does not have a strong country-level presence in health.”<sup>627</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of -1. While the EU continues to be a major donor to health programs around the world, it has not increased its allocations in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Rukshan Mehta*

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<sup>626</sup> External Review of the International Health Partnership+ Related Initiatives, International Health Partnership (Johannesburg) 25 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

[http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/IHP\\_External\\_review\\_2008\\_EN.pdf](http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/IHP_External_review_2008_EN.pdf).

<sup>627</sup> External Review of the International Health Partnership+ Related Initiatives, International Health Partnership (Johannesburg) 25 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

[http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/IHP\\_External\\_review\\_2008\\_EN.pdf](http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/IHP_External_review_2008_EN.pdf).

## 11. Health: Neglected Tropical Diseases [127]

### Commitment:

“To build on our commitments made on neglected tropical diseases at St Petersburg, we will work to support the control or elimination of diseases listed by the WHO through such measures as research, diagnostics and treatment, prevention, awareness-raising and enhancing access to safe water and sanitation. In this regard, by expanding health system coverage, alleviating poverty and social exclusion as well as promoting adequate integrated public health approaches, including through the mass administration of drugs, we will be able to reach at least 75% of the people affected by certain major neglected tropical diseases in the most affected countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, bearing in mind the WHO Plan. With sustained action for 3-5 years, this would enable a very significant reduction of the current burden with the elimination of some of these diseases.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
	-1	0	+1
Canada	-1		
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States	-1		
European Union	-1		
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>-0.89</b>		

### Background:

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are communicable diseases which have caused great suffering in tropical climates and poverty-stricken areas without garnering widespread attention from the international community. With no market of wealthy sufferers, in modern times, significant medical research on NTDs has been scarce.<sup>628</sup>

<sup>628</sup> Neglected Tropical Diseases – Frequently Asked Questions – Why are they Neglected? World Health Organization 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.  
[http://www.who.int/neglected\\_diseases/faq/en/index5.html](http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/faq/en/index5.html).

The World Health Organization (WHO) notes that the majority of international health aid has been aimed at HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.<sup>629</sup> Previous G8 commitments have often been directed at the aforementioned three diseases as well as polio.<sup>630</sup> NTDs, however, kill about 1.8 million people annually and affect upwards of one billion people worldwide. Leprosy, onchocerciasis, dengue, and leishmaniasis are among the many diseases considered to be NTDs.

The first commitment regarding infectious diseases was presented at the Lyon Summit in 1996, including assistance to affected countries. Parasitic diseases, many of which fall under the umbrella of NTDs, were mentioned specifically at the Birmingham Summit in 1998. While the first widespread commitments targeting health in Africa were made at the Okinawa Summit in 2000 and the Kananaskis Summit in 2002 respectively, it was not until the St Petersburg Summit in 2006 that NTDs were specifically targeted. These commitments were aimed at “future emerging infectious diseases,” zoonotic diseases, and developing health care infrastructures in developing nations.<sup>631</sup>

In 2008, NTDs were addressed at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, where G8 leaders noted a need for “reinvigorated” efforts and efforts over the next 3-5 years through the WHO plan.<sup>632</sup> The WHO Plan indicates goals and targets for the period 2008 to 2015, with 9 strategic action areas, including improving intervention and surveillance mechanisms. The plan lists 20 NTDs, with three targeted for elimination or eradication. Nine are considered tool-ready (including onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, yaws, and others), and eight are considered tool-deficient (including anthrax, dengue, chagas disease, and others). The WHO specifically identifies 14 diseases as the focus of its current efforts.<sup>633</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment puts forward a number of broad strategies to combat neglected tropical diseases. As stated, its scope is too broad for us to assess. The commitment does, however, specifically mention treatment and prevention, “the mass administration of drugs,” and the WHO Plan. This suggests two broad spheres of action: treatment and prevention on the ground, and research to develop better treatment and prevention.

Prevention can take many forms, from prophylaxis drug administration to improved water treatment. Prevention measures must be specifically identified as addressing neglected tropical diseases. For example, general programs to improve water quality do

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<sup>629</sup> Neglected Tropical Diseases: Hidden Successes, Emerging Opportunities, World Health Organization Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) 2006, Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO\\_CDS\\_NTD\\_2006.2\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO_CDS_NTD_2006.2_eng.pdf).

<sup>630</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

<sup>631</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

<sup>632</sup> Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health: Report of the G8 Health Experts Group, G8 Health Experts Group (Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-healthexperts.pdf>.

<sup>633</sup> Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization Department for Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) March 2007, Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO\\_CDS\\_NTD\\_2007.3\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf).



not constitute compliance unless they are specifically identified as addressing NTDs by governments or participating organizations.

Diseases identified as neglected vary somewhat between organizations. For the purposes of this report, we use the NTDs identified in the WHO's Global Plan.<sup>634</sup> The commitment calls for sustained action, which means that members must do something over the next year.

**Scoring:**

-1	Member cuts or does not increase funding to existing prevention or treatment programs <b>AND</b> cuts or does not increase funding to research projects on neglected tropical diseases.
0	Member increases funding to existing prevention or treatment programs <b>OR</b> research programs developing "safe, simple and cost-effective tools" to prevent, detect and treat neglected tropical diseases.
+1	Member increases funding to existing prevention or treatment programs <b>AND</b> research programs developing "safe, simple and cost-effective tools" to prevent, detect and treat neglected tropical diseases.

*Team Leader: Conrad Lochovsky*

**Canada: -1**

Canada has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). While Canada continues to fund prevention and control activities on through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), no new projects have been initiated in this compliance cycle.

CIDA is currently funding several projects that target NTDs. CIDA has provided CAD15 million for 2004-2011, to support the Ten-Year Health and Social Development Plan in Mali.<sup>635</sup> This project has provided information and prevention education on several neglected tropical diseases.<sup>636</sup> This funding is not new, and thus does not constitute compliance.

CIDA, in partnership with the Pan American Health Organization, has provided CAD7.3 million for the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases project in Colombia,

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<sup>634</sup> Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization Department for Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) March 2007, Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO\\_CDS\\_NTD\\_2007.3\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf).

<sup>635</sup> Support to the Ten-Year Health and Social Development Plan, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/6AA4152BB0DEC636852570130045EDDF?OpenDocument>.

<sup>636</sup> Support to the Ten-Year Health and Social Development Plan, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/6AA4152BB0DEC636852570130045EDDF?OpenDocument>.

Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. This project targets various infectious diseases including one NTD, Chagas disease.<sup>637</sup> Funding, however, was only committed through 2008.<sup>638</sup>

Finally, for 2006-2009, CIDA has provided close to CAD500,000 for the Community-based Epidemiological Surveillance project in El Salvador. This project conducts surveillance of dengue fever among children at risk.<sup>639</sup> Again, since this funding is not new, it does not constitute compliance.

Canada adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.<sup>640</sup> Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.<sup>641</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1. While Canada continues to fund programs that address NTDs, it has not introduced any new initiatives in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Claire Chow*

## **France: -1**

France has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). France has not pursued prevention, treatment or research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

In general, France is strong on international health issues, particularly HIV/AIDS treatment and research. Since 2005-2007, France has increased its contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by 33 per cent.<sup>642</sup>

In 2006, France committed almost EUR7.5 million to Drugs for Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative, an NGO that coordinates drug research for NTDs.<sup>643</sup> In its 2008

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<sup>637</sup> Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/D28186F13972FB018525724B004C2DB2?OpenDocument>.

<sup>638</sup> Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/D28186F13972FB018525724B004C2DB2?OpenDocument>.

<sup>639</sup> Community-based Epidemiological Surveillance, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/1E165CCDD15D82ED852572F700370987?OpenDocument>.

<sup>640</sup> Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51](http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51).

<sup>641</sup> The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

<sup>642</sup> France's Action Against AIDS, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et Européennes. Date of Access : 6 December 2008. [http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/health\\_1102/fighting-aids\\_4007/france-action-against-aids\\_6792/france-financial-contribution-to-the-fight-against-aids\\_12252.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health_1102/fighting-aids_4007/france-action-against-aids_6792/france-financial-contribution-to-the-fight-against-aids_12252.html).

<sup>643</sup> The French Development Agency commits EUR1.5 million to DNDi, DNDi (Paris) 14 June 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

report, DMDi noted that it had received a little over EUR2 million of the funds promised.<sup>644</sup> Furthermore, France has not taken any steps to combat NTDs in this compliance cycle. Ten EU member states adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.<sup>645</sup> Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.<sup>646</sup>

France adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.<sup>647</sup> Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.<sup>648</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

*Analyst: Charlotte Freeman-Shaw*

### **Germany: -1**

Germany has not complied with its commitment to neglected tropical diseases. Despite requests from the developing world, Germany has not pursued prevention, treatment or research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 10 December 2008, African Union health ministers specifically called on Germany to donate doses of praziquantel, a drug that effectively treats schistosomiasis.<sup>649</sup> The ministers noted that neglected tropical diseases are threatening Africa's chances of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>650</sup> Praziquantel is manufactured by The Merck Group, originally a German pharmaceutical company, which already donates

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[http://www.dndi.org/cms/public\\_html/insidearticleListing.asp?CategoryId=166&SubCategoryId=167&ArticleId=398&TemplateId=1](http://www.dndi.org/cms/public_html/insidearticleListing.asp?CategoryId=166&SubCategoryId=167&ArticleId=398&TemplateId=1).

<sup>644</sup> 2007-2008 Annual Report: Delivering Innovation, DNDi (Geneva). Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://www.dndi.org/2008/160908/DNDi-AnnualReport-2008.pdf>.

<sup>645</sup> Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51](http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51).

<sup>646</sup> The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

<sup>647</sup> Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51](http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51).

<sup>648</sup> The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

<sup>649</sup> African Ministers to Petition for Child Drugs, Global Network: Neglected Tropical Diseases (Kampala) 10 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://gnntdc.sabin.org/press/2008/12/17/african-ministers-petition-child-drugs>.

<sup>650</sup> African Ministers to Petition for Child Drugs, Global Network: Neglected Tropical Diseases (Kampala) 10 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://gnntdc.sabin.org/press/2008/12/17/african-ministers-petition-child-drugs>.

some praziquantel to developing countries through a partnership with the WHO.<sup>651</sup> To date, Germany has not responded to the health ministers' request.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

*Analyst: Stephan Bundi*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 31 July 2008 Italian Secretary of State Vincenzo Scotti approved a grant of EUR140 million for international development "cooperative initiatives" targeting, among other things, health.<sup>652</sup> There is no evidence that these funds will support interventions on NTDs, however.

In an address to the High-Level Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini indicated Italy's priorities for global health, which may run counter to this commitment. "Our action should take a more balanced approach," he said. "While funds to fight specific diseases are certainly positive, this should not pre-empt aid to strengthen healthcare systems."<sup>653</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

*Analyst: Polina Arkhipova and Conrad Lochovsky*

### **Japan: -1**

Japan has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

In the past, Japan has taken substantial action on NTDs. At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, Japan established itself as a leader on infectious diseases by proposing the Hashimoto Initiative and the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative.<sup>654</sup> The Hashimoto Initiative specifically addressed schistosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis, both considered NTDs in this report.<sup>655</sup> There is no evidence, however, that Japan has taken any action on NTDs in this compliance cycle.

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<sup>651</sup> Combating the tropical disease schistosomiasis, Merck, 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.merck.de/en/company/responsibility/community/schistosomiasis.html>.

<sup>652</sup> Grant of approximately 140 million euro in donations approved for cooperation initiatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/07/20080731\\_Scotto\\_140Mil\\_Coope raz](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/07/20080731_Scotto_140Mil_Coope raz).

<sup>653</sup> Address by Minister Frattini at the High-Level Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 22 December 2008. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080926\\_Frattini\\_High\\_level](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080926_Frattini_High_level).

<sup>654</sup> Country Performance Assessment, Japan, From Okinawa 2000 to Genoa 2001, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2001genoa/assessment\\_japan.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2001genoa/assessment_japan.html).

<sup>655</sup> Hashimoto Initiative (Kenya/Kyoto) 15 June 2002. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.kawasaki-m.ac.jp/mw/who-02/contents/a.html>.

Japan adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.<sup>656</sup> Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.<sup>657</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

*Analyst: Stephan Bundi*

### **Russia: -1**

Russia has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

There is no information to indicate that Russia has supported any programs to address NTDs. Russia has not funded mass drug administration programs, prevention or research in this compliance cycle.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

*Analyst: Igor Churkin*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). While the UK is actively pursuing the eradication of a number of tool-ready NTDs, it has not taken new action to encourage research into NTDs that are not tool-ready.

On 22 September 2008 the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) Secretary Douglas Alexander announced a GBP10 million funding increase to tackle Guinea worm, also known as dracunculiasis, in the five remaining African countries still fighting the disease: South Sudan, Nigeria, Ghana, Niger, and Mali.<sup>658</sup> Dracunculiasis is listed as a "tool-ready" disease targeted for eradication by the WHO's Global Plan.<sup>659</sup>

The new funding is part of DFID's long-term GBP50 million commitment to a number of NTDs, including trachoma and schistosomiasis.<sup>660</sup> The funding will pay for water filters,

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<sup>656</sup> Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51](http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51).

<sup>657</sup> The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

<sup>658</sup> Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>.

<sup>659</sup> Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization (Geneva) March 2007. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO\\_CDS\\_NTD\\_2007.3\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf)

<sup>660</sup> Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>.

health workers, public education programs and medication, and could lead to the eradication of dracunculiasis.<sup>661</sup>

On 5 December 2008, when former US President Jimmy Carter announced that DFID and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, in conjunction with the WHO and the Carter Center, would commit USD55 million toward the eradication of dracunculiasis.<sup>662</sup> The Gates Foundation agreed to match DFID's existing commitment of GBP10 million.<sup>663</sup> The new funds will be shared by the Carter Center and the WHO.<sup>664</sup>

In the past, the United Kingdom has promised GBP6.5 million to the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative, an NGO that coordinates drug research on NTDs.<sup>665</sup> There is no evidence that the UK committed more funds in this compliance cycle, however.

The United Kingdom adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.<sup>666</sup> Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.<sup>667</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0 for funding prevention and treatment for tool-ready NTDs.

*Analyst: Amy C. Willis*

## **United States: -1**

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). In recent years, NTDs have been a priority for the US, but further action has not been taken since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

On 4 December 2008 the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), committed USD600 thousand to combat the cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe.<sup>668</sup> On 11 December 2008, USAID provided an additional USD6.2 million and deployed a Disaster

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<sup>661</sup> Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>.

<sup>662</sup> Address by Former US President Jimmy Carter at the Carter Center, Atlanta Office (Atlanta) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

[http://www.cartercenter.org/news/pr/gates\\_120508.html](http://www.cartercenter.org/news/pr/gates_120508.html).

<sup>663</sup> Address by Former US President Jimmy Carter (London) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/guinea-worm-alltime-low.asp>.

<sup>664</sup> Address by Former US President Jimmy Carter (London) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/guinea-worm-alltime-low.asp>.

<sup>665</sup> Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>.

<sup>666</sup> Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51](http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51).

<sup>667</sup> The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

<sup>668</sup> Press Release: USAID Increases Assistance for Zimbabwe Cholera Outbreak, The United States Agency for International Development Press Office (Washington) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr081204.html>.



Assistance Response Team (DART) to assist in the fight against Zimbabwe's cholera outbreak.<sup>669</sup> While both financial contributions are noteworthy, cholera is not one of the NTDs listed within the WHO's Global Plan, so action on cholera does not constitute compliance with this commitment.

On 20 February 2008 President Bush announced a new initiative to combat NTDs worldwide.<sup>670</sup> At this time, President Bush committed USD350 million over a five year period (FY 2009 – FY 2013), in addition to the USD15 million already committed for 2008.<sup>671</sup> This funding will provide treatment to more than 300 million people worldwide.<sup>672</sup>

The Presidential Initiative will build on USAID's pledge to control NTDs by targeting seven major diseases as these are more easily controlled through mass drug administration in comparison to other NTDs.<sup>673</sup> These diseases are lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes.<sup>674</sup> The United States has not expanded on these initiatives in this compliance cycle.

The United States adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.<sup>675</sup> Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.<sup>676</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Amy C. Willis*

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<sup>669</sup> Press Release: USAID Provides Additional \$6.2M for Zimbabwe Cholera Outbreak, The United States Agency for International Development Press Office (Washington) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr081211.html>.

<sup>670</sup> Fact Sheet: Fighting Neglected Tropical Diseases Around the World: President Bush Announces New Global Initiative To Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 20 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/02/20080220.html>.

<sup>671</sup> Fact Sheet: Fighting Neglected Tropical Diseases Around the World: President Bush Announces New Global Initiative To Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 20 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/02/20080220.html>.

<sup>672</sup> Fact Sheet: Development and Africa, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080708-17.html>.

<sup>673</sup> Fact Sheet: USAID Controls Neglected Tropical Diseases, The United States Agency for International Development Press Office (Washington) 22 February 2008. Date of Access: 19 November 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2008/fs080222.html>.

<sup>674</sup> Fact Sheet: USAID Controls Neglected Tropical Diseases (Washington) 22 February 2008. Date of Access: 19 November 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2008/fs080222.html>.

<sup>675</sup> Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51](http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51).

<sup>676</sup> The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

## European Union: -1

The EU has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

In the past, the EU has funded research into visceral leishmaniasis, the most severe form of that NTD.<sup>677</sup> It has contributed to a program researching vectors for the disease on India and Bangladesh.<sup>678</sup> There is no evidence that the EU has strengthened its commitment to this project during the current compliance cycle.

Ten EU member states adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.<sup>679</sup> Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.<sup>680</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Claire Chow*

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<sup>677</sup> TDR Business Line 10 Research to support the elimination of Visceral Leishmaniasis Annual Progress Report, Special Program for Research & Training in Tropical Diseases, June 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.who.int/tdr/research/visceral-leishmaniasis-elimination/pdf/BL10-annual-report-2008.pdf>.

<sup>678</sup> TDR Business Line 10 Research to support the elimination of Visceral Leishmaniasis Annual Progress Report, Special Program for Research & Training in Tropical Diseases, June 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.who.int/tdr/research/visceral-leishmaniasis-elimination/pdf/BL10-annual-report-2008.pdf>.

<sup>679</sup> Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51](http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51).

<sup>680</sup> The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

## 12. Education [142]

### Commitment:

“We, along with other donors, will continue efforts to mobilize bilateral and multilateral resources to meet the shortfalls of FTI-endorsed countries estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around USD1 billion for 2008, while supporting the improvement of its effectiveness through an external evaluation. There should be a strong emphasis placed on the quality of education and program effectiveness.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada	-1		
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union		0	
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>-0.22</b>		

### Background:

In 1990, at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, delegates from 155 countries and 150 organizations agreed to drastically reduce illiteracy and universalize primary education by 2000.<sup>681</sup> In April 2000, Senegal hosted the World Education Forum.<sup>682</sup> Participants adopted the Dakar Framework for Action, and UNESCO assumed responsibility for coordinating between participants and maintaining momentum.<sup>683</sup>

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<sup>681</sup> The World Conference on Education for All 1990, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed\\_for\\_all/background/world\\_conference\\_jomtien.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml).

<sup>682</sup> EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

[http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=33163&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html).

<sup>683</sup> EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

[http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=33163&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html).

In 2002, the World Bank partnered with UNESCO, as well as donor and developing countries, to launch the Fast Track Initiative (FTI).<sup>684</sup> FTI is a planning and funding mechanism, overseen by a small secretariat, intended to help the world's poorest countries achieve Education for All. FTI-endorsed countries are deemed to have "a credible education sector plan" by local donors, using guidelines laid out by the FTI.<sup>685</sup> The initiative helps promote and coordinate effective bilateral and multilateral aid for education, and also directly funds some projects through the Education Program Development Fund and the Catalytic Fund.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 countries reaffirmed their support for the Education for All Initiative and endorsed the results of the G8 Education Task Force, which reported at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.<sup>686</sup> In 2005, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to the Initiative, placing particular emphasis on education in Africa.<sup>687</sup> The leaders also expressed their support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI).<sup>688</sup>

Despite Education for All's regular promotion at the G8, funding shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries have grown. At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members pledged to close a USD500 million funding gap.<sup>689</sup> The FTI Secretariat now estimates the shortfall at USD1 billion.<sup>690</sup> At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders expressed support for improvements to the FTI's effectiveness through an external evaluation and called for greater emphasis on countries affected by conflicts, and on marginalized populations.<sup>691</sup> The FTI Evaluation Oversight Committee was established to manage the external evaluation, to be carried out between mid-2008 and mid-2009, evaluating the FTI's activities from 2002 to 2008.<sup>692</sup> A final report is expected in September 2009.

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<sup>684</sup> Education: International Initiatives, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

[http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=24181&URL\\_DO=DO\\_PRINTPAGE&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=24181&URL_DO=DO_PRINTPAGE&URL_SECTION=201.html).

<sup>685</sup> Education for All – Fast Track Initiative, World Bank (Washington), 12 October 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://www.untj.org/principals/files/education/FTI\\_factsheet\\_endorsement.pdf](http://www.untj.org/principals/files/education/FTI_factsheet_endorsement.pdf).

<sup>686</sup> A New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2002. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html>.

<sup>687</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

<sup>688</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

<sup>689</sup> Summit Declaration on Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Heiligendamm Summit (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://www.g-8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlussserkl\\_C3\\_A4rungen/WV-afrika-en.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en](http://www.g-8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlussserkl_C3_A4rungen/WV-afrika-en.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en).

<sup>690</sup> Fast Track Initiative, World Bank (Tokyo) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/JAPANINJAPANESEEXT/Resources/515497-1196389582361/080422\\_FTI\\_en.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/JAPANINJAPANESEEXT/Resources/515497-1196389582361/080422_FTI_en.pdf).

<sup>691</sup> Summit Declaration on Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709\\_03\\_en.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html).

<sup>692</sup> FTI Evaluation Oversight Committee Terms of Reference, World Bank (Washington) Date of Access: 7 December 2008. [http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/eoc\\_tor.pdf](http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/eoc_tor.pdf).

Additionally, a report on G8 progress on FTI will be delivered at the 2009 Summit.<sup>693</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

This commitment requires G8 member states to work towards meeting shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries. This requires some financial commitment on the part of the states themselves, as well as an effort to mobilize bilateral or multilateral funding from other donors. It should be noted that much of the funding for FTI-endorsed countries is bilateral, and while it is more difficult to gather information on these aid flows, bilateral aid does indeed constitute compliance with his commitment.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member does not deliver some of its previously committed funds for FTI-endorsed countries. Member does not cooperate with other donors to raise funds, <b>AND</b> does not contribute any new funding.
0	Member commits new funds, but does not cooperate with other donors to raise funds for FTI-endorsed countries. Alternatively, member obtains shortfall funding from other donors but does not increase its own funding.
+1	Member increases its funds for FRI-endorsed countries to cover shortfalls <b>AND</b> actively cooperates with other donors to raise funds.

*Lead Analyst: Sahar Kazranian*

### **Canada: -1**

Canada has not complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

Support for Education for All is one component of the Canadian International Development Agency's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2007-2009.<sup>694</sup> The agency promises to "work with partner countries to develop credible national education plans," an initiative that could help qualify countries for FTI funding. CIDA has not, however, announced any new funding for education in FTI-endorsed countries since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program

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<sup>693</sup> Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

[http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709\\_03\\_en.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html).

<sup>694</sup> Sustainable Development Strategy: 2007-2009, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/RAC-1129144152-R4Q#act2b>.

Development Fund (EPDF). According to the FTI Catalytic Fund's Interim Status Report, Canada has not made any commitment or payment to the Fund for 2008 or 2009.<sup>695</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1. Canada has not actively pursued new funds from other sources, nor has it pledged or contributed financially to the FTI Funds.

*Analyst: Tala Khoury*

## **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In this compliance period, the Catalytic Fund has received USD7.9 million from France.<sup>696</sup> In contrast, last spring the FTI reported that France had not delivered any promised funds at all for the 2003-2010 period.<sup>697</sup> The FTI Secretariat noted that since 2007, the Catalytic Fund's receipts from donors have nearly doubled, thanks in part to France's recent contribution.

More remains to be done, however. On 25 November 2008, UNESCO released the Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report 2009. The document noted that several donors – including France – “should urgently review their current aid allocations.”<sup>698</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. Although France has provided increased funding for the FTI, there is no evidence that it has made any effort to mobilize bilateral or multilateral funding from other donors.

*Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet*

## **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In 2007, the German Federal Ministry for Economic

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<sup>695</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat (France) December 2008. Date of Access: 11 7 January 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL\\_CF\\_Annual\\_Status\\_Report\\_Oslo\\_2008.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf).

<sup>696</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL\\_CF\\_Annual\\_Status\\_Report\\_Oslo\\_2008.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf).

<sup>697</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF\\_statusreport\\_apr08.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf).

<sup>698</sup> Highlights of the EFA Report 2009, UNESCO (Paris) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.unesco.org/education/gmr2009/press/efagmr2009\\_Highlights.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/education/gmr2009/press/efagmr2009_Highlights.pdf).



Cooperation and Development announced that Germany planned to contribute EUR8 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund between 2007 and 2009, in order to alleviate funding shortfalls.<sup>699</sup> The FTI's Catalytic Fund status reports indicate that during this compliance cycle, Germany has increased its total pledged funds from USD7.2 million to USD9.8 million.<sup>700</sup> In this compliance cycle, however, Germany has not actually disbursed any of this promised funding to the Catalytic Fund.

UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2009 called on Germany to review its current aid allocations.<sup>701</sup> According to the report, Germany allocates only 7 per cent of its total development assistance for education to basic education in low-income countries, placing a greater priority on subsidizing attendance at German universities.<sup>702</sup> According to the Global Campaign for Education, Germany's contribution falls short of its "fair share" of FTI targets.<sup>703</sup> The Campaign's recent report states that Germany and three other donor countries (Italy, Japan, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.<sup>704</sup>

At a meeting of EU development ministers held at the end of September, German Minister Heide Wiecek-Zeul encouraged her EU counterparts to make renewed financial commitments towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>705</sup> At the Doha Conference on Financing for Development in November, Minister Wiecek-Zeul reiterated her comments by calling for industrialized countries to "redouble their efforts" in development aid.<sup>706</sup>

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<sup>699</sup> Promoting children's education, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 2007. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/HumanRights/kinderrechte/arbeitsfelder/bildung/index.html>.

<sup>700</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF\\_statusreport\\_apr08.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf).

FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL\\_CF\\_Annual\\_Status\\_Report\\_Oslo\\_2008.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf).

<sup>701</sup> EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: "Overcoming inequality: why governance matters", UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683E.pdf>.

<sup>702</sup> EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: "Overcoming inequality: why governance matters", UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683E.pdf>.

<sup>703</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

<sup>704</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

<sup>705</sup> Wiecek-Zeul seeks to win EU Development Ministers' support for International Conference on Financing for Development, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/september/pm\\_20080929\\_90.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/september/pm_20080929_90.html).

<sup>706</sup> Wiecek-Zeul describes Financing for Development conference as success in fight against poverty, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/december/pm\\_20081202\\_117.html?PHPSESSID=1be2b92abdb28a2dc483a2a826022cb6](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/december/pm_20081202_117.html?PHPSESSID=1be2b92abdb28a2dc483a2a826022cb6).

Despite a renewed call for action on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, German representatives have not specific references to Education for All. As a result, it appears that Germany has not mobilized funding from other donors to meet FTI shortfalls.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for promising further funding to the FTI's Catalytic Fund, though it has not disbursed more funding or mobilized funding from other sources.

*Analyst: Isabel Dimitrov*

## **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to the meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On the Italian Development Cooperation website, Education for All is listed as one of Italy's "most important initiatives."<sup>707</sup> Indeed, prior to the Hokkaido-Toyoko Summit, Italy followed through on the modest funds it pledged to the FTI Catalytic Fund between 2004 and 2008.<sup>708</sup> Furthermore, on 12 December 2008, three Italian representatives, including Renzo Rossos, coordinator of multilateral cooperation, Francesca Cozzarini, and Teresa Savanella, adviser for multilateral cooperation, participated in the FTI Steering Committee Meeting in Oslo, Norway.<sup>709</sup>

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). Although Italy committed and delivered USD4.2 million to the Catalytic Fund for 2008, the disbursement took place before the Hokkaido-Toyoko Summit, so this does not constitute compliance.<sup>710</sup> Italy has not yet pledged any amount for 2009.<sup>711</sup>

According to the Global Campaign for Education, Italy's contribution falls short of its "fair share" of FTI targets.<sup>712</sup> The Campaign's recent report states that Italy and three other donor countries (Germany, Japan, and the United States) have collectively

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<sup>707</sup> Italian Development Cooperation, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome). Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://sedi.esteri.it/portaledges/portaledges/inglese/intro.html>.

<sup>708</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund: Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Washington) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF\\_statusreport\\_apr08.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf).

<sup>709</sup> FTI Steering Committee Meeting Participants List, FTI Secretariat (Oslo) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL\\_SC\\_Participants\\_list.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_SC_Participants_list.pdf).

<sup>710</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund: Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Washington) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

<sup>711</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund: Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Washington) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

<sup>712</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.<sup>713</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. Italy has not promised or delivered any funding to FTI-endorsed countries since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, and has not mobilized funding from other sources.

*Analyst: Tala Khoury*

## **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to the meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries. Japan has promised and disbursed additional funds for the FTI's catalytic fund, but it has not mobilized donations from other sources.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). Prior to the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Japan promised USD1.2 million for the Catalytic Fund.<sup>714</sup> Between April and September 2008, it delivered on this commitment.<sup>715</sup> In this compliance cycle, Japan also committed an additional USD1.2 million for the Catalytic Fund, to be disbursed in 2009.<sup>716</sup>

As co-chair of the FTI Secretariat in 2008, Japan hosted the EFA-FTI Technical Meeting in April and the Tokyo International Conference on African Development in May.<sup>717</sup> Despite its serving as co-chair, there was no evidence that Japan has encouraged other donors to meet FTI funding shortfalls since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

Furthermore, the latest Education for All Global Monitoring Report commented that Japan continues to “invest a very low share of gross national income in development assistance.”<sup>718</sup> According to the Global Campaign for Education, Japan's contribution

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<sup>713</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

<sup>714</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund: Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Washington) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF\\_statusreport\\_apr08.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf).

<sup>715</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund: Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Washington) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF\\_statusreport\\_apr08.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf).  
FTI Catalytic Fund: Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Paris) September 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

<sup>716</sup> Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL\\_CF\\_Annual\\_Status\\_Report\\_Oslo\\_2008.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf).

<sup>717</sup> The Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) Technical Meeting and Related Meetings, and Policy Speech by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) April 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2008/4/1179263\\_932.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2008/4/1179263_932.html).

<sup>718</sup> EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: “Overcoming inequality: why governance matters”, UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683E.pdf>.

falls short of its “fair share” of FTI targets.<sup>719</sup> The Campaign’s recent report states that Japan and three other donor countries (Germany, Italy, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.<sup>720</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Although Japan has pledged funds to the FTI, it has not actively pursued funding from other donors.

*Analyst: Isabel Dimitrov*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to the meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On 14 July 2008, Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev signed an order under which Russia will commit up to USD10 million annually in 2009-2011 to the FTI-EFA framework.<sup>721</sup> Russia has pledged approximately USD3 million to the FTI for 2009.<sup>722</sup> According to the order, the Russian government pledged to allocate USD42.9 million to implement programs for improved basic education in the CIS, Asian, and African countries in the period of 2008-2012<sup>723</sup>. The government also approved the allocation of USD2 million for the creation of the International Cooperation Centre for Education Development.<sup>724</sup> Russia has also pledged USD425 000 to UNESCO to finance international surveys on education quality conducted within the EFA framework<sup>725</sup>.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score 0 for its contributions to FTI initiatives.

*Analyst: Arina Shadrikova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

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<sup>719</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

<sup>720</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

<sup>721</sup> The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.  
<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>

<sup>722</sup> The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.  
<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>

<sup>723</sup> The Governmental Order from 14 July 2008 N 1000-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.  
<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/07/14/2063563.htm>

<sup>724</sup> The Governmental Order from 14 July 2008 N 1000-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.  
<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/07/14/2063563.htm>

<sup>725</sup> Speech of the Deputy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation A. Yakovenko on the discussion on the education and health issues at a high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.  
[http://www.mid.ru/Brp\\_4.nsf/arh/ADECE2CF3E67A8DBC32574D00025AF86?OpenDocument](http://www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/ADECE2CF3E67A8DBC32574D00025AF86?OpenDocument)

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to the meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On 26 September 2008, the Department for International Development announced GBP50 million in new funding for FTI.<sup>726</sup> The contribution was made “as part of the UK's commitment to give GBP8.5 billion over ten years up to 2015 towards education.”<sup>727</sup>

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund. Between April and September 2008, the UK increased its disbursements to the Catalytic Fund by USD132 million.<sup>728</sup> In September, the FTI Secretariat noted that “since the [April 2008] CF Committee meeting, cash receipts from donors have increased from USD825 million to USD994 million due largely to receipts from the UK and the EC, and from two new donors to the fund (Australia and Japan).”<sup>729</sup> It is unclear whether these payments were made during the current compliance cycle.

On 9 December 2008, UK Ambassador Denise Holt addressed students of EU Law at Madrid's Carlos III University.<sup>730</sup> In her address, Ambassador Holt commented on the UK and Spain's “major new contributions to the Education Fast Track initiative.”<sup>731</sup> In light of how much the UK and Spain have in common in their approach to development issues – FTI being one instance – Ambassador Holt resolved that the two countries “must work together to encourage other countries to hold firm on their commitments” as well.<sup>732</sup>

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<sup>726</sup> UN meeting on poverty exceeds all expectations: \$16 billion of new commitments as broadest ever alliance assembles to fight for common goal, Department for International Development (London) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/un-high-level.asp>.

<sup>727</sup> UN meeting on poverty exceeds all expectations: \$16 billion of new commitments as broadest ever alliance assembles to fight for common goal, Department for International Development (London) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/un-high-level.asp>.

<sup>728</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF\\_statusreport\\_apr08.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf).

<sup>729</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

<sup>730</sup> Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

<sup>731</sup> Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

<sup>732</sup> Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for committing significant new funds to the Fast Track Initiative, and encouraging other donors to mobilize resources for education.

*Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet*

### **United States: -1**

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to the meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On 19 September 2008, a United States Agency for International Development-funded boarding school for ethnic minorities and children with disabilities opened in Kon Tum, Vietnam. Built in collaborative effort with local government agencies, the Kon Ray Boarding School should “help reduce the education gap between mountainous areas and urban areas.”<sup>733</sup> US Ambassador Michael Michalak stated that US support of education programs “will ensure a better life for all and provide tools for Vietnam to compete even more effectively in today’s global economy.”<sup>734</sup> Vietnam is an FTI-endorsed country, but this single project pales in comparison to larger FTI contributions made by other G8 members.

According to the Global Campaign for Education, the United States’ contribution falls short of its “fair share” of FTI targets.<sup>735</sup> The Campaign’s recent report states that the US and three other donor countries (Germany, Italy, and the Japan) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.<sup>736</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of -1. The United States has not provided any large-scale funding for the FTI, and has not mobilized resources from other sources in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Nicole Formosa*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment on the Fast Track Initiative.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program

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<sup>733</sup> USAID-Funded Boarding School for Disadvantaged Opens in Kon Tum Province, USAID (Kon Tum) 19 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press\\_release\\_296.html](http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press_release_296.html).

<sup>734</sup> USAID-Funded Boarding School for Disadvantaged Opens in Kon Tum Province, USAID (Kon Tum) 19 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press\\_release\\_296.html](http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press_release_296.html).

<sup>735</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

<sup>736</sup> No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.



Development Fund (EPDF). Between April and September 2008, the European Commission increased its promised funds to the Catalytic Fund by USD3.4 million, and disbursed USD24.7 million in existing pledges.<sup>737</sup> It is unclear whether these actions were taken during the current compliance cycle. Between September and December 2008, however, the Commission promised an additional USD300,000 to the Catalytic Fund, and disbursed USD13.7 million in existing pledges.<sup>738</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0. While its pledges and disbursements to support the FTI has increased, the EU has not pursued shortfall funding from other donors.

*Analyst: Nicole Formosa*

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<sup>737</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF\\_statusreport\\_apr08.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf).

<sup>738</sup> Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. [http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL\\_CF\\_Annual\\_Status\\_Report\\_Oslo\\_2008.pdf](http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf).

### 13. Africa: Trade [154]

#### Commitment:

“[Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] effective implementation of the financial commitments regarding spending on Aid for Trade including trade related technical assistance, made at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, which we expect to increase to USD4 billion including the support for marketing of African products.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa*

#### Assessment:

Interim Compliance Score			
Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
<b>Average Score</b>			<b>+0.11</b>

#### Background:

In 2005, G7 Ministers recognized the need for additional assistance for African countries to ease the adjustment to trade liberalization, and to increase their capacity to take advantage of more open markets. They called on the World Bank and the IMF to develop proposals in this area.<sup>739</sup>

In 2005, following the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, the WTO created a new work program on Aid for Trade, and a task force on Aid for Trade was created. In 2006, the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force made its recommendations, stating: "Projects and programmes should be considered as Aid for Trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development

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<sup>739</sup> Aid for Trade and the WTO Work Programme, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 19 December 2008.  
[http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dda\\_e/background\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/background_e.htm).

strategies.”<sup>740</sup> Furthermore, the Task Force recognized six priority areas where developing countries might require assistance in adjusting to trade liberalization:

1. Trade policy and regulations, including training trade officials, supporting national stakeholders “to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs.”
2. Trade development, including promoting investment, including “business support services and institutions,” and “public-private sector networking.”
3. Trade-related infrastructure, from physical infrastructure for transport and storage, to communications and energy infrastructure.
4. Building productive capacity.
5. Trade-related adjustment, which involves “supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.”
6. Other trade-related needs (open-ended category to capture any other activities that “have been explicitly identified as trade-related priorities in the recipient country’s national development strategies.”)

The G8 has supported this initiative since the 2005 Gleneagles Summit when leaders agreed to increase aid to developing countries to build their physical, human, and institutional capacity to trade.<sup>741</sup> Aid for Trade encompasses support of individual governments as well as multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Regional Development Bank, which are large donors providing significant support for infrastructure and productive capacity building.<sup>742</sup> The OECD and the WTO have developed a framework for monitoring Aid for Trade flows. The framework measures global monitoring of Aid for Trade flows, donor monitoring, and in-country monitoring, which ensures transparency.<sup>743</sup>

This year’s commitment comes amidst a global financial and economic crisis. Nevertheless, on 30 October 2008 the G8 Heads of State signed the Aid Pledge that reaffirmed their existing aid promises and promises to avoid cutting development aid.<sup>744</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment reaffirms support for Aid for Trade to Africa specifically, so Aid for Trade to any other region cannot be considered compliance. G8 members must increase their Aid for Trade contributions, earmarking funds under one of the categories laid out above.

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<sup>740</sup> Donor Aid for Trade Questionnaire, OECD (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008  
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/26/39120395.pdf>.

<sup>741</sup> Aid for Trade and the WTO Work Programme, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 19 December 2008.  
[http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dda\\_e/background\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/background_e.htm).

<sup>742</sup> Aid for Trade at a Glance 2007, WTO, (Geneva), 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.  
[http://tcdbdb.wto.org/publish/FINAL%20GLOSSY%20EXECUTIVE%20SUMMARY\\_ENGLISH.pdf](http://tcdbdb.wto.org/publish/FINAL%20GLOSSY%20EXECUTIVE%20SUMMARY_ENGLISH.pdf).

<sup>743</sup> OECD calls for Aid Pledge from donor countries, OECD (Paris) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.  
[http://www.oecd.org/document/46/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34665\\_39619566\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/46/0,3343,en_2649_34665_39619566_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>744</sup> OECD calls for Aid Pledge from donor countries, OECD (Paris) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_201185\\_41601282\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3343,en_2649_201185_41601282_1_1_1_1,00.html).

Aid for Trade must be explicitly targeted to expand the capacity of African nations to participate in the global trade system. Development programs that might indirectly support international trade – the expansion of basic education, for example – cannot be considered Aid for Trade.

**Scoring:**

-1	Member decreases the amount of Aid for Trade, in local currency terms, <b>OR</b> makes a public announcement indicating an intention to decrease Aid for Trade.
0	Member maintains approximately steady contributions to Aid for Trade initiatives, in local currency terms.
+1	Member increases absolute value of Aid for Trade from the previous in local currency terms. Note that this increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.

*Team Leader: Mila Khodskaya*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

On 30 November 2008 at the International Review Conference on Financing for Development, Minister of International Cooperation Beverly Oda affirmed Canada's commitment to Aid for Trade, stating: "We also remain committed to advancing the Aid for Trade agenda in line with the development needs expressed by our partners."<sup>745</sup>

Nevertheless, Canada has not announced any increases to its previous allocations to Aid for Trade.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to increase its contributions to Aid for Trade programs.

*Analyst: Maria Robson*

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

As a member of the EU, France's Aid for Trade strategy is conducted as a part of the EU's Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. This specifies that the total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being

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<sup>745</sup> Statement by the Honourable Beverley J. Oda at the International Review Conference on Financing for Development, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau, QC) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/607F302A0355E898852575120070FABD?OpenDocument>.

contributed by the European Communities, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution from the member states.<sup>746</sup> France allocates about 22 per cent of its ODA funding to Aid for Trade initiatives.<sup>747</sup>

As of 30 September 2008 France has achieved its USD1.5 million pledge to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs, which prioritizes technical assistance under the Aid for Trade initiative.<sup>748</sup>

Thus, France is awarded a score of 0. France has not increased funding to Aid for Trade in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath and Mila Khodskaya*

## **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

As a member of the EU, Germany's Aid for Trade strategy is conducted as a part of the EU's Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. This specifies that the total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being contributed by the European Community, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution from the member states.<sup>749</sup>

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Germany, through its Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, has not announced any increase of funding earmarked for projects promoting trade capacity building or trade related technical assistance.<sup>750</sup>

The Trade Capacity Building Database run by the WTO and the OECD, which tracks each donor country's Aid for Trade contributions, has not published data for the countries' contribution in 2008 yet, so it is as yet unclear how much Germany has contributed to date for the year.<sup>751</sup>

As of 30 September 2008 Germany has allocated USD1.5 million for the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs, which prioritizes technical assistance under the Aid for Trade initiative.<sup>752</sup>

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<sup>746</sup> Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc\\_140837.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf).

<sup>747</sup> OECD Global Monitoring 18 October 2007, OECD (Paris) Date of Access: 21 December 2008 [http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34665\\_39145396\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,3343,en_2649_34665_39145396_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>748</sup> Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

<sup>749</sup> Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc\\_140837.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf).

<sup>750</sup> Press Releases, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/index.html>.

<sup>751</sup> Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database: Germany, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 14 December 2008. [http://tcbdb.wto.org/entity\\_project.aspx?EntityID=5](http://tcbdb.wto.org/entity_project.aspx?EntityID=5).

<sup>752</sup> Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

Germany has also affirmed its continued commitment to the Aid for Trade Strategy by attending meetings and policy dialogues related to improving the effectiveness of Aid for Trade, and by reiterating its importance to development. Addressing the collapse of WTO discussions in August 2008, German Development Minister, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, “asserted that the EU would fulfill its commitments on funding for Aid for Trade, which is to rise to an annual EUR2 billion by 2010.”<sup>753</sup>

Thus, Germany is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath*

## **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The government has taken limited steps to improve the quality and quantity of aid to developing countries, but has not directed new resources to Aid for Trade.

On 22 September 2008 the Italian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti attended a high level meeting held by the UN General Assembly on Africa's Development, affirming that Italy was still committed to making an impact on the process of its development through trade.<sup>754</sup>

The Italian Development Cooperation website reports that the Italian government regards to Aid for Trade Africa as a primary focus in promoting the development of local or intraregional trade.<sup>755</sup> Since 2005, Italy has been consistent with their funding, with EUR92 million committed for 2008.<sup>756</sup> This is an increase from last year's pledge of EUR55 million, but a substantial decrease from the EUR156 million in 2006.<sup>757</sup> Nevertheless, no increases in quantitative figures have been reported since the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit for Aid for Trade funding to African countries.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0, as it has failed to announce increased funding for Aid for Trade in this compliance cycle.

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<sup>753</sup> Wieczorek-Zeul describes collapse of WTO discussions as “shameful”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 30 July 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm\\_20080730\\_68.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080730_68.html).

<sup>754</sup> World Leaders Pledge to Reinvigorate ‘Global Partnership of Equals’ to End Poverty, Hunger, Underdevelopment in Africa (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/ga10748.doc.htm>.

<sup>755</sup> Italian Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/inglese/intro.html>.

<sup>756</sup> Italy and the Fight Against World Poverty 2008 Report (Milan), Action Aid. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.actionaid.it/fileViewAction.do?xclass=Multimediafile&field=file&width=0&height=0&mime=application/pdf&id=23855>.

<sup>757</sup> Italy and the Fight Against World Poverty 2008 Report (Milan), Action Aid. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.actionaid.it/fileViewAction.do?xclass=Multimediafile&field=file&width=0&height=0&mime=application/pdf&id=23855>.



## **Japan: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. Japan has continued to support a number of Aid for Trade programs, but it has not increased its support in this compliance cycle.

According to a 2007 OECD report on Japan's Aid for Trade initiative, Japan has made it clear it will provide USD10 billion to fund assistance in trade, production, and distribution infrastructure over the period of 2006-2008.<sup>758</sup> There will also be an exchange of ten thousand trainees and experts for the purpose of technical assistance. Unfortunately, Japan has not specified how much of that monetary sum will be allocated to Africa specifically.

As of 30 September 2008 Japan has allocated USD180,180 for the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs which has not yet been disbursed.<sup>759</sup> On 13 December 2008 Japan and the Asian Development Bank provided USD 900,000 grant to improve trade policy formation and strengthen institutional capacity within the region.<sup>760</sup> Nevertheless, Japan has not focused specifically on African countries.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Despite a general commitment to Aid for Trade, Japan has not strengthened its support for the program in the current compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Joshua Xiong*

## **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. Russia is not a full member of the WTO unlike the other G8 states. However, it has taken several steps in order to support of sustainable economic growth in Africa.

Russia continues to strengthen participation with several African countries. During the visit of Angola's president José Eduardo dos Santos, bilateral relationships were strengthened. Authorities from both countries are in the final phase of elaborating a programme of economic, trade and technical-scientific cooperation for a period of five years.<sup>761</sup>

Within the framework of the International Trade Initiative, which was organized by Industry and Trade Department of Republic of South Africa, a special business forum and

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<sup>758</sup> Aid for Trade at a Glance: Japan, OECD (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/3/39639093.pdf>.

<sup>759</sup> Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

<sup>760</sup> Japan and ADB Promote Regional Trade Integration, Solomon Times Online (Manila) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.solomontimes.com/news.aspx?nwID=3210>.

<sup>761</sup> Angola: President's Visit to Russia Boosted Cooperation, All Africa (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200810300309.html>.

the exhibition of the African products and services was held in November 2008 in Moscow.<sup>762</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. Russia participates in providing help to Africa in the field of trade and development but only on a limited bilateral basis and only with some countries. Russia's contributions in this area did not increase in the current compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

The UK's Aid for Trade Strategy is designed to complement and contribute to the broader EU Aid for Trade Strategy.<sup>763</sup> On 3 December 2008 Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander launched the UK Aid for Trade Strategy 2008.<sup>764</sup> The strategy commits a minimum of GBP400 million per year to Aid for Trade by 2010.<sup>765</sup> This represents a minimum target and it is likely that there will be a bigger investment during the three-year budget cycle.<sup>766</sup>

The 2008 Strategy consists of four strategic objectives including building countries' capacities to trade through national growth and competitiveness strategies, ensuring that trade results in poverty reduction and inclusive growth, facilitating regional trade and integration and ensuring that EPAs are beneficial for ACP partners, and building an international system that delivers more and better Aid for Trade.<sup>767</sup> At least GBP 100 million a year will be spent on trade policy, trade regulations and trade development. Fifty five per cent of UK's Aid for Trade funds go to African countries.<sup>768</sup>

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<sup>762</sup> "International Trade Initiative" Date of access: 6 December 2008. [http://www.iti-moscow.econsa.ru/press\\_release.php](http://www.iti-moscow.econsa.ru/press_release.php).

<sup>763</sup> Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid\\_for\\_trade.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf).

<sup>764</sup> Aid for Trade, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/Trade%20Policy%20Unit/Aid%20for%20Trade/page42808.html>.

<sup>765</sup> Aid for Trade, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/Trade%20Policy%20Unit/Aid%20for%20Trade/page42808.html>.

<sup>766</sup> Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid\\_for\\_trade.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf).

<sup>767</sup> Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid\\_for\\_trade.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf).

<sup>768</sup> Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid\\_for\\_trade.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf).

On 13 December 2008 the Department for International Development announced USD30 million in funding to improve key transport corridors linking states in East Africa.<sup>769</sup> The donation comes as part of the 2008 Aid for Trade Strategy.

As of 30 September 2008 the United Kingdom has disbursed its pledged USD5.5 million to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs.<sup>770</sup> The UK has also committed GBP38 million over five years to the Enhanced Integrated Framework, to be delivered when it becomes operational in 2008.<sup>771</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its proactive support and increasing funds for Aid for Trade for African countries.

*Analyst: Maria Robson*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The US has increased its absolute Aid for Trade contributions since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

On 18 December 2008 the US Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab announced that the United States increased its annual spending on Aid for Trade programs, also known as trade capacity building, to USD 2.3 billion in the 2008 fiscal year, an increase of 60 percent from the 2007 fiscal year.<sup>772</sup> Additionally, as of 30 September 2008 the United States has disbursed its USD1.2 million pledge to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs.<sup>773</sup>

The United States also implements Aid for Trade assistance through crown corporations, partnership with national level governments, African Regional Organizations, and the private sector.<sup>774</sup> Through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United States finances programs and projects by offering direct assistance to stimulate economic growth in Africa. Over 60 percent of the USD5.5 billion MCC has approved benefits sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>775</sup> USAID has also provided USD 40 million over 2008 as part of its 5

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<sup>769</sup> Britain to give EAC \$30m for road network, East African (Nairobi) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/-/2558/501660/-/rm61mkz/-/>.

<sup>770</sup> Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

<sup>771</sup> Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid\\_for\\_trade.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf).

<sup>772</sup> USTR News, The United States Trade Representative (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. [http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document\\_Library/Press\\_Releases/2008/December/asset\\_upload\\_file461\\_15247.pdf](http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/December/asset_upload_file461_15247.pdf).

<sup>773</sup> Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

<sup>774</sup> Aid for Trade: Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>.

<sup>775</sup> Budget Justification 2009, Millenium Challenge Corporation, (Washington, DC) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.mcc.gov/documents/mcc-fy09-cbj.pdf>.

year African Global Competitiveness Initiative.<sup>776</sup> The USAID assistance is distributed regionally in 16 African countries.<sup>777</sup>

Thus, the United States registers a score of +1 for increasing the absolute value of Aid for Trade and a consistent commitment to promoting trade integration.

*Analyst: Adriano Marchese*

## **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The EU has committed to increase funding for Aid for Trade in the future, but has not increased its funding for the program in this compliance cycle.

On 18 December 2008 the European Commission signed a EUR4 million contribution agreement with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), which is a mechanism for Aid for Trade that supports sustainable development in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).<sup>778</sup> The EIF Partnership should help integrate trade and development strategy, and attracting and co-ordinating donors.<sup>779</sup> It can be assumed that African countries will receive some of this aid, since it is targeted towards LDCs, several of which are located in Africa.

The European Union's Aid for Trade is administered through the EU's Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. The financing of the AfT is administered via the Community instruments under the regular Community budget and the European Development Fund (EDF), given that AfT is part of the EU Official Development Assistance.<sup>780</sup> The EU provides around a third of total AfT ODA flows. Sub-Saharan Africa receives 39.5 per cent of the total Aid for Trade funds.<sup>781</sup>

The Joint Aid for Trade Strategy specifies that a total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being contributed by the European Communities, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution

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<sup>776</sup> Aid for Trade: Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>.

<sup>777</sup> Aid for Trade: Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>.

<sup>778</sup> European Commission contributes EUR 4 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), European Union (Geneva) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

[http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european\\_commission\\_contributes\\_eur\\_4\\_million\\_to\\_the\\_enhanced\\_integrated\\_framework\\_for\\_least\\_developed\\_countries\\_ldcs.html](http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european_commission_contributes_eur_4_million_to_the_enhanced_integrated_framework_for_least_developed_countries_ldcs.html)

<sup>779</sup> European Commission contributes EUR 4 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), European Union (Geneva) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

[http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european\\_commission\\_contributes\\_eur\\_4\\_million\\_to\\_the\\_enhanced\\_integrated\\_framework\\_for\\_least\\_developed\\_countries\\_ldcs.html](http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european_commission_contributes_eur_4_million_to_the_enhanced_integrated_framework_for_least_developed_countries_ldcs.html)

<sup>780</sup> Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc\\_140837.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf).

<sup>781</sup> Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc\\_140837.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf).

from the member states.<sup>782</sup> Furthermore, The EU Strategy consists of five sections addressing quantitative ambitions (for Trade Related Assistance and wider Aid for Trade), the pro-poor focus and quality of assistance, EU capacity to deliver Aid for Trade, specific ACP angles (in the EPA context), and monitoring and reporting.<sup>783</sup>

On 3 December 2008, at the UN Conference on Financing for Development, the EU delegation stated that “the EU is also committed to improving both the quality and the volume of the Aid for Trade it provides to developing countries to reinforce their ability to exploit the potential of trade to support their own development.”<sup>784</sup>

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Josh Xiong*

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<sup>782</sup> Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc\\_140837.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf).

<sup>783</sup> Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc\\_140837.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf).

<sup>784</sup> Statement by the European Commission delivered at the UN Conference on Financing for Development, eGov Monitor (London) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/22369>

## 14. Nonproliferation [183]

### Commitment:

“We are determined to accomplish priority projects under the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction that was launched at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders launched a major initiative in global disarmament: the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The program was created to assist former member states of the USSR in decommissioning excess nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.<sup>785</sup> Its announced priorities were (1) destroying chemical weapons, (2) dismantling decommissioned nuclear submarines, (3) disposing of fissile materials, and (4) helping to redeploy weapons scientists.<sup>786</sup> Disarmament can be prohibitively expensive, so G8 members promised USD20 billion in funding over ten years to the Global Partnership.

The following chart shows contributions agreed at the Kananaskis Summit, to be provided by 2012:

<sup>785</sup> Statement by G8 Leaders on the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>.

<sup>786</sup> Statement by G8 Leaders on the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>.



Member State	Original Currency	2002 US Dollars	2008 US Dollars
Canada	CAD1 billion	USD637 million*	USD819 million <sup>†</sup>
France	EUR1 billion	USD941 million*	USD1.5 billion <sup>‡</sup>
Germany	EUR1.5 billion	USD1.4 billion*	USD2.24 billion <sup>‡</sup>
Italy	EUR1 billion	USD941 million*	USD1.5 billion <sup>‡</sup>
Japan	USD200 million	USD200 million	USD200 million
Russia	USD2 billion	USD2 billion	USD2 billion
United Kingdom	EUR750 million	USD706 million*	USD1.1 billion <sup>‡</sup>
United States	USD10 billion	USD10 billion	USD10 billion
European Union	EUR1 billion	USD941 million*	USD1.5 billion <sup>‡</sup>

\*According to IMF's 2002 average exchange rate

<sup>†</sup>According to the average Bank of Canada nominal noon exchange rate for 02.01.2008 to 17.11.2008

<sup>‡</sup>According to the average ECB exchange rate for 01.01.2008 to 17.11.2008

At the 2003 Evian Summit G8 members “recognized the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, together with international terrorism, as the pre-eminent threat to international peace and security.”<sup>787</sup> To counter this threat, they announced a series of Evian Action Goals which both reaffirmed their commitment to the Global Partnership and expanded its scope to encompass new projects and new members, specifically “interested non-G8 donor countries that are willing to adopt the Kananaskis documents.”<sup>788</sup>

At the next G8 Summit in 2004, members launched the Sea Island Action Plan on Non-proliferation, seeking to “prevent, contain, and roll back proliferation by strengthening the global partnership regime” and recommitting themselves to the Kananaskis Statement, Principles, and Guidelines as the basis for Global Partnership cooperation.”<sup>789</sup> The Global Partnership enlarged to include additional donor countries, including Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand.<sup>790</sup>

In the Gleneagles Statement on Non-proliferation in 2005, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to raise up to USD20 billion by 2012 for the Global Partnership.<sup>791</sup> No new initiatives or guidelines were drafted to increase the efficiency of the program, however. Similarly, at the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 once again reaffirmed its

<sup>787</sup> Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction\\_action\\_en.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction_action_en.html)

<sup>788</sup> Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction\\_action\\_en.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction_action_en.html).

<sup>789</sup> G8 Summit Analysis Part I: Issue Objectives Reports, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 July 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heilgendamm/2007issues-obj.pdf>.

<sup>790</sup> G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/nonproliferation.html>.

<sup>791</sup> Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/nonprolif.pdf>.

commitment to “the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives.”

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 released a separate statement on non-proliferation in addition to two reports: a Report on the G8 Global Partnership and a Global Partnership Review. The Statement on Non-Proliferation declared that the “G8 realized that the Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a unique and successful joint effort but at the same time also recognizes that more has to be done to increase the efficiency of our cooperation.”<sup>792</sup>

The G8 leaders decided to widen the scope of the Global Partnership at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, specifying that they “recognize that the Global Partnership must evolve further to address new, emerging risks worldwide if we are to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear weapons and/or missiles.”<sup>793</sup> No specific scheme for extending the Partnership beyond 2012 or attracting new members was outlined in the communiqué.

The Global Partnership has been discussed at every summit since it was launched at Kananaskis in 2002. The focus has shifted to include both non-G8 donor countries and to incorporate projects outside of the former USSR. The increasing threat of global terrorism has kept this multilateral nonproliferation initiative on the agenda.

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls on G8 members to maintain the principles outlined in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit Documents. In addition, the report on the G8 Global Partnership drafted at the Hokkaido-Toyako summit calls on G8 members to expand and enlarge their counter-proliferations in other regions besides the ones prioritized at Kananaskis. The minimum funding formula is a simple linear regression which assumes an equal distribution of funds over the decade-long commitment. Although funds allocated to the Global Partnership may vary from year-to-year, this formula provides a rudimentary indicator of compliance levels among member states. The values given are in 2002 US dollars.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member provides no new funds towards the Global Partnership <b>AND</b> does not participate in any new programs initiated under the auspices of the Global Partnership.
0	Member provides some funding towards the Global Partnership but funding is substantially less than the Minimum Funding Formula (next page) <b>OR</b> continues funding but does not engage in new projects.

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<sup>792</sup> Heiligendamm statement on non-proliferation, G8 2007 Heiligendamm (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 June 2007. [http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/\\_g8-summit/anlagen/heiligendamm-statement-on-non-proliferation.property=publicationFile.pdf](http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/heiligendamm-statement-on-non-proliferation.property=publicationFile.pdf).

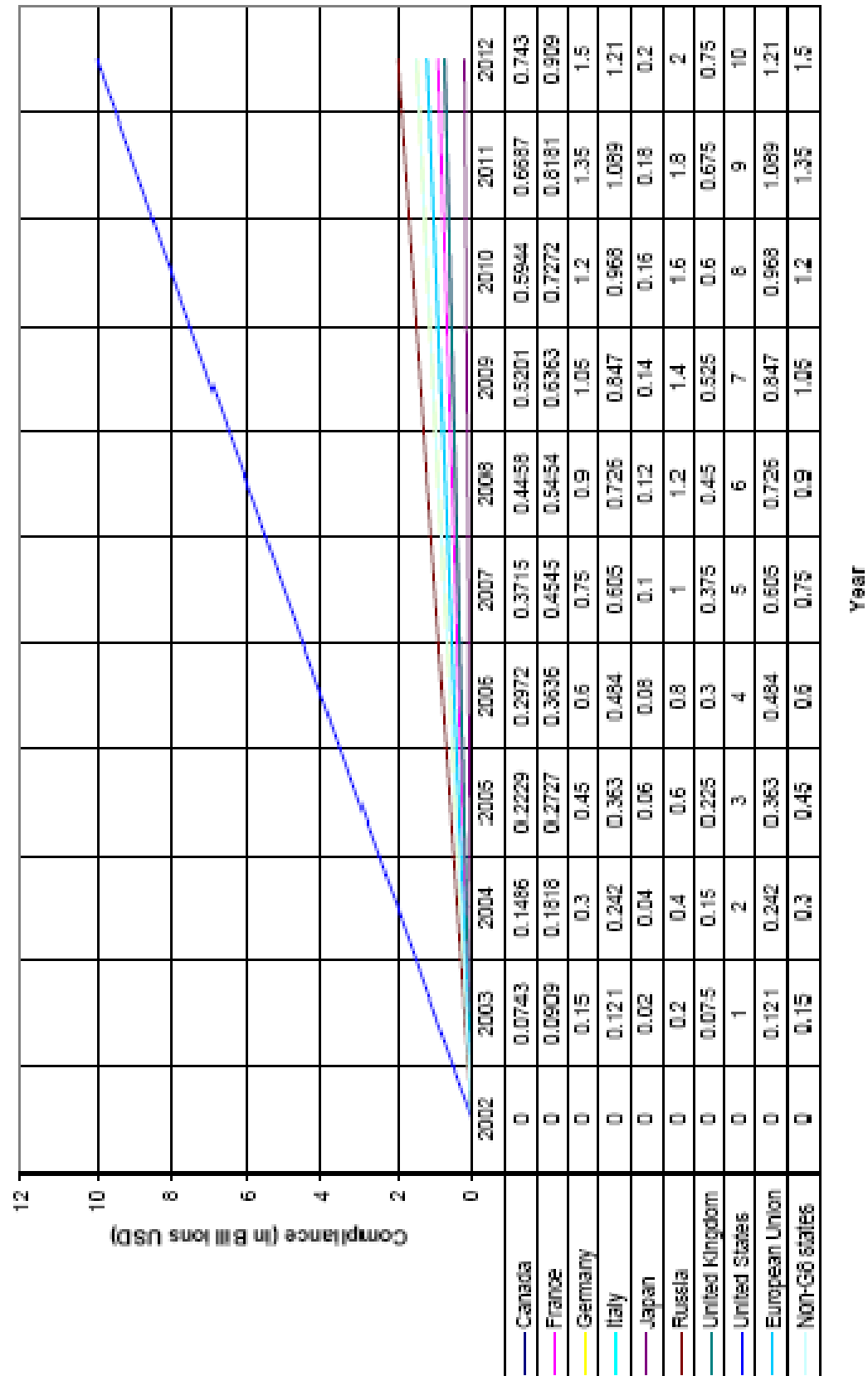
<sup>793</sup> Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_en.pdf](http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf).

+1	Member continues to provide funding in line with previous years' allocations <b>AND</b> continues to support individual programs in which it is already engaged.
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*Lead Analyst: Sandro Gianella*

## G8 Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)

Minimum Funding Formula for Compliance Analysis



## **Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

On 19 November 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade announced that a total of CAD400 million of the CAD1 billion pledged has been expended towards the various non-proliferation projects under the auspices of the Global Partnership since 2002.<sup>794</sup> By the minimum funding formula outlined above, Canada is on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership by 2012.

The Canadian government has contributed over CAD100 million to the Shchuch'ye facility for destruction of chemical weapons. The facility is to be finished by the end of the year and in operation by early 2009.<sup>795</sup> Several continuing projects include the decommissioning of Russian nuclear submarines and participating in multilateral effort to secure the highly enriched uranium facility; providing physical protection upgrades to nuclear sites and removing 700 radioactive Radioisotope thermal generators; and implementing Biosafety Strategy.<sup>796</sup>

Despite this support for a variety of ongoing projects, Canada has not announced any new Global Partnership initiatives or funding in this compliance cycle.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its continuing support of Global Partnership projects.

*Analyst: Steven Wang*

## **France: -1**

France has failed to comply with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, France had contributed approximately USD100 million to Global Partnership projects.<sup>797</sup> This means that France is substantially behind on its Global Partnership contributions, by the minimum funding formula outlined above.

At the July 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the Report on the Global Partnership noted

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<sup>794</sup> Building Global Security: An Examination of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Presentation: Troy Lulashnyk, Director General for the Global Partnership, Green Cross Conference (Ottawa) 19 November 2008.

<sup>795</sup> Building Global Security: An Examination of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Presentation: Troy Lulashnyk, Director General for the Global Partnership, Green Cross Conference (Ottawa) 19 November 2008.

<sup>796</sup> Global Partnership Program Annual Report, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 31 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/assets/pdfs/GPX\\_AnnualReport\\_07-en.pdf](http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/assets/pdfs/GPX_AnnualReport_07-en.pdf).

<sup>797</sup> Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

France's involvement in a number of Global Partnership projects.<sup>798</sup> Projects including France include completing a facility to dispose of chemical weapons at Russia's Shchuch-ye's facility; dismantling nuclear submarines in far east and northwest Russia; rehabilitating the Gremikha formal naval base; refitting a nuclear waste incinerator at Severodvinsk; modernizing safety systems at the Kalinin nuclear power plant; and replacing the 700 highly radioactive radioisotope thermal generators.<sup>799</sup>

According to the French Atomic Energy Commission, the government agency responsible for French operations in the Global Partnership, France has also been working within a multilateral framework to dismantle nuclear submarines through Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership Fund, dispose of any Russian weapons-grade plutonium surplus through the Multilateral Plutonium Disposition Group, and rehabilitating the Chernobyl site in Ukraine.<sup>800</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1. Despite its participation in ongoing projects, France is not on track to meet its funding commitments, and has not initiated any new Global Partnership projects in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Steven Wang*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, Germany had contributed less than USD1 billion to Global Partnership projects.<sup>801</sup> Germany is on track to meet its funding commitment to the Global Partnership.

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Germany has taken on new Global Partnership projects. For example, a planned spent nuclear fuel store at Mayak, in Russia, was previously supported by the United Kingdom, but Germany has committed EUR21.5 million to the project for 2009.

Germany is continuing to participate in a number of ongoing Global Partnership projects. Chemical weapons destruction has been a priority. With a facility at Gornyy completed in 2003 and with all nuclear materials successfully destroyed by 2005, Germany has been able to focus its financial support on similar projects in Kambarka and Leonidowka, contributing EUR149 million to date. According to Deutsche Welle, a new facility in

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<sup>798</sup> Final Report on the G8 Global Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_en.pdf](http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf).

<sup>799</sup> Final Report on the G8 Global Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_en.pdf](http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf).

<sup>800</sup> G8 Global Partnership: France's Contribution, CEA (Paris) 1 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/index.php/en/actions-bilaterales>.

<sup>801</sup> GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf).



Pochep is expected to be operational in 2010 with support from Germany.<sup>802</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for keeping up with the minimum funding formula and for taking on new Global Partnership projects in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Jesse Beatson*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

According to the Minimum Funding Formula, Italy should spend EUR726 million by the end of 2008 if it wants to make the EUR1 billion dollar mark by 2012.<sup>803</sup> However, the Italian funds expended as of last spring were only around five per cent of this figure, which means that Italy is well short of the minimum funding formula.

Italy has supported a variety of Global Partnership projects. Nuclear submarine dismantlement received EUR6 million from the Italian Ministry for Economic Development.<sup>804</sup> Despite a commitment to improvement of physical protection systems in the Northern Kola peninsula and the Arkhangelsk area, however, no money had been expended as of last spring.<sup>805</sup> There is no evidence that Italy has taken on any new projects in the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Italy registers a score of 0 for its continued efforts to support new projects and partial funding under the Global Partnership Formula.

*Analyst: Jesse Beatson*

### **Japan: -1**

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, Japan was orders of magnitude below the minimum funding formula, and not on track to meet its commitment to the Global Partnership.<sup>806</sup> Furthermore, there is no evidence that Japan has taken on new projects under the Global Partnership.

The first International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, co-chaired by Australia and Japan, was held between 19 October and 21 October 2008 in

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<sup>802</sup> Germany to Help Russia Destroy Chemical Weapons Stockpile. Deutsche Welle World. 10 June 2008. Date of Access: December 8 2008. <http://www.cwwg.org/dw06.10.08.html>.

<sup>803</sup> GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf).

<sup>804</sup> Nuclear Submarine Dismantlement, Ministry of Economic Development. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/>.

<sup>805</sup> Nuclear Submarine Dismantlement, Ministry of Economic Development. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/>.

<sup>806</sup> GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf).

Sydney.<sup>807</sup> However, at no time during the conference did Japan make any further progress toward fulfilling its partnership commitment. A second meeting, to be held in Japan, is scheduled for mid-2009.<sup>808</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for its failure to keep up with the minimum funding formula or initiate new Global Partnership projects.

*Analyst: Harlan Tufford*

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. It has provided requisite funding to the Global Partnership as agreed at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.<sup>809</sup> Russia has already surpassed its USD2 billion commitment to the Global Partnership, well ahead of schedule.<sup>810</sup>

On 28 October 2008 Vladimir Ladanov, the official representative of the department for security and disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, announced that the Russian Federation has destroyed 29 per cent of its chemical weapons reserves.<sup>811</sup> “Implementation of recommendations of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has a special focus in the foreign policy of Russian Federation and we are doing our best to create favorable conditions of foreign policy for chemical weapons capacity reduction all over the world”, underlined V. Ladanov.<sup>812</sup>

On 12 November 2008 an expanded meeting of the interdepartmental commission on chemical disarmament took place at Pochev, Russia. During the meeting participants discussed implementation of a federal program for chemical weapons destruction in Russia.

On 3 December 2008 at the conference of member states of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Hague, the head of the department for conventional commitments implementation of the Ministry for Industry and Trade of Russian

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<sup>807</sup> The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the Japan-Australia Joint Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557\\_1050.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557_1050.html)

<sup>808</sup> The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the Japan-Australia Joint Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557\\_1050.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557_1050.html)

<sup>809</sup> GPWG Annual Report 2007. Consolidated Data Report. The Official Web site of German Presidency in the G8. [http://www.g-8.de/nsc\\_true/Content/EN/Artikel/\\_g8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-annex\\_templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/gp-report-annex](http://www.g-8.de/nsc_true/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-annex_templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/gp-report-annex).

<sup>810</sup> GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf).

<sup>811</sup> Until the end of a year Russia will annihilate 30% of its chemical weapons reserves – Official representative of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Russian Federation. Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1357.html>.

<sup>812</sup> Official representative of President of Russian Federation in Privolzhskiy Federal region has visited a plant for chemical weapons annihilation at Gorniy settlement, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine. (Moscow) 16 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1348.html>.

Federation Viktor Kholstov announced that the building of a new plant for chemical weapons destruction in Leonidovka is set to begin on 2 September 2008. The first phase of construction process will start in December 2008.<sup>813</sup>

On 2 December 2008 during the 13<sup>th</sup> session of the conference of member states of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Hague the Presidential envoy in the Privolzhsky Federal District Grigory Rapota announced that Russia aims to implement projects on chemical weapons destruction unlike any other country. Russia itself will hold the main share of the burden on chemical disarmament. He also emphasized that international cooperation is an essential contribution into Russia's plans and expressed his thanks to the USA, Canada, the EU and its member states for their assistance.<sup>814</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has fulfilled its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, and continues to initiate disarmament projects.

*Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. The United Kingdom has continued to proceed with various projects on the dismantling and safe disposal/storage of fissile materials in the former Soviet Union.

According to the Global Partnership Working Group's report at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the United Kingdom has expended USD4.3 million on Global Partnership projects, which puts it very slightly behind schedule according to the minimum funding formula.<sup>815</sup> The UK is on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.

On 13 October 2008 the Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (CNCP) Steering Group approved a total of 13 new civilian projects.<sup>816</sup> The UK supports the CNCP, which provides civilian employment for a large number of Soviet scientists with nuclear weapons experience.<sup>817</sup>

The UK also continues to pursue existing Global Partnership projects. By the end of July 2008, the UK completed the construction of four floating pontoons to assist in the safe

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<sup>813</sup> Exclusive interview with representatives of governmental commission on chemical disarmament, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1381.html>.

<sup>814</sup> Russia implements the most zoom tasks in chemical weapons annihilation – said head of state commission on chemical disarmament in Russian Federation, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1382.html>

<sup>815</sup> GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf).

<sup>816</sup> United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.cncp.ru/eng/news/program094.shtml>.

<sup>817</sup> United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.cncp.ru/eng/eng.shtml>.

movement of decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines in Andreeva Bay at a cost of GBP1.3 million.<sup>818</sup> The UK intends to secure approximately 22,000 Spent Nuclear Fuel assemblies at the Andreeva Bay Site as one of its key future priorities.<sup>819</sup> In an effort to dismantle plutonium producing facilities in Siberia, the United Kingdom has collaborated with Russia in the construction of a coal power plant to replace the power generation of existing nuclear reactors that enrich plutonium.<sup>820</sup> The UK is specifically contributing funds to the construction of low pressure boilers, low pressure precipitators, coal handling equipment, and fly ash pond and components of the plant. The coal power plant is expected to be completed in 2009.<sup>821</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1 for keeping up with the minimum funding formula, and participating in at least one new Global Partnership project.

*Analyst: Andrei Sedoff*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. The US has kept its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, but has not initiated any new projects in this compliance cycle.

As of last spring, the United States had expended approximately USD5 billion on Global Partnership projects.<sup>822</sup> This means that the US is about a year behind, according to the minimum funding formula, but still approximately on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.

On 17 July 2008 Mary Alice Hayward, the US Deputy Assistant Secretary, stressed the willingness of the US to extend the G 8 Global Partnership beyond its 2012 mandate and potentially add more donor nations to the project at a conference, Tomorrow's Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors.<sup>823</sup> Secretary

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<sup>818</sup> CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>

<sup>819</sup> Global Threat Reduction Fifth Annual Progress Report 2007. United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44740.pdf>

<sup>820</sup> Global Threat Reduction Programme. United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/plutonium/page48500.html>

<sup>821</sup> Global Threat Reduction Programme- Plutonium Reactor Closure. United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/plutonium/page48500.html>

<sup>822</sup> GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_12\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf)

<sup>823</sup> Remarks at the Conference on "Tomorrow's Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors". Mary Alice Hayward, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations (Belfast, Maine) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/107444.htm>

Hayward added that the US is eager to secure additional funding from new donor states in order to tackle issues outside of the former Soviet Union, including weapons of mass destruction threat reduction, to which it already contributes USD 350 million a year.<sup>824</sup> The US Special Envoy for Nuclear Non-proliferation Jackie Wolcott stressed the United States' desire to promote cooperation around the world in expanding access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.<sup>825</sup>

As part of its continued efforts to secure nuclear materials in the former Soviet Union, the United States plans to secure 42 remaining Radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) in the Russian Far East in 2009. The United States is continuing to assist in dismantling reactors on Russian Typhoon class strategic submarines, now conducting work on a second Typhoon after completing a contract on the first submarine to be dismantled.<sup>826</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Andrei Sedoff*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of last spring, the European Union had expended EUR635 million on Global Partnership projects. The EU is ahead, by the minimum funding formula, so it is well on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership. There is no evidence, however, that the EU has taken on new Global Partnership projects in this compliance cycle.

On 9 December 2008, Javier Solana, European Union High Representative for the CFSP, made a speech to the European Parliament calling for further EU commitment to non-proliferation. Solana declared that "through constructive engagement with Russia in this area, there is a lot that can be achieved." Solana further stated that the EU would pledge EUR25 million toward an IAEA nuclear fuel bank to be established by 2010.<sup>827</sup> This project, while related to nonproliferation, is not associated with the Global Partnership, so cannot constitute compliance.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for keeping up with the

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<sup>824</sup> Remarks at the Conference on "Tomorrow's Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors". Mary Alice Hayward, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations (Belfast, Maine) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/107444.htm>.

<sup>825</sup> Nuclear Power: Benefits and Responsibilities. Amb. Jackie Wolcott, US Special Envoy for Nuclear Nonproliferation. Special Address at the MENA Nuclear Energy Forum (Doha) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/111757.htm>.

<sup>826</sup> CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>

<sup>827</sup> Address by Javier Solana at the European Parliament, European Council (Brussels) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_8354\\_en.htm](http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_8354_en.htm).

minimum funding formula, but not initiating new Global Partnership projects.

*Analyst: Harlan Tufford*

## 15. Africa: Peace support [203]

### Commitment:

“[We will, in particular] build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on Africa, as well as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues*

### Assessment:

Country	Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
<b>Average Score</b>			<b>+0.22</b>

### Background:

Support for African peace operations has been a staple of G8 Summit commitments since the creation of the African Action Plan at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.<sup>828</sup> The primary focus of the G8's commitments has been to help build the regional capacity to undertake peace support operations in accordance with the UN Charter. In recognition of the financial and logistical difficulties faced by many African states when deploying troops or equipment, the G8 has focused on transportation and logistical support. The underlying assumption is that peace and security are a prerequisite for successful and sustainable development in Africa.

The Kananaskis Action Plan committed the G8 to “new initiatives [such as] training African peace support forces and assisting in the development of regional centers of

<sup>828</sup> Issue Performance Assessment: Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment\\_africaplan.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html).



excellence for civilian and military aspects of conflict prevention.”<sup>829</sup>

This effort was continued at the 2003 Evian Summit with the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations.<sup>830</sup> G8 members pledged to enhance African capabilities through the Berlin Process, which aims to mobilize technical and financial assistance so that by 2010 African partners are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent.<sup>831</sup> The “establishment, equipping, and training by 2010 of coherent, multinational, multi-disciplinary standby brigade capabilities at the African Union level” was another pledge made at the Evian Summit.<sup>832</sup>

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 nations launched the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations. The Action Plan was a comprehensive document committing the G8 members to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force.<sup>833</sup> Leaders agreed to assist in financing, logistics, and training of staff. They also called for greater participation from non-governmental actors, such as academic and research institutions.

These principles were reaffirmed at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, where leaders included a new anti-terrorism centre in Algiers within the sphere of the G8 members’ peace and stability goals.<sup>834</sup> The G8 members pledged to provide assistance specifically to the African Standby Force and to help establish planning elements at the African Union HQ and its regional brigades.<sup>835</sup> Progress reports on these initiatives were delivered at the St Petersburg Summit in 2006.<sup>836</sup> However, no new commitments were made at that time concerning peace building and conflict resolution in Africa.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 reaffirmed earlier resolutions by pledging to help develop capacity for promoting and maintaining lasting peace and stability on the continent. The G8 promised to continue their support for the African Peace and Security

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<sup>829</sup> Issue Performance Assessment: Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment\\_africaplan.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html).

<sup>830</sup> Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

<sup>831</sup> Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

<sup>832</sup> Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

<sup>833</sup> G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html>.

<sup>834</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

<sup>835</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

<sup>836</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

Architecture and to strengthen the civilian component of the African Standby Forces.<sup>837</sup>

These commitments were reiterated at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, where the G8 promised to promote peace and security in partnership with the African Union. The communiqué outlined the following priorities: enabling seamless peace building support, including humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts, and increasing the capacity of deployable civilian expertise.<sup>838</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

Three possible actions are suggested to build capacity for peace support operations: providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment. Fulfillment of this commitment is not limited to these actions and may take other forms, so long actions are explicitly intended to build peace support capacity in Africa. Still, these aspects of compliance are prioritized. Members need not contribute in all three categories in order to register compliance.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member cuts or makes no new contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, without making commensurate funding increases for other projects.
0	Member maintains approximately steady contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, including but not limited to providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment.
+1	Member increases contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, including but not limited to providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment.

*Lead Analyst: Sandro Gianella*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

In October 2008 in Kigali, Rwanda, representatives from the Canadian Embassy joined Rwandan officials in opening the Peacekeeping Documentation Centre.<sup>839</sup> With support

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<sup>837</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendam/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

<sup>838</sup> Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>

<sup>839</sup> Rwanda: Country Opens Police Documentation Centre, The New Times (Kigali) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 February 2009. <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200810290536.html>.

from the Government of Canada, the Centre is intended to build Rwanda's capacity for peacekeeping.<sup>840</sup>

Canada has increased its contributions in other relevant areas, particularly training programs. On 5 September 2008 the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) announced that it had been awarded funding from the Government of Canada's Global Peace and Security Fund. The funding is to be used to develop and implement a training program to enhance the operational effectiveness of African police and military personnel selected for the United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), in Sudan.<sup>841</sup>

Through the Global Peace and Security Fund, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade contributed CAD3.95 million to the PPC to train approximately 60 African military officers and 420 African police to build their capacity to respond to peace and security challenges in Darfur.<sup>842</sup> This commitment includes training in UN policing skills, staff officer skills, police investigation skills, and skills for dealing with crimes related to sexual and gender-based violence, all for police and military officers from African countries.<sup>843</sup>

The funding was allocated to several training initiatives that have taken place in Africa since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Programs include the Civilian Police Pre-Deployment Training for International Police Officers, who participate in UNAMID, and took place from 6-17 October 2008,<sup>844</sup> 20-31 October 2008,<sup>845</sup> and 3-14 November 2008<sup>846</sup> in Nairobi, Kenya.

Furthermore, the Government of Canada, in partnership with the PPC, supported peace operations in Africa by holding training in United Nations Core Competencies in Peace Operations for prospective United Nations Police and United Nations Civilian Police

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<sup>840</sup> Rwanda: Country Opens Police Documentation Centre, The New Times (Kigali) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 February 2009. <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200810290536.html>.

<sup>841</sup> The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to Help Fight Violence and Sexual Abuse in Darfur, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/1EAA76ED3BB34606A78C8066AAE90C23/it/1B43B6F82AF441AF96E4472526C4AC1C/item.asp>.

<sup>842</sup> African Police and Military Personnel to be Trained for the Sudan, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.asp?postid=238671>.

<sup>843</sup> African Police and Military Personnel to be Trained for the Sudan, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.asp?postid=238671>.

<sup>844</sup> Calendar, 6-17 October 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/C349CBEB137646EEB543041F664F03D6/template.asp>.

<sup>845</sup> Calendar, 20-31 October 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/C349CBEB137646EEB543041F664F03D6/template.asp>.

<sup>846</sup> Calendar, 3-14 November 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/39688A77B74C43D89D48611DB858A368/template.asp>.

officers in Windhoek, Namibia from 6-17 October 2008.<sup>847</sup> This training was also held from 24 November 2008 to 5 December 2008 and 1-12 December 2008 in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania<sup>848</sup> and Kampala, Uganda<sup>849</sup> respectively, for International Police Officers participating in UNAMID.

Finally, courses on sexual and gender-based violence for police officers involved with UNAMID were held in Nairobi, Kenya from 17-28 November 2008<sup>850</sup> and from 1-12 December 2008.<sup>851</sup> On 18-20 October 2008 Canada also participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed to improve the management structures and enhance the police functions of the African Standby Force.<sup>852</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its new and existing contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa.

*Analyst: Larissa Adameck*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa. France has been active – both at the national level and in its role as President of the European Union – in working to facilitate the organization and training required for the launch of the African Standby Force (ASF). However, France has not increased its own funding for peace support operations in Africa.

The French embassy in Pretoria, South Africa was listed as a key financial contributor to a conference held in Algiers on improving the police component of the ASF.<sup>853</sup> Ramtane Lamamra, the commissioner of the African Union's (AU) Peace & Security Council,

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<sup>847</sup> Calendar, 6-17 October 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/C349CBEB137646EEB543041F664F03D6/template.asp>.

<sup>848</sup> Calendar, 24 November 2008 to 5 December 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/39688A77B74C43D89D48611DB858A368/template.asp>.

<sup>849</sup> Calendar, 1-12 December 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/BB08EFFD54FD4A208CA96026441CC58E/template.asp>.

<sup>850</sup> Calendar, 17-28 November 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/39688A77B74C43D89D48611DB858A368/template.asp>.

<sup>851</sup> Calendar, 1-12 December 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/BB08EFFD54FD4A208CA96026441CC58E/template.asp>.

<sup>852</sup> The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link\\_id=5391&slink\\_id=6525&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

<sup>853</sup> The African Standby Force Police Dimension Workshop: Establishing Management Structures, Implementing Training and Rostering Key AU Police Capabilities, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa) 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 Dec 2008.

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link\\_id=5391&slink\\_id=6525&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3).

stated that the police element of the ASF is “fundamental” to bringing the force into operation in 2010.<sup>854</sup> Kaddour Bendjamil, chief of the Algerian terrestrial forces, said that the conference “was a stepping stone for implementing measures for the creation of the ASF.”<sup>855</sup>

In November 2008, the French Presidency of the European Union chaired the EU-Africa Troika meeting, which aimed to fully deploy the African Peace and Security Architecture and to examine the conditions for funding African Union peace support operations.<sup>856</sup>

These meetings also saw the launch of the RECAMP-Amani Africa project, a USD300 million EU/AU project to improve African security and military capacity before the ASF launches in 2010.<sup>857</sup> France was the member-state pressing for this project, which is an expansion of France’s previous RECAMP program and continues to be directed by a French general.<sup>858</sup> France is listed as the “Framework Nation” of the new project and will administer all of the funds for the program.<sup>859</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. Its financial contributions to peace support operations in Africa have been modest in this compliance cycle, but France has continued to mobilize resources from other donors, and French personnel continue to participate in initiatives like RECAMP.

*Analyst: John Ashbourne*

## **Germany: -1**

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Dr Peter Wittig, Head of the Federal Foreign Office Directorate-General for the United Nations and Global Issues, visited the DRC from 8-12 December 2008. Current German funding for the region focuses on internally displaced people.<sup>860</sup> Future joint projects,

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<sup>854</sup> UA - Force africaine en attente : Les mesures de création de la FAA à l’étude, El-Moudjahid (Algiers) 18 October 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

<http://www.elmoudjahid.com/accueil/cooperation/17461.html>.

<sup>855</sup> UA - Force africaine en attente : Les mesures de création de la FAA à l’étude, El-Moudjahid (Algiers) 18 October 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

<http://www.elmoudjahid.com/accueil/cooperation/17461.html>.

<sup>856</sup> EU-Africa Troika Ministerial Meetings, eGov Monitor (London) 20 November 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/22115>.

<sup>857</sup> Lancement du cycle d’entraînement Eurocamp-Amani Africa. Afrique en ligne (Paris) 25 November 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

<http://www.afriquenligne.fr/actualites/securite%11conflit/lancement-du-cycle-d%27entrainement-eurocamp%11amani-africa-2008112516792.html>.

<sup>858</sup> Amani Africa, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 23 November 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. [http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/107/article\\_75193.asp](http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/107/article_75193.asp).

<sup>859</sup> Terms of Reference for EuroRecamp – Amani Africa Board, EuroRecamp/Amani Africa (Addis Ababa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.amaniafricacycle.org/spip.php?article22&lang=en>.

<sup>860</sup> Increased and more concrete – German aid for eastern Congo, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfef\\_C3\\_BCrOstkongo.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfef_C3_BCrOstkongo.html).

however, may seek to “support the police.”<sup>861</sup> Nonetheless, these operations are somewhat peripheral to building capacity for African peace support missions. There is no evidence to suggest that Germany has earmarked funding for peacebuilding operations in the African region.

On 18-20 October 2008 Germany participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed at improving the management structures and enhancing the police functions of the African Standby Force.<sup>862</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to assist African nations to carry out their own peace support operations, despite engagement with conflict areas in Africa.

*Analyst: Meaghan Barrett*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa. Despite speaking publicly in support of the commitment, Italy has not increased its support for relevant initiatives.

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy granted USD9 million to the African Union to support a variety of peace building efforts, including the ASF.<sup>863</sup> No further funding has been provided in this compliance cycle, however.

Italian officials have been vocal in calling for strengthened peacekeeping and peacebuilding institutions. In his September 2008 speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stressed the importance of building institutions and capabilities to provide for successful peacekeeping.<sup>864</sup>

Secretary of State Enzo Scotti echoed this sentiment when he spoke to the UN High Level Meeting on Africa’s Development Needs. The Secretary declared that “the common denominator of the Italian contribution is, and will be, the promotion of African

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<sup>861</sup> Increased and more concrete – German aid for eastern Congo, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfef\\_C3\\_BCrOstkongo.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfef_C3_BCrOstkongo.html).

<sup>862</sup> The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. [http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link\\_id=5391&slink\\_id=6525&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

<sup>863</sup> The commission of the African Union and Italy agree on new projects to be funded through the Italian Africa Peace Facility, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/07/02/italian-africa-peace-facility-the-commission-of-the-african-union-and-italy-agree-on-new-projects-to-be-funded-through-the-italian-africa-peace-facility>.

<sup>864</sup> Address by Minister Frattini at the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 Dec 2008. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080929\\_FrattiniGeneralAssembly](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080929_FrattiniGeneralAssembly).



ownership in the maintenance of peace and security on the continent.”<sup>865</sup> He clarified that African institutions ought to be strengthened in “the areas of early warning, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction...”, but made no mention of the African Standby Force (ASF). Nor did he make any concrete commitments to provide resources, personnel or training.<sup>866</sup>

On 18-20 October 2008 Italy participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed to improve the management structures and enhance the police functions of the ASF.<sup>867</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to substantially increase support for peacebuilding, despite vocal support for peace building initiatives and the actions of the African Union.

*Analyst: John Ashbourne and Ekaterina Nikolaeva*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

On 19 November 2008 the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Eri Komukai, Senior Advisor for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) responsible for peacebuilding, had been deployed to implement a training program on the control of light arms and small weapons for government officials from West African countries.<sup>868</sup> The training occurred over a two-week period at the Peacekeeping Operation center in Ghana and commenced on 17 November 2008.<sup>869</sup> The dispatch of Ms. Komukai demonstrates Japan’s increased support to peace operations in Africa, with particular emphasis on training.

On 15 October 2008 Ambassador Shigeki Sumi, at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, stated that Japan “is committed to providing a range of assistance to post-conflict countries that it hopes will better enable them to avoid lapsing back into violence and instead achieve a durable peace” and that it has “already taken steps to that end by extending support to Peacekeeping Operation training centers in Africa, and other

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<sup>865</sup> Address by Secretary of State Scotti at the High-Level Meeting on “Africa’s Development Needs”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome). 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<sup>866</sup> Address by Secretary of State Scotti at the High-Level Meeting on “Africa’s Development Needs”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome). 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.  
[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080926\\_Scotti\\_High\\_level](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080926_Scotti_High_level).

<sup>867</sup> The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.  
[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link\\_id=5391&slink\\_id=6525&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

<sup>868</sup> Dispatch of Japanese Instructors to PKO Centers in Egypt and Ghana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.  
[http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954\\_1070.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954_1070.html).

<sup>869</sup> Dispatch of Japanese Instructors to PKO Centers in Egypt and Ghana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.  
[http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954\\_1070.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954_1070.html).



assistance will follow.”<sup>870</sup> This demonstrates Japan’s increased commitment to peace operations support in Africa.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased contribution to building peace support capacity in Africa.

*Analyst: Larissa Adameck*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Under the agreement with the UN signed in April 2002, Russia has continued to provide training for African peacekeeping personnel at the Peacekeeping Force Training Center of the All-Russian Personnel Training Institute.<sup>871</sup> Russia will train up to 80 “blue helmets” and “blue berets” annually until 2010.<sup>872</sup>

According to Vitaly Churkin, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, 350 foreign government officials from a number of African countries are expected to finish their training in specialized Universities and Academies of the Ministry of Interior Affairs in 2008.<sup>873</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued support of existing training programs for African peacekeepers.

*Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

In October 2008, Lord Malloch-Brown, Minister for Africa, Asia, and the UN, asserted that Britain was “stepping up [its] efforts on African Union capacity building, including in support of the African Standby Force.”<sup>874</sup> British-supported training centres continue

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<sup>870</sup> Statement by Ambassador Shigeki Sumi Permanent Mission of Japan the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0810-9.html>.

<sup>871</sup> Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrilov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008 <http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

<sup>872</sup> Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrilov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008 <http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

<sup>873</sup> Russia has Forgiven about 10 Billion of African Debt, UN Newscenter (New York) 15 October, 2008. Date of Access: 03 December 2008 <http://www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=10483>.

<sup>874</sup> Lord Malloch-Brown address to the RUSI, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=8360886>.

to provide training for peacekeepers throughout Africa.<sup>875</sup> One such mission is currently training 350 Gambian troops for peacekeeping duties in Darfur.<sup>876</sup>

On 23 July 2008 Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced GBP2 million in “new UK support for peacebuilding” in Kenya.<sup>877</sup> In addition, the UK is assisting Kenya in building a Rapid Deployment headquarters in support for the East African Standby Brigade.<sup>878</sup> Much of this support is provided through the Conflict Prevention Pool, where funding for African projects remains stable. London has pledged to allocate GBP62.5 million from a total of GBP112 million in the Conflict Prevention Pool towards projects in Africa in 2008-2009.<sup>879</sup>

On 18 November 2008 Lord Malloch-Brown opened a UK-funded military training school in Kinshasa, focused on security training.<sup>880</sup>

The UK has further been involved in fostering peace in the Niger Delta. On 18 July 2008 Prime Minister Brown met with the President of Nigeria and promised to seek a “support package which could help improve the Nigerian capability to provide security in the Delta.”<sup>881</sup> The UK is currently supporting the establishment of the Joint Maritime Security Training Centre, which “aims to improve Nigeria’s capacity to patrol the Niger Delta region and therefore enhance security.”<sup>882</sup>

Thus, The UK has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its support of African peace support capacity.

*Analyst: Neal Ryerson*

## **United States: +1**

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<sup>875</sup> Speech by High Commissioner Waldash to Malawi, UK FCO (London) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=9757311>.

<sup>876</sup> Gibraltar Regiment help prepare for Darfur mission, UK Ministry of Defence (London) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/GibraltarRegimentHelpPrepareForDarfurMission.htm>.

<sup>877</sup> Prime minister announces £2 million to build peace in Kenya, DFID (London) 23 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pm-kenya.asp>.

<sup>878</sup> DFID, FCO, and MOD. Africa Conflict Prevention Programme Annual Report, Department for International Development (London) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/acpp-annual-report-0708.pdf>.

<sup>879</sup> Hansard (Commons, Written Answers), UK Parliament (London) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. [file://localhost/http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm080910:text:80910w0011.htm](http://localhost/http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm080910:text:80910w0011.htm).

<sup>880</sup> Lord Malloch-Brown in peace mission to DR Congo, FCO (London) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=News&id=9436560>.

<sup>881</sup> PM press conference with the President of Nigeria, PMO (London) 18 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page16366>.

<sup>882</sup> Hansard (Commons, Written Answers), UK Parliament (London) 26 Nov 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm081126/text/81126w0066.htm>.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Shortly after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Washington promised to train 40,000 African peacekeepers by 2010.<sup>883</sup> The United States also supported UN Security Council Resolution 1843 to expand MONUC, the UN mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and offered support for the deployment of additional forces.<sup>884</sup> The US continues to provide equipment and training to the current MONUC force.<sup>885</sup>

On 21 November 2008 the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs said that the United States was still committed to the G8's objective of training and equipping 75,000 peacekeepers by 2010, and said that the US was "on track" to meet this commitment.<sup>886</sup>

United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) began operations on 1 October 2008.<sup>887</sup> According to USAID Administrator Henrietta Fore, AFRICOM is expected to "substantially contribute to African defense sector reform and to build African partner capabilities in peacekeeping."<sup>888</sup>

In November 2008, US forces aided in a major command-coordination exercise for the East Africa Standby Brigade.<sup>889</sup> Further developments included the finalization of plans for the Africa Partnership Station, which seeks to build the maritime security capacity of African nations.<sup>890</sup>

Thus, The United States has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its efforts to train African peacekeepers and support peace initiatives in Africa.

*Analyst: Neal Ryerson*

## **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

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<sup>883</sup> Address at the US-Africa Sister Cities Conference, State Department (Washington) 23 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2008/107586.htm>.

<sup>884</sup> USUN Press Release # 344(08), US Mission to the UN (New York) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press\\_releases/20081126\\_344.html](http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press_releases/20081126_344.html).

<sup>885</sup> USUN Press Release # 344(08), US Mission to the UN (New York) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. [http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press\\_releases/20081126\\_344.html](http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press_releases/20081126_344.html).

<sup>886</sup> Address to the First Annual International Conference on Africa, State Department (Washington) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2008/112618.htm>.

<sup>887</sup> Fact Sheet, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=1644>.

<sup>888</sup> Conflict Prevention Will Be Key for New Africa Command, Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.america.gov/st/peacesecenglish:2008:October:20081002174141sjhtrop0.5103266.html>.

<sup>889</sup> EAF Exercises Capability to Respond to Crisis, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.africom.mil:printStory.asp%3Fart=2280>.

<sup>890</sup> AFRICOM News, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.africom.mil:getArticle.asp%3Fart=2273>.

On 10 November 2008 the European Council called for increased cooperation between the EU, EU member states, and the UN-led MONUC peacekeeping force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).<sup>891</sup>

The EU has continued to support two capacity-building projects in the DRC. The EUSEC RD Congo mission advises the Democratic Republic of the Congo on security issues.<sup>892</sup> EUPOL RD Congo assists the DRC in reforming its policing system.<sup>893</sup>

On 25 November 2008 the EU reiterated its commitment to their strategic partnership with the African Union at the Euro-RECAMP-Amani Africa Initiating Conference held in Addis Ababa. This conference was the most recent step in the African Standby Force Training Plan set out at the Training Implementation Workshop in October 2007.<sup>894</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its steady commitment to building peace support capacity in Africa.

*Analyst: Meaghan Barrett*

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<sup>891</sup> Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Elements on the European response to the crisis (Kinshasa) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://ec.europa.eu/development/services/news\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/development/services/news_en.cfm).

<sup>892</sup> EUSEC RD Congo, European Union (Brussels) Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3\\_fo/showPage.asp?id=909&lang=en](http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=909&lang=en).

<sup>893</sup> REFERENCE [http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3\\_fo/showPage.asp?id=788&lang=en](http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=788&lang=en)

<sup>894</sup> Report of the Initiating Conference (AMANI AFRICA/ EURORECAMP) (Brussels) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.eurorecamp.org/spip.php?article15>.



## 16. Africa: Food and Agriculture [220]

### Commitment:

“[We will] reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, [in order] to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

In recent years, food and agriculture has been discussed primarily from the perspective of development at G8 summits. Agricultural aid in developing countries was first discussed in commitments in 1980, but was clarified at the 1985 Bonn Summit, when members pledged to maintain food aid and improve developing countries' agricultural capabilities.

<sup>895</sup> Increasing agricultural productivity in Africa was specifically addressed at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.<sup>896</sup>

In June 2002, African agriculture ministers met at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome and agreed on a document known as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The CAADP was drafted by the FAO and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and is administered by

<sup>895</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

<sup>896</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

NEPAD. The G8 first committed specifically to the program at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.<sup>897</sup>

The CAADP expands the focus on African hunger from simple food aid to more long-term, sustainable programming that can build African agricultural capacity. The CAADP's aim is to increase agricultural output in Africa by 6 per cent by 2015; create dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions; integrate farmers into the market economy with improved access to markets; achieve equitable wealth distribution; make Africa a major player in agricultural research; and introduce sustainable agricultural practices.<sup>898</sup>

The four actions the CAADP endorses to achieve these goals are: extending sustainable land management; improving rural infrastructure; increasing food supply; and improving agricultural research. Additionally, the CAADP encompasses capacity strengthening, professional and academic training, and information for implementation.<sup>899</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls for a reverse in “the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector” and full implementation of the CAADP. G8 members' actions can be understood to assist in implementation of the CAADP when they fall under the CAADP priority areas or actions noted above. The CAADP's activities are not restricted to mobilizing funds, but since this commitment specifically references aid and investment, this commitment is understood to call for financial commitments on the part of G8 members to CAADP priorities.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member's aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, falls.
0	Member's aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, maintains approximately the same level as previous years.
+1	Member's aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, increases.

*Lead Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky*

**Canada: 0**

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<sup>897</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

<sup>898</sup> Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and Restoring Food Security in Africa: “The Roadmap”, New Partnership for Africa's Development (Midrand). Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/documents/172.pdf>.

<sup>899</sup> CAADP Summary, New Partnership for Africa's Development (Maputo) 15 February 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.



Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

The Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) website lists a number of past or ongoing programs that fall under the CAADP's priority areas, but none appear to have been initiated since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. CIDA has promised up to CAD2.6 million to the forum for Agricultural Research in Africa's Phase II operations, from 2007 to 2009. The funds should support agricultural research, as well as "agricultural policy and administrative management."<sup>900</sup>

CIDA also continues to support a variety of agricultural programs on the country level in Africa. For example, the PROAGRI Common Fund Phase II in Mozambique is slated to receive up to CAD20 million. The funds will support, in part, agricultural research and extension.<sup>901</sup>

Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa, a research centre based in Nairobi, Kenya, focusing on increasing agricultural productivity with disease-resistant, stress-tolerant, and nutritionally enhanced crop strains, is project highlighted on CIDA's website.<sup>902</sup> This project, received CAD30 million from the now defunct Canada Fund for Africa, but there is no evidence of current Canadian funding.<sup>903</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. Canada continues to fund a variety of projects in CAADP priority areas. There is no evidence that Canadian contributions in this area have significantly increased or decreased in this compliance period.

*Analyst: Allison Martell*

## **France: -1**

France has failed to comply with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture. Despite promoting international engagement, France has done little to support CAADP priorities.

In the second half of 2008, France used its position as Presidency of the EU to support CAADP priorities on the international stage. In early December 2008, in partnership with the European Commission and the World Bank, the French Presidency launched "a

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<sup>900</sup> Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorEn/BE4F75FA3555AC7B8525734000372138>.

<sup>901</sup> PROAGRI Common Fund – Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B1B5F6CEBC00147B85257403003C933C>.

<sup>902</sup> Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa (BecA) - \$30 million, Canada Fund for Africa. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/REN-218131230-PG9#1>.

<sup>903</sup> Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa (BecA) - \$30 million, Canada Fund for Africa. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/REN-218131230-PG9#1>.

political dialogue” on regional agricultural policy in West Africa.<sup>904</sup> A press release noted: “the Forum will offer an opportunity for the region and the international community to share a common vision on agricultural and food issues in Western Africa, the best way to deal with them, and to put forward both an agenda and a method for further collaboration between Western Africa and the international community.”<sup>905</sup>

Thus, France is awarded a score of -1. There is no evidence that France has pursued improved agricultural productivity in Africa in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 17 July 2008, Germany promised to provide EUR32 million to Mali to help expand agricultural production.<sup>906</sup> Germany’s Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wiecek-Zeul, stated, “This measure will strengthen the focus of our bilateral cooperation in this direction and is a visible effort to protect the poorest sections of Mali’s population from the effect of rising prices on the global markets and regular periods of drought.”<sup>907</sup> This is a continued effort since the mid-1990s, when Germany started helping to extend the irrigated areas cultivated by small family farms and cooperatives through its projects in the Niger Inland Delta.<sup>908</sup>

On 3 December 2008, Germany pledged USD11 million to support various Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) projects in the fight against hunger.<sup>909</sup> José M. Sumpsi, Assistant Director-General of the Technical Cooperation Department of the FAO, noted

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<sup>904</sup> African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<sup>905</sup> African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.  
<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/12/03/meeting-on-the-ecowas-agricultural-and-food-security-policy/>.

<sup>906</sup> Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.  
[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm\\_20080717\\_64.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html).

<sup>907</sup> Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.  
[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm\\_20080717\\_64.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html).

<sup>908</sup> Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.  
[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm\\_20080717\\_64.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html).

<sup>909</sup> New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

that Germany's new contributions would support "longer-term food security."<sup>910</sup> Supported projects are located in Ghana, the Congo Basin, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.<sup>911</sup>

On World Food Day, 16 October 2008, the German Development Minister Heidemarie Wiecek-Zeul said: "In the last year, the number of people suffering from hunger has risen by almost ten per cent. We must not allow this to happen." Minister Wiecek-Zeul suggested that donors focus too heavily on food aid, rather than rural development. The Minister argued for "an international agro-facility" that could channel donations from rich countries and organizations towards "targeted investments in agricultural production."<sup>912</sup> These sentiments are in line with CAADP priorities.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its contributions in CAADP priority areas.

*Analyst: Margaret Min Hee Kim*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

Shortly after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy contributed EUR14 million to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Trust Fund for Food Security and Food Safety.<sup>913</sup> Approximately half of the Fund's projects are in Africa. Supported programs focus on rural development, including initiatives to find markets for agricultural products, improve marketing and improve food safety standards.

In fact, Italy is one of the FAO's leading donors. On 15 January 2009, the FAO hailed a EUR10 million pledge from Italy's Directorate of Development Cooperation to support food security.<sup>914</sup> The funds, to be spent in 2009, will support "agricultural and rural

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<sup>910</sup> New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

<sup>911</sup> New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

<sup>912</sup> Wiecek-Zeul: "We must secure the right to food", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm\\_20081015\\_98.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm_20081015_98.html).

<sup>913</sup> Italy gives EUR14 million for food security, FAO Newsroom, 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2008/1000890/index.html>.

<sup>914</sup> Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

development” in countries where the FAO operates. It can be assumed that a significant proportion of these funds will be disbursed in Africa.<sup>915</sup>

The Italian government continues to finance major rural agricultural development programs in Africa, the Pacific, and the Caribbean, through the European Development Fund. The Italian government committed EUR2.9 billion over the next 6 years before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, with EUR195 million specifically earmarked for agricultural development programs.<sup>916</sup>

In an address to the parliament, Secretary of State Enzo Scotti reaffirmed the priority the government places on development in Africa promising that the issue will form part of the 2009 Italian G8 Presidency.<sup>917</sup> The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, in an address to the joint committees of the Chamber of Foreign and Community Affairs and of the Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration, reiterated this message.<sup>918</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for committing significant new funds to agricultural development.

*Analysts: Aaron Ghobarah and Dasha Frolova*

## **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

At a conference on 9 September 2008, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Shintaro Ito noted that since January of that year, Japan had “disbursed or pledged” USD11 billion in aid for food and agriculture.<sup>919</sup> There is no evidence, however, that these pledges or disbursements took place during this compliance cycle.

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, at the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) on 28 May 2008, Prime Minister

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<sup>915</sup> Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

<sup>916</sup> Italy’s commitment to world food security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome. 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/IniziativeItalianeG7\\_perSicurezzaAlimentare.doc](http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/IniziativeItalianeG7_perSicurezzaAlimentare.doc).

<sup>917</sup> Address by G8 Secretary of State Enzo Scotti to the Chamber, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 30 November 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Approfondimenti/2008/11/20081124\\_DalParlamento\\_G8\\_Scotti](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Approfondimenti/2008/11/20081124_DalParlamento_G8_Scotti).

<sup>918</sup> Address by Franco Frattini on the Italian G8 Presidency to the Joint Committees of the Chamber for Foreign and Community Affairs (III) and Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration (3<sup>rd</sup>), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Interventi/2008/12/20081205\\_FrattiniInterventoG8](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/12/20081205_FrattiniInterventoG8).

<sup>919</sup> Keynote Speech by Mr Shintaro Ito, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs On the Occasion of the Africa Day Symposium, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/speech0809.html>.

Yasuo Fukuda presented a “call for action” to double African rice production over the next ten years.<sup>920</sup> To do so, Prime Minister Fukuda offered to cooperate with other countries and organizations to address several of the CAAPD’s priority areas, such as improving rural infrastructure by developing irrigation systems.<sup>921</sup> Japan has yet to follow through on these commitments.

On 13-25 September 2008, the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment for Africa, headed by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasutoshi Nishimura, visited the Central and West African regions.<sup>922</sup> Though the Mission focused on a broad range of trade and investment issues, the participants in the Mission did touch upon agriculture, meeting with the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture of Senegal.<sup>923</sup> In the Republic of Senegal, Japan expressed its desire to continue and strengthen assistance to rural regions through the Japan International Cooperation Agency.<sup>924</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Japan has spoken frequently about the importance of African agricultural development. There is, however, no evidence that Japan has increased its financial commitments to CAADP priority areas in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Ailsa Chau*

## **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

There is no information regarding Russia’s involvement or support of the CAADP’s priority areas.

Thus, Russia is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Arina Shadrikova*

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<sup>920</sup> Address by Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda at the Opening Session of the Fourth Tokyo Conference on African Development, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 28 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/05/28speech\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/05/28speech_e.html).

<sup>921</sup> Address by Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda at the Opening Session of the Fourth Tokyo Conference on African Development, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 28 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/05/28speech\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/05/28speech_e.html).

<sup>922</sup> Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334\\_1060.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html).

<sup>923</sup> Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334\\_1060.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html).

<sup>924</sup> Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334\\_1060.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html).

## United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture. The UK continues to fund CAADP priorities, but has not increased its support in this compliance cycle.

On 11 December 2008 the Minister Ivan Lewis announced the implementation of the Land Tenure Reform Program for small farmers in Rwanda.<sup>925</sup> The GBP37 million proposed scheme, funded by donors led by the Department for International Development (DFID), will provide rural Rwandans with deeds to their land.<sup>926</sup> The Minister projects that “land registration will help hundreds of thousands of small farmers across Rwanda climb out of poverty.”<sup>927</sup> The plan is to roll the reforms out across the entire nation by 2013, based on success of trial programs also supported by the DFID.<sup>928</sup> While this program may support the livelihood of small farmers, land reform does not fall under the CAADP’s priority areas, so it does not constitute compliance.

One of the priorities outlined by the CAADP is improving agriculture research, technology dissemination, and adoption.<sup>929</sup> To this end, the UK continues to aid African nations in agriculture research. Research groups, such as Research for Development (R4D) and Research Into Use (RIU), funded by DFID. Research aims to improve the lives of agricultural workers in Africa: for example, on 11 December 2008 R4D reported on ways that Tanzanian farmers can adapt to climate variability and climate change.<sup>930</sup> Another example is the RIU team operating in Nigeria, which three areas of focus: increasing the production and use of cassava flour, facilitating cowpea/soybean commodity system actors, and facilitating innovation within the aquaculture system.<sup>931</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its continuing programs to promote agricultural research in and for Africa.

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<sup>925</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>

<sup>926</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

<sup>927</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

<sup>928</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

<sup>929</sup> CAADP Summary, The NEPAD Secretariat, February 2005. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.

<sup>930</sup> Case Studies: Adapting to climate variability and climate change in Tanzania, Research for Development (Wallingford) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.research4development.info/caseStudies.asp?ArticleID=50334>.

<sup>931</sup> Stimulating Demand for Information in Sub-Saharan Africa, Putting research Into Use (Aylesford) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.researchintouse.com/downloads/Brochure\\_Sub-Saharan\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.researchintouse.com/downloads/Brochure_Sub-Saharan_Africa.pdf).



## **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

The United States has indicated it remains committed to providing aid to improve food security in Africa. On 23 September 2008 then United States President George Bush attended a meeting on food security in New York City and reiterated his support for the issue.<sup>932</sup> On 21 October 2008 President Bush further noted the need “to find better solutions for global hunger in the long-term,” and suggested to shift focus towards research and infrastructure development.<sup>933</sup>

On 1 May 2008 then President Bush requested USD770 million in emergency funds to tackle the food security crisis, aimed at development and food aid initiatives.<sup>934</sup> These funds have been directed towards USAID programs in Africa, including those that promote “growth in agricultural productivity.”<sup>935</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0. While existing programs promote agricultural productivity, there is no evidence that the US has expanded its efforts in this area during this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky*

## **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture. While the EU continues to support at least one ambitious program, it has not made further progress on CAADP priorities since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

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<sup>932</sup> Address by President George Bush at Millennium UN Plaza Hotel meeting on Food Security, Office of the Press Secretary (New York City) 23 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/09/20080923-10.html>.

<sup>933</sup> Address by President George Bush at White House Summit on International Development, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/10/20081021-5.html>.

<sup>934</sup> Fact Sheet: Development and Africa, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080708-17.html>.

<sup>935</sup> Address by Acting Deputy Administrator of USAID James Kunder to Committee on Agriculture of the US House of Representatives, United States Agency for International Development (Washington DC) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2008/ty080716.html>.



On 4 December 2008 the European Parliament approved a major proposal, originally announced during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.<sup>936</sup> European Commission President José Manuel Barroso announced the European Union's intention to "establish a EUR1 billion facility to support agriculture in developing countries, including countries in Africa."<sup>937</sup> The fund, to be disbursed in 2008 and 2009, focuses on the supply side, improving access to fertilizer and other inputs that can increase agricultural productivity.<sup>938</sup> The fund will also provide emergency food aid.

On 17 October 2008, the European Commission released a document titled *The EU, Africa and China: Towards Trilateral dialogue and Cooperation*.<sup>939</sup> This "groundbreaking" policy paper proposing trilateral cooperation between the EU, the African Union, and China in order to deal with the challenges Africa faces.<sup>940</sup> The "concrete objectives" of this trilateral cooperation proposal include agriculture and food security. According to the policy paper, the EU proposes to "explore synergies that could be obtained from trilateral cooperation in agricultural research and innovation, with a special emphasis on food staples [...] framed in the context of the [CAAPD]."<sup>941</sup> The Chinese government has yet to give a formal response to this proposal.

Thus, the EU has been awarded score of 0 for continuing to support CAADP priorities in Africa.

*Analyst: Ailsa Chau*

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<sup>936</sup> EU Approves EUR1 billion Aid for Third World, EurActiv.com-European Union Information Website (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/cap/eu-approves-1-food-aid-third-world/article-177817>.

<sup>937</sup> At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, the Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

<sup>938</sup> At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, the Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

<sup>939</sup> EU Puts Africa Ball in China's Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

<sup>940</sup> EU Puts Africa Ball in China's Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

<sup>941</sup> The EU, Africa, and China: Towards Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM\\_PDF\\_COM\\_2008\\_0654\\_F\\_COMMUNICATION\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2008_0654_F_COMMUNICATION_en.pdf).

## 17. Biofuels [229]

### Commitment:

“[We will] ensure the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security and accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

G8 leaders did not identify the issue of biofuels as a priority prior to the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. However, as food prices soared in early 2008, food security, including the production of biofuels, quickly became a primary concern.

A global shortage of rice and other grains, most adversely affecting individuals in Africa and other developing countries, preoccupied G8 leaders during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Many factors may contribute to the rise in food prices, but the production of first-generation biofuels – which use food crops such as corn, rapeseed, palm, and soya beans to create fuel – was posited as a major cause. Many countries have increased first generation biofuel production as a renewable alternative to fossil fuels, but some argued that this may have diverted vital resources from food production, causing food shortage and price inflation.

As an alternative, G8 leaders looked to second-generation biofuels, which are made from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass. At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 came to a consensus that there is a need to “accelerate research on second-

generation biofuels, which do not require food crops as feedstock, in order to bring them into practical production”.<sup>942</sup>

Due to the recent decline in oil prices, inflationary pressures in food prices have been alleviated to some extent. However, the production of second-generation biofuels is critical to support the future demand for energy. According to the assessment by the International Energy Agency, they are projecting a 4-5 per cent decline in oil demand next year, but expecting a much larger – 9.1 per cent – decline in oil production.<sup>943</sup> Such assessments confirm the pressing need for alternative sources of energy. Numerous problems surround the production of second-generation biofuels, inviting further research and development.

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment states a general goal – to ensure that biofuels production and use is compatible with food security – and a mechanism for achieving this goal. The mechanism, to “accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels,” will be our focus in assessing compliance. The implied assumption is that second-generation biofuels, manufactured from non-food plant material and inedible biomass, are more compatible with food security than first-generation biofuels. Members must increase investment in the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels. Any investment in first-generation biofuels cannot be considered compliance.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member does not invest in the development or commercialization of second-generation biofuels.
0	Member allocates resources to programs or policies that address either the development <b>OR</b> commercialization of second-generation biofuels, not both.
+1	Member allocates resources to programs or policies that address both the development <b>AND</b> commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

*Lead Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi*

### **Canada: 0**

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<sup>942</sup> In pursuit of Japan as a Low-carbon society , Japan Press Club (Tokyo), 9 June 2008. Date of Access: 10 November 2008. [http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/06/09speech\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/06/09speech_e.html).

<sup>943</sup> FT: IEA Projects 9.1% Decline Rate, Higher Oil Prices, 29 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 November 2008. <http://www.energyinvestmentstrategies.com/2008/10/29/ft-iea-projects-91-decline-rate-higher-oil-prices/>.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. The Canadian government has invested in the development of second-generation biofuels. It has not, however, provided any significant support for commercialization.

On 29 August 2008, Secretary of State for Agriculture Christian Paradis announced a CND3 million contribution to the Industrial Oil Seed Network under the Agricultural Bioproducts Innovation Program.<sup>944</sup> This research could develop a new type of oilseed used exclusively for the production of petroleum substitutes.<sup>945</sup>

Canada has also made commitments regarding both international and domestic biofuel research. At the 2008 Canada-EU Summit, Canada agreed to cooperate on the development of second-generation biofuels and sustainable bioenergy.<sup>946</sup> On 2 September 2008, Canada's Minister of Industry, Jim Prentice, announced that the Government of Canada's 2008 Science and Technology Strategy will include biofuels research as one of its areas of focus.<sup>947</sup>

In most cases, however, Canada's support for biofuels development has not been focused on second-generation development. On 18 July 2008, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD25 million into Suncor Energy's St. Clair Ethanol Plant.<sup>948</sup> This plant will produce first-generation biofuels, undermining this commitment.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for allocating resources toward the development of second-generation biofuels, but failing to aid in the commercialization of second-generation technologies.

*Analyst: Andrew Wright*

## **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. France has pursued research and development, but not commercialization.

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<sup>944</sup> The Government Of Canada Invests \$3m In Oilseed Research, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?ctr.sjID=&mthd=advSrch&ctr.mnthndVI=8&nid=417109&ctr.dptID=6656&ctr.tpID=&ctr.lcID=&ctr.yrStrtVI=2008&ctr.kw=&ctr.dyStrtVI=1&ctr.audID=&ctr.mnthStrtVI=8&ctr.yrndVI=2008&ctr.dyndVI=31>.

<sup>945</sup> The Government Of Canada Invests \$3m In Oilseed Research, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?ctr.sjID=&mthd=advSrch&ctr.mnthndVI=8&nid=417109&ctr.dptID=6656&ctr.tpID=&ctr.lcID=&ctr.yrStrtVI=2008&ctr.kw=&ctr.dyStrtVI=1&ctr.audID=&ctr.mnthStrtVI=8&ctr.yrndVI=2008&ctr.dyndVI=31>.

<sup>946</sup> 2008 Canada-EU Summit Statement, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2283>.

<sup>947</sup> Minister of Industry Accepts S&T Strategy's Sub-Priorities Recommended by the Science, Technology and Innovation Council, National Research Council Canada (Ottawa) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. [http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/newsroom/news/2008/industry08\\_e.html](http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/newsroom/news/2008/industry08_e.html).

<sup>948</sup> Government of Canada Invests \$25 Million in Biofuels Production, ecoAction (Ottawa) 18 July 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20080718-eng.cfm>.

On 25 July 2008, the Grenelle Environnement formally announced EUR400 million in new funding for the advancement of new energy technologies. This funding, which will support the research and development of new technologies, will be divided among several different sectors, one of which will be second-generation biofuels.<sup>949</sup>

In November 2008, the government further announced 50 measures for the development of renewable energies. Although second-generation biofuels were not included in these measures, the press release noted that a separate specialized program for second-generation biofuels will be released in the near future.<sup>950</sup>

While the government continues its support for the French National Research Agency, which is continuing to expand its bioenergy research projects, no significant new commitment in second-generation biofuels has been announced or implemented in this compliance cycle.<sup>951</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for allocating resources only toward the research and development of second-generation biofuels, but not taking any action on their commercialization.

*Analyst: Kayla Pries*

## **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. It has invested in both the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

On 3 December 2008, the German Advisory Council on Global Change released Future Bioenergy and Sustainable Land Use, which states that biofuels can meet 10 per cent of the world's energy needs.<sup>952</sup> In the report, the authors advocate the use of second-generation biofuels primarily created from waste products, such that food security is not endangered.<sup>953</sup> The Federal Environment Minister, Sigmar Gabriel, announced the Ministry's support for this report and asserted that they had already been acting on

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<sup>949</sup> Grenelle Environnement: The search for demonstration projects is on! The government will spend 400 million euros over 4 years, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 25 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=3530](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3530).

<sup>950</sup> Grenelle Environnement : 50 steps to develop renewable energy, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=3901](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3901).

<sup>951</sup> Sustainable Energy & Environment, Agence Nationale de la Recherche (Paris) Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/EDEUK>.

<sup>952</sup> Submission on Report of "Future Bioenergy and Sustainable Land Use," German Advisory Council on Global Change (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu\\_jg2008\\_presse\\_engl.html](http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_jg2008_presse_engl.html).

<sup>953</sup> Bioenergy Has Potential But It Must Be Sustainable, Federal Research Ministry (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie_en.html).

reorienting their biofuels strategy.<sup>954</sup> As a result, the Federal Research Ministry determined that more research into the balance between food security and fuels was needed. Thus, they announced that EUR200 million will be made available over the next few years for research on bioenergies.<sup>955</sup>

In December 2008, the public Karlsruhe Institute for Technology, in partnership with Air Liquide Group, announced plans to build a pilot second-generation biofuels plant.<sup>956</sup> The new plant supports the commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Germany has also reaffirmed its position regarding second-generation biofuels through several public statements and policies. On 22 October 2008, the federal cabinet announced a new bill that amends the legal basis for the promotion of biofuels.<sup>957</sup> The new bill focuses on the sustainability of biofuel production in order to reduce competition between the food and energy sector. Germany delayed the mandatory increase of the percentage ratio of biofuels to be integrated into vehicle fuel.<sup>958</sup> The bill also noted that the production of second-generation biofuels has less of an impact on the environment and they would thus be given an advantage under its new benefit calculation system in the future.<sup>959</sup>

Further, Germany assumed a leadership role concerning biofuels at the recent International Conference on Bioenergy in Brazil, which discussed food security and biofuels. In particular, German delegates urged other members to set international environmental and social standards for biofuels, without which there can be no true progress.<sup>960</sup>

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<sup>954</sup> Bioenergy Has Potential But It Must Be Sustainable, Federal Research Ministry (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie_en.html).

<sup>955</sup> Bioenergy Has Potential But It Must Be Sustainable, Federal Research Ministry (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie_en.html).

<sup>956</sup> Second generation biofuels: A new technological step, Lurgi, 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 February 2009.

[http://www.lurgi.com/website/index.php?id=125&L=1&tx\\_ttnews\[tt\\_news\]=203&tx\\_ttnews\[backPid\]=27&cHash=01e20481fe](http://www.lurgi.com/website/index.php?id=125&L=1&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=203&tx_ttnews[backPid]=27&cHash=01e20481fe).

<sup>957</sup> Act amending the promotion of biofuels, Federal Ministry of the Environment (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bmu.de/gesetze\\_und\\_verordnungen/gesetzesentwuerfe/parlamentarisches\\_verfahren/doc/42435.php](http://www.bmu.de/gesetze_und_verordnungen/gesetzesentwuerfe/parlamentarisches_verfahren/doc/42435.php).

<sup>958</sup> Daniela Kuhr, "Less biofuel" Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/automobil/196/315089/text/>.

<sup>959</sup> Federal cabinet decides to amend law to promote biofuels, Federal Ministry of the Environment (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle\\_pressemitteilungen/pm/42433.php](http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/42433.php).

<sup>960</sup> International conference on bioenergy in Brazil, Federal Ministry of the Environment (Berlin) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle\\_pressemitteilungen/pm/42641.php](http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/42641.php).

Thus, Germany has received a score of 0. Despite new research funds on the sustainability of biofuels, Germany is not pursuing commercialization.<sup>961</sup>

*Analyst: Kayla Pries*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 17 July 2008, The Ministry of Agriculture introduced a requirement that biofuels must make up two per cent of total fossil fuel usage.<sup>962</sup> Further, during the December 2008 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznań, Poland, Italy agreed to the biofuels directive sustainability criteria, which “stipulates requirement for carbon dioxide performance in the biofuel chain.”<sup>963</sup> These commitments encourage the use of biofuels, but not necessarily second-generation biofuels compatible with food security.

Further, on 12 December 2008, The Minister of the Environment, Stefania Prestigiacomo, declared that current Italian policies for biofuel production are inadequate. She specifically noted that the Government of Italy must take “responsibility to ensure more carbon-free energy policies for the country, by using all the existing technologies and investing in research and development concerning renewable energy, capable to accelerate and extend the economic value of a sustainable development’s choice.”<sup>964</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. Italy has not yet addressed the research, development or commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

*Analyst: Naregh Galoustian*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 4 December 2008, the Forestry Agency of Japan announced it would spend USD5.2 million to create a marketplace for carbon dioxide emission credits earned through the production of biofuel from wood chips.<sup>965</sup> The marketplace will facilitate the sale of

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<sup>961</sup> Increasing Importance of Renewable Energies (Berlin) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42210.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42210.php).

<sup>962</sup> Mixing biofuels, Zaia: “Players finally have the tools to comply with the law,” Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (Rome) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.politicheagricole.gov.it/comunicazione/comunicati/20080717\\_emanata\\_circolare\\_mipaaf\\_biocarburanti.htm](http://www.politicheagricole.gov.it/comunicazione/comunicati/20080717_emanata_circolare_mipaaf_biocarburanti.htm).

<sup>963</sup> Italian position on the climate energy package clear, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=1234&id\\_oggetto=2](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1234&id_oggetto=2).

<sup>964</sup> A great victory for the environment and for Europe, Ministry for the Environment, land and Sea (Rome) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id\\_doc=1243&id\\_oggetto=2](http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1243&id_oggetto=2).

<sup>965</sup> Government to Stimulate Economy of Mountain Areas by Promoting Biofuels, Associated Press (Tokyo) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show\\_article=1](http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show_article=1).



biofuel from forestry industries to energy consumers.<sup>966</sup> Energy consumers will receive emission credits through their use of biofuels. The primary goal of the project is to establish the profitability and sustainability of second-generation biofuels.<sup>967</sup> This project supports commercialization.

On 18 November 2008, the Ministry of Agriculture committed USD32 million over the next five years to subsidize the construction and operation of an ethanol production facility from agricultural biomass.<sup>968</sup> Kawasaki Heavy Industries and a state corporation are dividing the cost of construction and operation.<sup>969</sup> The Ministry predicted that the project could yield ethanol at a commercially viable cost of production.<sup>970</sup>

On 20 November 2008, in a Joint Statement at the 20<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting in Lima, Peru, Japan reiterated its support for the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels. In a statement, Japan addressed the critical issue of food security in the context of first-generation biofuels.<sup>971</sup>

Japan has launched new projects to promote both the development and commercial success of second-generation biofuels. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Shakir Rahim*

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. Russia has taken steps to encourage both the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

On 8 September 2008, Russian officials met at the V Baikal Economic Forum and agreed that the Corporation of Biotechnologies would sign a RUR1.1 billion investment

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<sup>966</sup> Government to Stimulate Economy of Mountain Areas by Promoting Biofuels, Associated Press (Tokyo) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show\\_article=1](http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show_article=1).

<sup>967</sup> Government to Stimulate Economy of Mountain Areas by Promoting Biofuels, Associated Press (Tokyo) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

[http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show\\_article=1](http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show_article=1).

<sup>968</sup> Japan to Back Third Farm Waste Ethanol Project, Reuters (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssIndustryMaterialsUtilitiesNews/idUST30138220081118>.

<sup>969</sup> Japan to Back Third Farm Waste Ethanol Project, Reuters (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssIndustryMaterialsUtilitiesNews/idUST30138220081118>.

<sup>970</sup> Japan to Tack Third Farm Waste Ethanol Project, Reuters (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssIndustryMaterialsUtilitiesNews/idUST30138220081118>.

<sup>971</sup> Joint Statement of the Twentieth APEC Ministerial Meeting, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Lima) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/joint.pdf>.

agreement with the Administration of the Irkutsk region in order to produce biofuels.<sup>972</sup> After the agreement, the executive of the Corporation of Biotechnologies, Igor Cheremnov, said that the Corporation plans to create 30 new enterprises for biofuel production within the next eight years.<sup>973</sup> The project specifically supports second-generation biofuels.

On 31 October 2008, the Corporation of Biotechnologies presented its plan for biofuels production at the Russian Academy of Science.<sup>974</sup> A member of the Russian Academy of Science, Valentin Parmon, announced his support for the plan and confirmed that they are already working on a project in Siberia which aims to improve the production of second-generation biofuels.<sup>975</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has allocated moderate resources to the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

*Analyst: Arina Shadrikova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. The UK has supported both the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

On 15 October 2008, Transport Minister Andrew Adonis stated that “biofuels will only have a role to play in [tackling climate change] if they are sustainably produced.”<sup>976</sup> He pledged GBP6 million to the Carbon Trust to aid in the advancement of advanced biofuels technology.<sup>977</sup> The funding will partly be used to fund the Algae Biofuels Challenge, announced on 30 October 2008, which is intended to “support the development and commercialization of microalgae biofuel technologies.”<sup>978</sup>

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<sup>972</sup> The First Biofuels Plant in LakeBaikal, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

[http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv\\_novostej/pervyii\\_bioplivnyii\\_zavod\\_u\\_baiikala\\_481.html](http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv_novostej/pervyii_bioplivnyii_zavod_u_baiikala_481.html).

<sup>973</sup> The Corporation ‘Biotechnology’ in Russia Will Build 30 Plants to Produce Biofuels with Total Capacity of 2 Million Tonnes, Regnum News Agency (Moscow) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1052390.html>.

<sup>974</sup> The Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences Discussed the Projects on Second-Generation Biofuel Production, CNews (Moscow) 1 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://rnd.cnews.ru/tech/news/line/index\\_science.shtml?2008/11/01/325806](http://rnd.cnews.ru/tech/news/line/index_science.shtml?2008/11/01/325806).

<sup>975</sup> Russia Will Produce the Oil from the Plants, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

[http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv\\_novostej/rossija\\_budet\\_proizvodit\\_neft\\_iz\\_travy\\_506.html](http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv_novostej/rossija_budet_proizvodit_neft_iz_travy_506.html).

<sup>976</sup> Adonis Sets Out More Cautious Approach to Biofuels, Department for Transport (London) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=381333&NewsAreaID=2>.

<sup>977</sup> Adonis Sets Out More Cautious Approach to Biofuels, Department for Transport (London) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=381333&NewsAreaID=2>.

<sup>978</sup> Algae Biofuels Challenge: Launch Event, Carbon Trust (London) 30 October 2008. Date of Access 10 December 2008. <http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/NR/rdonlyres/77C2F2E5-3AA6-43A5-9F43-55C7E02162E3/0/ABCLaunchEventUpdated.pdf>.

On 16 July 2008, ministers from the Department for Food and Rural Affairs specified how GBP10 million, which had already been announced, would be utilized to build commercial scale anaerobic digestion demonstrator plants that can create fuel from organic waste.<sup>979</sup> Minister Phil Woolas confirmed that “this is a high priority for [the British] government.”<sup>980</sup>

The British Government has also been active internationally in soliciting cooperation in developing environmentally sustainable biofuels. On 10 November 2008, the UK and China signed the Sustainable Agriculture Innovation Network (SAIN).<sup>981</sup> One of the four initial areas of focus for the SAIN is to “expand use of agricultural biomass and livestock manure for biogas, liquid biofuels, and organic fertilizer production.”<sup>982</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding of and commitment to the development and commercialization of environmentally sustainable second-generation biofuels.

*Analyst: Andrew Wright*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 22 December 2008, the DOE created a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) that will operate over the next six years and will provide a maximum of USD200 million for original and demonstration-scale biorefinery projects.<sup>983</sup> This FOA is limited to second-generation biofuels.<sup>984</sup>

The primary goal of the FOA is large-scale commercialization in the short- to medium-term.<sup>985</sup> The DOE emphasized the role of the FOA in implementing the 2007 Energy

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<sup>979</sup> Defra Ministers Give Boost to Biogas, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080716c.htm>.

<sup>980</sup> Defra Ministers Give Boost to Biogas, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080716c.htm>.

<sup>981</sup> China and UK Strengthen Partnership on Sustainable Agriculture, Department for Environment, Food And Rural Affairs (London) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.asp?ReleaseID=383731&NewsAreaID=2>.

<sup>982</sup> China and UK Strengthen Partnership on Sustainable Agriculture, Department for Environment, Food And Rural Affairs (London) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.asp?ReleaseID=383731&NewsAreaID=2>.

<sup>983</sup> DOE Announces Funding Opportunity of up to \$200 Million for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Biorefinery Projects, Department of Energy (Washington) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6817.htm>.

<sup>984</sup> DOE Announces Funding Opportunity of up to \$200 Million for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Biorefinery Projects, Department of Energy (Washington) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6817.htm>.

<sup>985</sup> DOE Announces Funding Opportunity of up to \$200 Million for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Biorefinery Projects, Department of Energy (Washington) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6817.htm>.

Independence and Security Act (EISA), which aimed to produce 21 billion gallons of biofuels per annum by 2022.<sup>986</sup>

On 8 October 2008, the US Department of Agriculture and the DOA released the National Biofuels Action Plan (NBAP).<sup>987</sup> The NBAP is the primary cross-departmental national strategy towards sustainable biofuels. The strategy addresses the development and commercialization of first- and second-generation biofuels. It outlines: “cost-effective methods of producing cellulosic biofuels from non-food based feedstock;” methods to “advance these next generation biofuels to commercialization;” and “sustainability” as an integral short-term objective.<sup>988</sup> The prioritization of these objectives encourages the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

On 10 September 2008, the DOE granted USD4.4 million to fund research and development in six second-generation biofuels projects based at US universities.<sup>989</sup> The projects represent multiple second-generation biofuels, including lignocelluloses biomass, syngas, and algae.<sup>990</sup> University contributions will supplement DOE funding for the projects, increasing total funding to USD5.7 million. The DOE emphasized the Renewable Fuel Standard contained within the EISA in its decision to provide funding.<sup>991</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its significant policy and monetary support for the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

*Analyst: Shakir Rahim*

## **European Union: +1**

The EU has complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 11 December 2008, EU Commissioner for the Environment Stavros Dimas announced that the European Investment Fund had pledged EUR80 million through the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund platform for the development and commercialization of sustainable renewable energies such as second-generation

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<sup>986</sup> DOE Announces Funding Opportunity of up to \$200 Million for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Biorefinery Projects, Department of Energy (Washington) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6817.htm>.

<sup>987</sup> USDA & DOE Release National Biofuels Action Plan, Department of Energy (Washington) 7 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6633.htm>.

<sup>988</sup> USDA & DOE Release National Biofuels Action Plan, Department of Energy (Washington) 7 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6633.htm>.

<sup>989</sup> DOE to Invest up to \$4.4 Million in Six Innovative Biofuels Projects at US Universities, Department of Energy (Washington) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6525.htm>.

<sup>990</sup> DOE to Invest up to \$4.4 Million in Six Innovative Biofuels Projects at US Universities, Department of Energy (Washington) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6525.htm>.

<sup>991</sup> DOE to Invest up to \$4.4 Million in Six Innovative Biofuels Projects at US Universities, Department of Energy (Washington) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6525.htm>.

biofuels.<sup>992</sup> With this investment, the EU estimates that second-generation biofuels may be commercialized by 2015, but their high costs as opposed to first-generation biofuels will decrease only by 2020.<sup>993</sup>

Although the European Commission had suggested in the 2007 Biofuels Progress Report that the current directive on biofuels in force should be amended to allow further incentives to second-generation biofuels, the EU has not done so.<sup>994</sup> Furthermore, the Seventh Framework Program, started in 2007 and expected to last until 2013, remains the primary European-funded research initiative on biofuels development to which EUR1.935 billion has been issued.<sup>995</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for moderate investment in the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

*Analyst: Naregh Galoustian*

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<sup>992</sup> GEEREF – An Innovative Platform to Fight Climate Change and Global Poverty (Poznanm Poland) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/08/703&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>993</sup> Biofuels Progress Report, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://www.biomatnet.org/publications/2105com.pdf>.

<sup>994</sup> Biofuels Progress Report, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://www.biomatnet.org/publications/2105com.pdf>.

<sup>995</sup> Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Biotechnology, European Commission Research (Brussels) September 2006. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index\\_en.cfm?pg=food](http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=food).

## 18. Terrorism [246]

### Commitment:

“We stress the urgent need for full implementation of existing standards, including Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and ask our experts to take steps to share information, evaluate threats, assess new trends and promote implementation and review these efforts next year.”

*G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established at the 1989 G7 Summit in Paris, France in response to mounting concern over international money laundering.<sup>996</sup> Originally composed of only the G7, the European Commission, and eight other states, the FATF has since grown to include 34 members and 27 regional and international partner organizations from around the world.<sup>997</sup>

Following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, an extraordinary Plenary on the Financing of Terrorism was held in Washington, DC and the decision was made to expand the FATF's mission to include combating terrorist financing. During the Plenary, the FATF issued Eight Special Recommendations on terrorist financing.<sup>998</sup> In October 2004, a Ninth Special Recommendation was added with the objective of ensuring that terrorists could not finance their activities through the physical cross-border

<sup>996</sup> Mission, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 30 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en\\_32250379\\_32236846\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236846_1_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>997</sup> Members and Observers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en\\_32250379\\_32236869\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236869_1_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>998</sup> Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en\\_32250379\\_32236947\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html).



transportation of illicit and untraceable cash.<sup>999</sup> Together, the Nine Special Recommendations have become the international standard for detecting, preventing, and suppressing the financing of terrorism.

The FATF has received regular support from the G8. At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, G8 members affirmed their broad commitment to “collaborative work with our international partners to combat the terrorist threat, including enhancing efforts to counter the financing of terrorism based on agreed standards.”<sup>1000</sup> In 2007, the G8 specifically expressed its support for the FATF, promising in the Heiligendamm Statement on Counter-Terrorism to implement and promote all 40 of the FATF’s Recommendations on Money Laundering and the 9 Special Recommendations on Terror Finance.<sup>1001</sup>

The commitment announced at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit focuses G8 support on two Special Recommendations, reproduced below:

**VIII. Non-Profit Organizations:** Countries should review the adequacy of laws protecting non-profits from being misused or exploited by terrorist organizations as conduits for financing terrorism;

**IX. Cash Couriers:** Countries should have measures in place to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency or bearer negotiable instruments as well as competent authorities with the legal authority to stop or restrain them. Countries should ensure that effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions are available to deal with persons who make false declarations, including the confiscation of such currency or instruments.<sup>1002</sup>

The FATF has published guidelines for assessing country compliance with each of its recommendations.<sup>1003</sup> Actions that must be taken to comply with Special Recommendation VIII include: reviewing domestic laws related to the NPO sector; promoting transparency and accountability in NPO management; ensuring measures are in place to sanction violations; coordinating information gathering; and maintaining communication with international partners.<sup>1004</sup>

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<sup>999</sup> Interpretative Note to Special Recommendation IX: Cash Couriers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/53/0,3343,en\\_32250379\\_32236947\\_34261877\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html#INSRIX](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/53/0,3343,en_32250379_32236947_34261877_1_1_1_1,00.html#INSRIX).

<sup>1000</sup> G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html>.

<sup>1001</sup> G8 Summit Statement on Counter-Terrorism: Security in the Era of Globalization, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>.

<sup>1002</sup> Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2004. Date of Access: 28 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en\\_32250379\\_32236920\\_34032073\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>1003</sup> Methodology for Assessing Compliance with the FATF 40 Recommendations and the FATF 9 Special Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/16/54/40339628.pdf>.

<sup>1004</sup> Methodology for Assessing Compliance with the FATF 40 Recommendations and the FATF 9 Special Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/16/54/40339628.pdf>.



To meet the FATF's essential compliance criteria for Special Recommendation IX, countries must have: a declaration or disclosure system for incoming and outgoing currency; competent authorities to question, and if necessary, restrain cash carriers; mechanisms to retain and share information among customs and immigration officials as well as other financial intelligence units; and cooperative working relationships with international authorities.<sup>1005</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls for full implementation, so both Special Recommendations must be addressed. Compliance is assessed based on the FATF's own essential criteria, outlined above. Members are understood to have committed to make some incremental progress on each Special Recommendation, regardless of how much has been done in the past.

The Recommendations call for new or revised legislation, policy changes, or enforcement mechanisms, not just renewed enforcement. For example, a policy that increases the chance of intercepting cash couriers could be considered compliance, while a number of high-profile cash seizures not accompanied by a policy change cannot, by themselves, be considered compliance.

### **Scoring:**

-1	Member makes no effort to address any of the essential criteria laid out by the FATF for Special Recommendations VIII and IX.
0	Member introduces new legislation <b>OR</b> changes policy <b>OR</b> introduces a new enforcement mechanism to comply with at least one of the essential criteria laid out by the FATF for either Special Recommendation VIII or Special Recommendation IX.
+1	Member introduces new legislation <b>OR</b> changes policy <b>OR</b> introduces a new enforcement mechanism to comply with at least one of the essential criteria laid out by the FATF for both Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

*Lead Analyst: Miranda Lin*

### **Canada: -1**

Canada has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Despite strong action in the past, in this compliance cycle Canada has not taken action to improve its compliance with Special Recommendations VII and IX.

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<sup>1005</sup> Methodology for Assessing Compliance with the FATF 40 Recommendations and the FATF 9 Special Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/16/54/40339628.pdf>.

Canada has demonstrated some compliance with FATF Special Recommendation VIII, which calls on governments to protect non-profit organizations from being misused or exploited by terrorist groups.<sup>1006</sup> According to the FATF methodology, non-profit organizations should be protected from terrorist financing through effective oversight and sanctions against violating parties. Possible sanctions include having the organization de-registered and de-certified as well as freezing its accounts and removing board trustees.<sup>1007</sup> Canada's existing legislative framework meets these criteria and, since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the Canada Revenue Agency has revoked the charitable status of six non-profit organizations.<sup>1008</sup>

In this compliance cycle, however, the Canadian government has made no progress in reviewing its laws protecting non-profits from terrorist financing as required by Special Recommendation VIII. Canada has not made any changes to its laws or policies to enhance the protection of NPOs from terrorist exploitation.

With respect to Special Recommendation IX, on the transportation of cash, it should be noted that the Canada Border Services Agency has reported several cases of currency being confiscated at the Canadian border since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.<sup>1009</sup> Canada's ability to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency and then punish the violation proves it already has the tools to fulfill some of the essential criteria of Special Recommendation IX. The Canadian government has not, however, made any legislative or policy changes to improve its compliance with Special Recommendation IX in the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1. In the past, Canada has addressed some of the essential criteria outlined in Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and enforcement activities suggest that past changes have been adequate in some areas. Canada has not, however, made further progress on the essential criteria so far in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Liliane Vicente*

## **France: -1**

France has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Though it has taken some action on terrorist financing, France has not focused on the role of non-profit organizations and cash couriers.

On 11 July 2008, the French National Assembly introduced a new bill to implement European Parliament and Council Directives 2005/60/CE and 2006/70/CE, which aim to

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<sup>1006</sup> Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/15/34864111.pdf>.

<sup>1007</sup> Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/15/34864111.pdf>.

<sup>1008</sup> 2008 News Releases, Canada Revenue Agency (Ottawa) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/nwsrm/rlss/2008/menu-eng.html>.

<sup>1009</sup> 2008 News Releases, Canada Border Services Agency (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access 12 December 2008. <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/media/ya-2008-eng.html>.

prevent the use of the financial system for money laundering and terrorist financing.<sup>1010</sup> The proposed legislation also expanded Article L. 562-1 of the Monetary and Financial Code to include lawyers as subjects of anti-money laundering and terrorism financing regulations, but made no mention of non-profit organizations or cash couriers.<sup>1011</sup>

On 3 September 2008, the National Assembly ratified a cooperative arrangement between Tajikistan and the European Union targeting corruption, counterfeiting, money laundering, and terrorism financing.<sup>1012</sup> On 10 September 2008, the French government announced the completion of two more security cooperation agreements with Slovenia and Croatia, respectively. The deals included general provisions for cross-border cooperation on terrorism and money laundering, but again failed to achieve any progress on the NPO or currency issues.<sup>1013</sup>

On 15 November 2008, France signed the G20 Declaration on Financial Markets and the World Economy. Promising to reform the financial system and strengthen accountability, France confirmed its commitment to the FATF in general.<sup>1014</sup> However, the declaration was mainly a statement of common principles for reform and not an action plan on terrorism financing.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for its failure to take substantive and specific action on the requirements of FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

*Analyst: Erin Haines*

## **Germany: -1**

Germany has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Germany has a relatively strong record on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing initiatives. Nonetheless, in this compliance cycle, it has not yet taken steps to comply with the remaining essential criteria of FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

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<sup>1010</sup> Projet De Loi Modifié par le Sénat de Modernisation de l'Économie, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 11 July 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1050.asp>.

<sup>1011</sup> Projet De Loi Modifié par le Sénat de Modernisation de l'Économie, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 11 July 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1050.asp>.

<sup>1012</sup> Projet de Loi Autorisant la Ratification de l'Accord de Partenariat et de Coopération Entre les Communautés Européennes et Leurs États Membres, d'Une Part, et la République du Tadjikistan, d'Autre Part, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 3 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1102.asp>.

<sup>1013</sup> Projet De Loi Autorisant l'Approbation de l'Accord de Coopération en Matière de Sécurité Intérieure Entre le Gouvernement de la République Française et le Gouvernement de la République de Slovénie, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1104.asp>.

Projet De Loi Autorisant l'Approbation de l'Accord Entre le Gouvernement de la République Française et le Gouvernement de la République de Croatie Relatif à la Coopération en Matière de Sécurité Intérieure, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1103.asp>.

<sup>1014</sup> Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Group of Twenty (Washington, DC) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/publications/publication13395\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication13395_en.pdf).

A 2003 review by the Ministry of Justice found that Germany had in place legislation that fulfilled much of the FATF criteria, including measures to block or freeze assets suspected of belonging to terrorist organizations and mechanisms for increasing transparency and oversight in financial transactions.<sup>1015</sup> In July 2004, the FATF released a report on the Republic of Germany's observance of international standards and codes. At the time, the FATF concluded Germany had made some progress towards the Special Recommendations, but also suggested a number of changes that could be made to improve compliance.<sup>1016</sup>

Since the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, there has been little action on the relevant Special Recommendations. The only tangible action Germany has taken occurred on 15 November 2008 when it joined the G20 in declaring its support for the FATF's "important work against money laundering and terrorist financing."<sup>1017</sup>

Aside from the G20 Declaration on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Germany has not introduced or amended any legislation that specifically relates to non-profit organizations and cash couriers.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to progress further on implementing Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

*Analyst: Erin Haines*

## **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

The Italian government has worked to strengthen the overall integrity of its financial institutions and prevent them from being exploited by terrorist organizations. Since 1999, the Bank of Italy has worked with the Italian Banking Association and the SIA-SSB Group, a developer of financial surveillance technology, to create an improved financial monitoring mechanism known as the Centralized System to Identify Limited Amount of Credit Risks.<sup>1018</sup>

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<sup>1015</sup> International Cooperation in the Fight against International Terrorism and Implementation of the Relevant Instruments of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe – 25<sup>th</sup> Conference of European Ministers of Justice (Sofia) 9-10 October 2003. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.

[http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal\\_Affairs/Legal\\_co-operation/Conferences\\_and\\_high-level\\_meetings/European\\_Ministers\\_of\\_Justice/MJU-25\(2003\)5E-Germany.pdf](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_Affairs/Legal_co-operation/Conferences_and_high-level_meetings/European_Ministers_of_Justice/MJU-25(2003)5E-Germany.pdf).

<sup>1016</sup> Republic of Germany: Report on Observance of Standards and Codes FATF Recommendations for Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) July 2004. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04213.pdf>.

<sup>1017</sup> Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Group of Twenty (Washington, DC) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/publications/publication13395\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication13395_en.pdf).

<sup>1018</sup> Limited Amount Risks Service, SIA-SSB Group (Milan). Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.siassb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/258110010102/L/1>.

On 16 July 2008, SIA-SSB-owned software firm RA Computer signed a five-year agreement with Florida-based WorldCompliance.<sup>1019</sup> The agreement should lead to new products for Italy's banks, electronic fund transfer services, financial intermediaries, and investment management firms to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.<sup>1020</sup> WorldCompliance also granted Italy access to its compliance database of over 1.2 million profiles, which could help identify potential security threats in the NPO sector.<sup>1021</sup> This is a concrete step towards full compliance with Special Recommendation VIII. In this compliance cycle, however, Italy has not directly addressed Special Recommendation IX, on cash couriers.

Italy has reached out to other countries in hopes of developing strong counter-terrorism partnerships and information sharing networks. On 4 November 2008, Italian and Turkish Foreign Ministers Franco Frattini and Ali Babacan participated in the fifth annual Italian-Turkish Dialogue Forum. A press release co-authored by the two ministers stated that "the success in combating terrorism is directly proportional to collaboration between states."<sup>1022</sup>

On 4 December 2008, Italy met with American representatives in an attempt to increase cooperation in fighting transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, and illegal immigration.<sup>1023</sup> The American delegation was comprised of the FBI, the Immigration and Custom Enforcement Sector of the Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Secret Service.<sup>1024</sup> The Italian delegation was made up of the Ministry of Public Safety, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice.<sup>1025</sup> The two delegations concluded that a greater exchange of relevant

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<sup>1019</sup> RA Computer Signs an Agreement with American Firm WorldCompliance for New Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Solutions, SIA SSB: Press Room (Milan) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.siasb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/301510010600/L/1/M/251910010606>.

<sup>1020</sup> RA Computer Signs an Agreement with American Firm WorldCompliance for New Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Solutions, SIA SSB: Press Room (Milan) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.siasb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/301510010600/L/1/M/251910010606>.

<sup>1021</sup> RA Computer Signs an Agreement with American Firm WorldCompliance for New Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Solutions, SIA SSB: Press Room (Milan) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.siasb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/301510010600/L/1/M/251910010606>.

<sup>1022</sup> Article by Foreign Ministers Franco Frattini and Ali Babacan: "Italy and Turkey, A Common Front for Peace and Development," Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala\\_Stampa/Interviste/2008/11/20081104\\_ArticoloFrattini\\_AliBabacan](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interviste/2008/11/20081104_ArticoloFrattini_AliBabacan).

<sup>1023</sup> Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell'Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala\\_stamp/notizie/sicurezza/0672\\_2008\\_12\\_04\\_riunione\\_comitato\\_bilaterale\\_Italia\\_Usa.html\\_516981391.html](http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stamp/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html).

<sup>1024</sup> Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell'Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala\\_stamp/notizie/sicurezza/0672\\_2008\\_12\\_04\\_riunione\\_comitato\\_bilaterale\\_Italia\\_Usa.html\\_516981391.html](http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stamp/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html).

<sup>1025</sup> Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell'Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

information between the United States and Italy would be crucial to bolstering their combined fight against terrorism and corruption.<sup>1026</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0. Italy has made combating terrorism financing a priority, addressing Special Recommendation VIII during this compliance cycle, but it has not directly addressed Special Recommendation IX.

*Analyst: Luca Sarcanin and Nikolaeva Ekaterina*

## **Japan: -1**

Japan has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX. No new actions have been taken relating to the review or implementation of the Special Recommendations VIII and IX, though Japan has already completed such reviews in previous years and continues to monitor economic transactions carefully.

In 2006, Japan reviewed all NPOs in order to assess the risk of terrorist financing capabilities. The investigation briefly considered regulatory controls and specific money laundering risks, including abuse of NPOs by organizations which have committed indiscriminate mass murder.<sup>1027</sup> According to an FATF report published 17 October 2008, "Terrorist financing risks in the NPO sector in Japan are relatively low due to the fact that NPOs in Japan are subject to a high degree of transparency and public accountability for their operations."<sup>1028</sup> The 2006 governmental review and 2008 FATF report suggest that Japan has already satisfied FATF essential criteria VIII.1 and VIII.2, which urge states to examine the adequacy of laws protecting non-profits from terrorist financing and to promote public confidence in NPO administration.

Japan made substantial progress towards Special Recommendation IX during the last compliance cycle. The Cabinet Order for the Enforcement of the Customs Law was passed in March 2008, and came into force in June 2008.<sup>1029</sup> It introduced a new cash

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[http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala\\_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672\\_2008\\_12\\_04\\_riunione\\_comitato\\_bilaterale\\_Italia\\_Usa.html\\_516981391.html](http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html).

<sup>1026</sup> Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell'Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

[http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala\\_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672\\_2008\\_12\\_04\\_riunione\\_comitato\\_bilaterale\\_Italia\\_Usa.html\\_516981391.html](http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html).

<sup>1027</sup> Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/41685441.pdf>.

<sup>1028</sup> Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/41685441.pdf>.

<sup>1029</sup> Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/41685441.pdf>.



declaration system to strengthen the ability of authorities to detect, investigate and punish the illegal transportation of cash.<sup>1030</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. While Japan has made substantial progress on the Special Recommendations in the past, no further progress was made in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Lucy Isabel Leiderman*

## **Russia: -1**

Russia has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX. While Russia has made some progress in combating terrorism in general, its actions have not directly addressed FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, a joint assessment of Russia's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures was conducted by the FATF, the Eurasian Group, and the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL). The evaluation found the Russian government's implementation of Special Recommendations VIII and IX to be particularly lacking.<sup>1031</sup> The report noted: "Russia should review and update all its supervisory laws and practices. None of the supervisory authorities in Russia currently possesses an adequate level of (sanctioning) powers, and criminal ownership of financial institutions is not specifically prohibited."<sup>1032</sup>

On 8 September 2008, Russia participated in a UN meeting on the formation of a global partnership between governments and private businesses.<sup>1033</sup> Though still in a conceptual phase, the initiative could eventually produce mechanisms to prevent the use of unofficial banking institutions for financing crime and terrorism.<sup>1034</sup>

Russia has not reviewed any of its laws or regulations, as demanded by FATF essential criteria VIII.1, to ensure their adequacy in protecting non-profit entities from being

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<sup>1030</sup> Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/41685441.pdf>.

<sup>1031</sup> Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/1/0,3343,en\\_32250379\\_32235720\\_40945665\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/1/0,3343,en_32250379_32235720_40945665_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>1032</sup> Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/1/0,3343,en\\_32250379\\_32235720\\_40945665\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/1/0,3343,en_32250379_32235720_40945665_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>1033</sup> Moscow Satisfied with UN Session on Anti-Terrorism Partnership between Governments and Businesses, G8 Live (Toronto) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://g8live.org/2008/09/08/moscow-satisfied-with-un-session-on-antiterrorism-partnership-between-governments-businesses/>.

<sup>1034</sup> Moscow Satisfied with UN Session on Anti-Terrorism Partnership between Governments and Businesses, G8 Live (Toronto) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://g8live.org/2008/09/08/moscow-satisfied-with-un-session-on-antiterrorism-partnership-between-governments-businesses/>.



misused for bankrolling terrorism.<sup>1035</sup> Moreover, Russia has failed to introduce any new measures to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency and bearers of negotiable instruments necessary to meet the requirements of Special Recommendation IX.<sup>1036</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. No progress has been made in addressing the essential criteria for these Special Recommendations, or the recommendations of the recent FATF mutual evaluation, Russia has received a score of -1.

*Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina*

## **United Kingdom: -1**

The United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX. The government has not addressed the Special Recommendations in this compliance cycle.

Existing legislation and procedures already address some of the FATF Special Recommendations. The Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act, passed in 2001, is intended to cut off terrorist organizations' funding.<sup>1037</sup> The Treasury is empowered to freeze bank accounts associated with organizations, including charities, alleged to be "concerned with terrorism."<sup>1038</sup> The government's Charity Commission cooperates with other government agencies in investigating charities suspected of financing terrorism.<sup>1039</sup> On its website, the Charity Commission also lays out guidelines registered charities should follow to avoid becoming involved with terrorist organizations.<sup>1040</sup> These measures address several essential criteria for Special Recommendation VIII, on non-profit organizations.

Furthermore, the FATF itself has positively reviewed UK counter-terrorism financing legislation. In a 2007 review, the organization concluded that "the UK has a comprehensive legal structure to combat [...] terrorist financing."<sup>1041</sup> The report did note, however, some concerns about tracking cross-border money transfers within the EU, the

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<sup>1035</sup> 9 Special Recommendations (SR) on Terrorist Financing (TF): VIII. Non-Profit Organizations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en\\_32250379\\_32236920\\_34032073\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html#VIIINonprofit](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1_1,00.html#VIIINonprofit).

<sup>1036</sup> 9 Special Recommendations (SR) on Terrorist Financing (TF): IX. Cash Couriers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en\\_32250379\\_32236920\\_34032073\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html#VIIINonprofit](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1_1,00.html#VIIINonprofit).

<sup>1037</sup> Terrorist Finance, Serious Organised Crime Agency. Date of Access: 29 December 2008. <http://www.soca.gov.uk/financialIntel/terroristFinance.html>.

<sup>1038</sup> Operational Guidance: Charities and Terrorism, Charity Commission (Liverpool) 29 August 2007. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk/supportingcharities/ogs/g096.asp>.

<sup>1039</sup> Operational Guidance: Charities and Terrorism, Charity Commission (Liverpool) 29 August 2007. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk/supportingcharities/ogs/g096.asp>.

<sup>1040</sup> Operational Guidance: Charities and Terrorism, Charity Commission (Liverpool) 29 August 2007. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk/supportingcharities/ogs/g096.asp>.

<sup>1041</sup> Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Anti Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Financial Action Task Force, 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/55/29/39064399.pdf>.

supervision of charities in Northern Ireland.<sup>1042</sup> It specifically criticized the UK's cash declaration system.<sup>1043</sup>

In late December 2008, the House of Lords European Union committee announced that a sub-committee on home affairs will begin investigating what role the EU and its members can play in preventing terrorism financing.<sup>1044</sup> The results of this process remain to be seen.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of -1. In this compliance cycle, the United Kingdom has not made any significant progress on implementing FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

*Analyst: Lucy Isabel Leiderman*

### **United States: -1**

The United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX. The United States has satisfied much of the essential criteria outlined by the Financial Action Task Force in Special Recommendations VIII and IX, but has failed to change existing policies or introduce new legislation and enforcement mechanisms to enhance its performance in tackling terror financing in this compliance cycle.

The United States Department of the Treasury offers additional guidance to non-profit organizations through private sector outreach, target investigations, coordinated oversight, and international engagement.<sup>1045</sup> Specifically, Treasury advises the private sector on how to avoid being exploited by terrorist organizations, providing its own material alongside text from the FATF itself.<sup>1046</sup> The Department also investigates links between terrorist organizations and charities.<sup>1047</sup>

These initiatives address many of the essential compliance criteria for Special Recommendation VIII. However, while the United States has made positive efforts to

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<sup>1042</sup> Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Anti Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Financial Action Task Force, 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/55/29/39064399.pdf>.

<sup>1043</sup> Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Anti Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Financial Action Task Force, 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/55/29/39064399.pdf>.

<sup>1044</sup> Lords investigate terrorist financing, politics.co.uk 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. [http://www.politics.co.uk/news/opinion-former-index/policing-and-crime/lords-investigate-terrorist-financing-\\$1255935.htm](http://www.politics.co.uk/news/opinion-former-index/policing-and-crime/lords-investigate-terrorist-financing-$1255935.htm).

<sup>1045</sup> Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, The United States Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/key-issues/protecting/index.shtml#ti>.

<sup>1046</sup> Key Issues: Protecting Charitable Organizations, United States Department of the Treasury (Washington). Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/key-issues/protecting/index.shtml#ti>.

<sup>1047</sup> Key Issues: Protecting Charitable Organizations, United States Department of the Treasury (Washington). Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/key-issues/protecting/index.shtml#ti>.

protect non-profit organizations from being exploited by terrorist organizations, the government has failed to take further action in this compliance cycle.

The United States has met some of the essential criteria of Special Recommendation IX, implementing measures to detect the cross-border transportation of currency, including training “currency detector dogs” to screen conveyances for undeclared currency.<sup>1048</sup> Furthermore, the country has used the appropriate authorities to stop and restrain suspicious and undeclared currency at border crossings.<sup>1049</sup> At Arizona ports of entry alone, US Customs officers were able to seize USD1.6 million worth of undeclared currency.<sup>1050</sup> Despite these successes, the United States has not updated its processes to more effectively target cash couriers through new legislation, methods, or mechanisms.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of -1. Though it had already fulfilled many of the FATF essential criteria prior to the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the US has failed to make additional changes to its policies, laws, and enforcement measures necessary to achieve full implementation of Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

*Analyst: Liliane Vicente*

## **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF’s Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Though has it worked to insulate non-profit organizations from financial abuse and maintain the integrity of international transactions within the European Union, it has yet to explicitly address the problem of cash couriers as outlined in FATF Special Recommendation IX.

On 2 October 2008, the European Commission launched the Financial Transparency System (FTS) website.<sup>1051</sup> The FTS allows users to retrieve data on all grants received and all contracts signed by EU beneficiaries including NPOs.<sup>1052</sup> The website reveals the names of the beneficiaries and their locations as well as the total amount of funding received, the department granting the funding, and the year in which the amount was

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<sup>1048</sup> Detector Dogs: Roy, US Customs and Border Protection (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border\\_security/port\\_activities/canines/detector\\_dogs/detector\\_dog\\_gallery/roy.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border_security/port_activities/canines/detector_dogs/detector_dog_gallery/roy.xml).

<sup>1049</sup> 2008 Fiscal Year in Review, US Customs and Border Protection (Washington, DC). Date Accessed: 12 December 2008. [http://cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news\\_releases/2008\\_fiscal/](http://cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news_releases/2008_fiscal/).

<sup>1050</sup> CBP Announces Fiscal Year 2008 Achievements for Arizona Ports of Entry, US Customs and Border Protection (Washington, DC) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news\\_releases/2008\\_fiscal/11072008\\_3.xml](http://cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news_releases/2008_fiscal/11072008_3.xml).

<sup>1051</sup> Who Gets EU Cash? New Website Gives Details of Beneficiaries, European Union (Brussels) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1444&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1052</sup> Financial Transparency System, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find_en.htm).

booked in the accounts.<sup>1053</sup> The FTS, however, is still in a “test phase” and does not yet display all of the relevant information.<sup>1054</sup>

The European Union has also taken significant steps to address international fraud, including cases that involve NPO abuse. On 24 September 2008, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Union Judicial Cooperation Body (EUROJUST) signed a Practical Agreement that will strengthen their cooperation.<sup>1055</sup> Provisions encourage a greater exchange of information between the two bodies.<sup>1056</sup>

On 20 November 2008, the European Commission released a communication on the Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds where it suggested ten steps for its member states to follow in order to counter organized crime.<sup>1057</sup> The report advocated the effective functioning of Asset Recovery Offices throughout the EU as well as greater exchange of cross-border information.<sup>1058</sup> In addition, the Communication emphasized the importance of obtaining accurate data on freezing, confiscating, and recovering assets – a recommendation similarly made by FATF essential criteria VIII.3.2.<sup>1059</sup>

The Council of Europe’s MONEYVAL Committee has also actively targeted money laundering schemes that help finance terrorism. Along with the FATF, MONEYVAL hosted the Joint Experts Meeting on Typologies from 24-26 November 2008.<sup>1060</sup> The conference brought together more than 150 experts from over 50 countries in an attempt to examine trends in money laundering within the securities industry.<sup>1061</sup>

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<sup>1053</sup> Financial Transparency System, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find_en.htm).

<sup>1054</sup> Financial Transparency System, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find_en.htm).

<sup>1055</sup> EUROJUST and OLAF Strengthen Their Cooperation in Combating Financial Crime, European Anti-Fraud Office (Brussels) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/anti\\_fraud/press\\_room/pr/2008/10\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/press_room/pr/2008/10_en.html).

<sup>1056</sup> EUROJUST and OLAF Strengthen Their Cooperation in Combating Financial Crime, European Anti-Fraud Office (Brussels) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/anti\\_fraud/press\\_room/pr/2008/10\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/press_room/pr/2008/10_en.html).

<sup>1057</sup> Ensuring That Crime “Does Not Pay”: Commission Proposes Ten Strategic Priorities On Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds, European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1748&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1058</sup> Ensuring That Crime “Does Not Pay”: Commission Proposes Ten Strategic Priorities On Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds, European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1748&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1059</sup> Ensuring That Crime “Does Not Pay”: Commission Proposes Ten Strategic Priorities On Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds, European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1748&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1060</sup> Countering Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Council of Europe (Brussels) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval>.

<sup>1061</sup> Countering Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Council of Europe (Brussels) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval>.

Furthermore, on 2 December 2008, MONEYVAL released the “Typologies Report on Money Laundering and Counterfeiting,” which examined the ways in which money is laundered through trading with counterfeit cash.<sup>1062</sup> It also sought to explain how terrorists might finance their projects through selling counterfeit products.<sup>1063</sup> Finally, from 8-12 December 2008, MONEYVAL hosted its 28th Plenary Meeting, which included a keynote address from FATF President Antonio Gustavo Rodrigues as well as a special session dedicated to discussing strategies for implementing the FATF recommendations.<sup>1064</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for encouraging greater NPO transparency, but failing to take effective measures against the illegal cross-border transportation of negotiable instruments.

*Analyst: Luca Sarcanin*

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<sup>1062</sup> MONEYVAL: Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism: Typologies Research, Council of Europe (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/typologies/MONEYVAL\(2008\)22RRepTyp\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/typologies/MONEYVAL(2008)22RRepTyp_counterfeiting.pdf).

<sup>1063</sup> MONEYVAL: Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism: Typologies Research, Council of Europe (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/typologies/MONEYVAL\(2008\)22RRepTyp\\_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/typologies/MONEYVAL(2008)22RRepTyp_counterfeiting.pdf).

<sup>1064</sup> Countering Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Council of Europe (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval>.

## 19. Regional Security [248]

### Commitment:

“We reaffirm the importance of economic and social development along with counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, which can play a critical role in bringing lasting peace, stability and security to this region. To this end, we are committed to further strengthening the coordination of our efforts in the border region in cooperation with the respective countries, international organizations, and other donors.”

*G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union	-1		
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>-0.22</b>		

### Background:

The Afghanistan-Pakistan border region has been an area of concern for some time. The disputed border, also known as the Durand Line, artificially divides the Pashtun people, and cuts through an area of limited government control.<sup>1065</sup> On the Pakistani side, the region is known as the Federally Administered Tribal Area.<sup>1066</sup> The area is seen by many as a breeding ground for political extremism that destabilizes both countries.<sup>1067</sup>

The G8 first confirmed its general support for Afghanistan’s Transitional Authority at a G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting on 12 June 2002. At the same meeting, G8 members pledged to give “the security sector in Afghanistan a special focus in the G8 work on

<sup>1065</sup> The Troubled Afghan-Pakistani Border, Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder, 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/publication/14905/>.

<sup>1066</sup> The Troubled Afghan-Pakistani Border, Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder, 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/publication/14905/>.

<sup>1067</sup> The Troubled Afghan-Pakistani Border, Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder, 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/publication/14905/>.



conflict prevention.”<sup>1068</sup> In addition, the G8 affirmed its support for the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Afghan authorities’ mission to eradicate the opium trade.<sup>1069</sup>

G8 summits in 2004 and 2005 saw further discussion on Afghanistan. The President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai, was a guest at the 2004 Sea Island Summit, where the drug trade and the need for continued international support were discussed.<sup>1070</sup> At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders briefly discussed Afghanistan and expressed support for restoration of the rule of law, security, and counter-narcotics efforts.<sup>1071</sup>

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members affirmed the importance of reducing poverty and engaging the private sector to integrate the border regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan into the global economy.<sup>1072</sup> To render the border region’s population “immune to terrorist propaganda and recruitment,” the summit report concluded, the economic development strategy would need infrastructure investment, a growth in employment opportunities, professional training, greater trade, and an expansion of public services.<sup>1073</sup>

At the June 2008 G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan and called on Afghanistan and Pakistan to continue cooperation through dialogue.<sup>1074</sup>

### **Commitment Features:**

Members have committed to supplement counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region with coordinated economic and social development programs. Programs must specifically pursue economic and social development. Security initiatives that create a better environment for development do not constitute compliance in this case. We recognize that due to instability in the region, many development programs are still in the planning stages. Compliance based on cooperation in planning future

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<sup>1068</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, June 12, 2002, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602a.htm>.

<sup>1069</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, June 12, 2002, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602a.htm>.

<sup>1070</sup> Background Briefing by a Senior US Administration Official on President George Bush’s Meeting with Middle Eastern Leaders, Sea Island, June 9, 2004, 17h20, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/mideast040609.html>.

<sup>1071</sup> Chair’s Summary, Prime Minister Tony Blair, Gleneagles, July 8, 2005, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>.

<sup>1072</sup> G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html>.

<sup>1073</sup> G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html>.

<sup>1074</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting: Statement on Afghanistan, Kyoto, June 26, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin080626afghan.html>.



endeavours requires meaningful and productive conversations between G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations, and other donors.

**Scoring:**

-1	Member does not discuss social and economic development programs with other G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations and/or other donors.
0	Member discusses social and economic development programs with other G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations and/or other donors <b>BUT</b> no new projects or plans emerge from the discussion.
+1	Member discusses social and economic development programs with other G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations and/or other donors <b>AND</b> the discussions result in the announcement or implementation of a new project or program in the region.

*Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Canada has hosted workshops between the countries and engaged in discussions on development, but no new projects have resulted.

Canada is heavily engaged in Afghanistan, and maintains detailed objectives and priorities for the border region. One objective for 2011 relates to social and economic development: “Canada expects that Afghan institutions, in cooperation with Pakistan, will exercise stronger capacity to manage the border and foster economic development in the border area.”<sup>1075</sup> In the short run, Canadian authorities have hosted workshops with Pakistani and Afghan officials. Although Afghanistan suspended bilateral meetings with Pakistan in July 2008,<sup>1076</sup> there was an agreement as of September 2008 to resume these meetings as well as trilateral discussions between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the International Security Assistance Force.<sup>1077</sup>

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<sup>1075</sup> Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

<sup>1076</sup> Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

<sup>1077</sup> Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

Canada recently pledged to provide funding to establish the Afghan Peace Jirga Secretariat, a group whose goals include “facilitat[ing] meetings of Afghan tribal leaders living along the border.”<sup>1078</sup>

Through the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team, the Canadian government is working with the Afghan and Pakistani governments to develop an infrastructure target for the border region.<sup>1079</sup> So far, the project has focused on assessing infrastructure needs.<sup>1080</sup> Most of Canada’s economic development focus, however, has been further afield in Kandahar province, where the Dahla Dam and an irrigation system project are Canada’s signature projects.<sup>1081</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. Canada has engaged in discussions with a number of actors on promoting economic and social development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, but these discussions have yet to result in a concrete development project.

*Analyst: Jesse Sperling*

## **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Although it has facilitated discussions on development between Afghanistan and Pakistan, France has not initiated any development programs in the border region.

France hosted a meeting in Paris on 14 December 2008 between Afghanistan and its immediate neighbours, excepting Iran.<sup>1082</sup> The agenda included discussion of how other states in the region could “contribute to the [...] development of Afghanistan.”<sup>1083</sup> Reports from the meeting, however, have focused on security issues rather than economic development.<sup>1084</sup>

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<sup>1078</sup> Canada’s Approach in Afghanistan: Priorities, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/documents/r11\\_08/border-frontiere.aspx](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/documents/r11_08/border-frontiere.aspx).

<sup>1079</sup> Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

<sup>1080</sup> Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

<sup>1081</sup> Signature Project: Dahla Dam and Irrigation System, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/projects-projets/dam-barrage.aspx>.

<sup>1082</sup> Iran shuns Paris talks on Afghanistan, Reuters (Paris) 14 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.france24.com/en/20081214-paris-talks-call-regional-players-aid-kabul->

<sup>1083</sup> 14 December 2008 – Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan’s Relations with the Countries in its Regional Environment, Permanent Mission of France at the United Nations (New York) 14 December 2008. Date of Access : 15 January 2009. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3067>.

<sup>1084</sup> Iran shuns Paris talks on Afghanistan, Reuters (Paris) 14 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.france24.com/en/20081214-paris-talks-call-regional-players-aid-kabul->

On 14 October 2008, French Prime Minister François Fillon reported to the French National Assembly on the situation in the border region.<sup>1085</sup> Fillon urged Pakistan's government to take increased action to control the Federally Administered Tribal Area, as a means of stabilizing the border area.<sup>1086</sup> Fillon did not, however, emphasize economic and social development in the border region.

France's objectives in Afghanistan include the pursuit of a heightened effort in regional cooperation and coordination of international structures, according to the Project de loi de Finance 2009 budget, released in October 2008.<sup>1087</sup> This objective is in line with the 2006 Afghanistan Pact, which emphasizes a secure environment as a precondition for economic and social development.<sup>1088</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. France has demonstrated continuous engagement with security of Afghanistan and Pakistan, but its action to promote social and economic development has been extremely limited.

*Analyst: Jesse Sperling*

## **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Germany has promoted dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan on development, but it has not initiated any projects in the border region.

Germany hosted discussions between Pakistan and Afghanistan in September 2008.<sup>1089</sup> Announcements about the initiative referenced the 2007 Joint Statement by the Foreign Ministers of the G8 and the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan on the G8 Afghanistan-Pakistan initiative. This document calls for, among other things, more interaction between parliamentarians in order to promote a number of objectives, including "economic growth and opportunity."<sup>1090</sup>

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<sup>1085</sup> Déclaration du Gouvernement sur la situation en Afghanistan by Prime Minister François Fillon, National Assembly (Paris) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/dg/dg1115.asp>.

<sup>1086</sup> Déclaration du Gouvernement sur la situation en Afghanistan by Prime Minister François Fillon, National Assembly (Paris) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/dg/dg1115.asp>.

<sup>1087</sup> Objectifs et Indicateurs de Performance, Ministère du Budget, des Comptes Publics et de la Fonction Publique (Paris) 8 October 2008. Date of access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.performance-publique.gouv.fr/farandole/2009/pap/html/DBGPGMOBJINDPGM105.htm>.

<sup>1088</sup> Objectifs et Indicateurs de Performance, Ministère du Budget, des Comptes Publics et de la Fonction Publique (Paris) 8 October 2008. Date of access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.performance-publique.gouv.fr/farandole/2009/pap/html/DBGPGMOBJINDPGM105.htm>.

<sup>1089</sup> Joint Afghanistan-Pakistan Parliamentary Group visits Germany, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/080919-afg-pak-parlamentarier.html>.

<sup>1090</sup> Joint Statement by the Foreign Ministers of the G8 and the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan on the G8 Afghanistan-Pakistan Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 May 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin070530-joint.pdf>.

Germany has increased its military presence in Afghanistan. On 7 October 2008, the German cabinet resolved to extend its mandate in Afghanistan by 14 months,<sup>1091</sup> and to increase troop numbers from 3,500 to 4,500 soldiers. Germany has also established new Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in northern Afghanistan.<sup>1092</sup>

Germany has argued that security must precede reconstruction. At the opening ceremony of the 54th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association on 10 November 2008, German Chancellor Angela Merkel emphasized that security and reconstruction in Afghanistan are “inseparably linked.” She said Germany will contribute to the reconstruction efforts, but it “can only do so through a partnership.”<sup>1093</sup> Merkel did not specifically address development in the border region.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0. Germany’s primary focus in Afghanistan and Pakistan has been reinforcing security, but it has hosted talks aimed in part at promoting economic development.

*Analyst: Aberdeen Berry*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Italy’s actions on Afghanistan, while numerous, have focused exclusively on security and counter-terrorism.

Italy plans to increase its military presence in Afghanistan, and has called for greater European Union participation. Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini announced on 5 December 2008 that Italy will send more troops to Afghanistan.<sup>1094</sup> Frattini also met the American commander of military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, General David Petraeus.<sup>1095</sup> Frattini, coordinating with Petraeus, outlined possible new strategies. They

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<sup>1091</sup>Bundeswehr continues to secure reconstruction in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin) 7 October 2008. Date of access: 13 December 2008.

[http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_353632/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/10/2008-10-07-verlaengerung-einsatz-bundeswehr\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_353632/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/10/2008-10-07-verlaengerung-einsatz-bundeswehr_en.html).

<sup>1092</sup> Germany’s Commitment to Northern Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 7 October 2008.

Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Engagement-D-Kundus-Fajsa-Mazar.html>.

<sup>1093</sup> Address by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the opening ceremony of the 54th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, Federal Government (Berlin) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reden/2008/11/2008-11-10-rede-merkel-dt-atlantische-gesellschaft.html>.

<sup>1094</sup> Italy pushes stronger EU role on Afghanistan, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L5219425.htm>.

<sup>1095</sup> Italy pushes stronger EU role on Afghanistan, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L5219425.htm>.

include giving power to tribal chiefs along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, which Frattini said would give tribes an incentive to fight against the Taliban.<sup>1096</sup>

Italy will host the 2009 G8 Summit, and Foreign Minister Frattini is preparing a separate foreign ministers conference in preparation for the summit which will specifically address the stabilization of Afghanistan and will involve Afghanistan's neighbours and Saudi Arabia.<sup>1097</sup> According to Frattini, Saudi Arabia can play a very important mediation role with the Taliban.<sup>1098</sup> Frattini has also said Italy would be willing to talk with Taliban groups that have officially renounced violence.<sup>1099</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. Italy has not expanded its efforts on Afghanistan beyond counter-terrorism and security and has not participated in discussions on social and economic development programs.

*Analyst: Dmitry Goldman*

### **Japan: -1**

Japan has not complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Despite engagement with security issues and general statements in favour of development, Japan has not engaged specifically with social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

On Afghanistan, Japan has focused on security and stability. During the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Japanese diplomats said that "promoting economic development and stabilizing the lives of people in poverty is the key to eradicating terrorism in Afghanistan."<sup>1100</sup> Japan, already one of the largest donors to Afghanistan, has offered USD1.4 billion for improvements in law and order and reconstruction.<sup>1101</sup>

During a symposium at the Afghan Embassy in Tokyo on 11 November 2008, Tadahiro Abe, the Foreign Ministry's top official charged with coordinating assistance to Afghanistan, said that "the realization of stability and development in Afghanistan is indispensable," and pledged that "Japan would continue contributing to the reconstruction

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<sup>1096</sup> Italy pushes stronger EU role on Afghanistan, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L5219425.htm>.

<sup>1097</sup> Italy pushes stronger EU role on Afghanistan, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L5219425.htm>.

<sup>1098</sup> Italy pushes stronger EU role on Afghanistan, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L5219425.htm>.

<sup>1099</sup> Italy pushes stronger EU role on Afghanistan, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L5219425.htm>.

<sup>1100</sup> G8 diplomats renew vow to stabilize Afghanistan, The Japan Times (Kyoto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20080627a1.html>.

<sup>1101</sup> Needs of the Afghan people, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/ed20081022a1.html>.

of the war-torn country.”<sup>1102</sup> Abe did not specifically mention the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

On 18 October 2008, Prime Minister Taro Aso said that Japan must keep backing the US-led War on Terror and reiterated his support for his country’s controversial naval mission at Afghanistan. After a vote passed in the government-controlled lower house, Japan will extend “for another year the mission of providing fuel and other logistical support to US-led forces.”<sup>1103</sup> This mission, however, is not directly related to economic and social development.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. Though Japan has held released statements about the importance of development in Afghanistan, it has not addressed social and economic development in the border region since the 2008 summit.

*Analyst: DJustin Park*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Although Russia has engaged in discussions of economic and social development programs with G8 member states, the respective countries and international organizations, it has not launched any new projects for the region.

At the United Nations Security Council meeting on 14 October 2008, Vitaly Churkin, permanent representative of the Russian Federation to the UN, said that the steps to restore the security situation in Afghanistan “must be backed by efforts towards the socio-economic revival of the Afghan State.”<sup>1104</sup> He said that Russia is actively working in that area, participating in the implementation of a number of projects to restore energy and transport infrastructure in Afghanistan, and will remain active in those efforts.<sup>1105</sup>

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev discussed, with other member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), during the Dushanbe summit on 27-28 August 2008, the development of Afghanistan and counter-terrorism measures in the border region.<sup>1106</sup> In the Dushanbe Declaration, members expressed their joint support

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<sup>1102</sup> Afghanistan welcomes Japan’s help, urges greater contribution, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20081111a5.html>.

<sup>1103</sup> Japan lower house votes to extend Afghan mission, AFP (Tokyo) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5jhUmXwaWahOi4mrzAesQp5AuMcA>.

<sup>1104</sup> The situation in Afghanistan: Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, Security Council Meeting 5994, 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.undemocracy.com/securitycouncil/meeting\\_5994](http://www.undemocracy.com/securitycouncil/meeting_5994).

<sup>1105</sup> The situation in Afghanistan: Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, Security Council Meeting 5994, 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. [http://www.undemocracy.com/securitycouncil/meeting\\_5994](http://www.undemocracy.com/securitycouncil/meeting_5994).

<sup>1106</sup> Dushanbe Declaration of Heads of SCO Member States. President of Russia. Official Web Portal (Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/events/articles/2008/08/205865/205913.shtml>.



Russia's proposal to hold a conference on Afghanistan under the SCO's auspices.<sup>1107</sup> Medvedev said that such a conference would help "develop a specific set of proposals."<sup>1108</sup> The summit's joint communiqué also noted the need to enhance the activity of the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group.<sup>1109</sup>

Russia has actively discussed Afghanistan's security and economic development with neighbouring countries and other G8 members, but it has not introduced any new projects for the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Therefore, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The UK has actively promoted economic development in Afghanistan as a whole, but has not focused on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced on 21 August 2008 an increased aid contribution of USD140 million to enhance communications and education in Afghanistan.<sup>1110</sup> Brown said the British government is giving advice to help Afghanistan develop its own local and national government administration.<sup>1111</sup> The UK also set aside USD120 million in development assistance, including money for teachers.<sup>1112</sup>

At a meeting of business leaders and Afghan government officials in Kabul on 29 June 2008, Douglas Alexander, development secretary, pledged GBP30 million towards the Afghan Investment Climate Facility (AICF).<sup>1113</sup> The AICF is an independent fund to help Afghanistan improve its business environment.<sup>1114</sup> Its goal is to raise USD100 million to

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<sup>1107</sup> Dushanbe Declaration of Heads of SCO Member States. President of Russia. Official Web Portal (Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/events/articles/2008/08/205865/205913.shtml>.

<sup>1108</sup> Speech at a Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). President of Russia. Official Web Portal (Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

[http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2008/08/28/1821\\_type82914\\_205843.shtml](http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2008/08/28/1821_type82914_205843.shtml).

<sup>1109</sup> Joint Communiqué of meeting of SCO Heads of State Council. President of Russia. Official Web Portal (Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/events/articles/2008/08/205865/205925.shtml>.

<sup>1110</sup> DFID in Afghanistan, Department for International Development (London). 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/asia/afghanistan.asp>.

<sup>1111</sup> More support for Afghanistan, The official site of the Prime Minister's Office (London). 21 August 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page16641>.

<sup>1112</sup> More support for Afghanistan, The official site of the Prime Minister's Office (London). 21 August 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page16641>.

<sup>1113</sup> Britain gives 30 million pounds to project supporting Afghan businesses, Department for International Development Press Release (UK). 29 June 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/30m-support-afghan-business.asp>.

<sup>1114</sup> Britain gives 30 million pounds to project supporting Afghan businesses, Department for International Development Press Release (UK). 29 June 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/30m-support-afghan-business.asp>.



improve business rules and regulations to make Afghanistan more appealing for foreign investment.<sup>1115</sup>

In background material for the December 2008 Queen's Speech, the UK government mentioned, in passing, development in the border region. A press release reads, "The Government of Pakistan has stated its commitment to implementing a comprehensive strategy for tackling violent extremism in the tribal belt, combining security measures with political reform and economic development. We are working to help them with this." The excerpt indicates that commitment to border development may be a priority in the coming year.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0. Despite comprehensive efforts to promote economic and social development in Afghanistan, the UK has only made general statements in support of projects in the border region. The UK claims, however, to be cooperating with Pakistan on the issue.

*Analyst: Dmitry Goldman*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The US has frequently discussed supplementing counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region with social and economic development programs, and within this compliance cycle, has funded and supervised a number of development projects in the region.

Recently, the US has developed programs in the Afghan border province of Kunar. Kunar is generally considered too volatile for civilian aid workers.<sup>1116</sup> American military personnel in charge of reconstruction say, however, that USD82 million's worth of development projects are already underway or planned for the near future.<sup>1117</sup>

Admiral Mike Mullen, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, announced on 20 December 2008 plans to send 20,000 to 30,000 extra troops to Afghanistan by the beginning of summer 2009, to reinforce the 31,000 troops already there.<sup>1118</sup> Mullen noted that more must be done to boost economic development in Afghanistan and to make the

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<sup>1115</sup> Britain gives 30 million pounds to project supporting Afghan businesses, Department for International Development Press Release (UK). 29 June 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/30m-support-afghan-business.asp>.

<sup>1116</sup> On Afghan-Pakistan Border, Security Worsens, National Public Radio's All Things Considered. 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=95674002>.

<sup>1117</sup> On Afghan-Pakistan Border, Security Worsens, National Public Radio's All Things Considered. 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=95674002>.

<sup>1118</sup> US Could double number of troops in Afghanistan, USA Today (Washington) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. [http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2008-12-20-troops-afghanistan\\_N.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2008-12-20-troops-afghanistan_N.htm).

Afghan government more effective. “No amount of troops, no amount of time will provide a solution here without development,” Mullen said.<sup>1119</sup>

Army Major General Michael Tucker said on 5 December 2008 that “recent efforts by Afghan military and police coordinated with the Pakistani military and frontier corps have been very effective in targeting insurgents’ trans-border activities.”<sup>1120</sup> In accordance with General David McKiernan’s belief of success in Afghanistan, Tucker also stated that “military power, or security, must be combined with governance, reconstruction and economic and political aid for an Afghan culture that historically has lacked a central government.”<sup>1121</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1. The United States is actively pursuing development projects in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

*Analyst: Djastin Park*

### **European Union: -1**

The European Union has not complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The EU has engaged in dialogue with other governments and organizations to support development in Afghanistan as a whole, but has not focused on the border.

The EU has discussed Afghanistan on numerous occasions. At the Cooperation Council meeting between the European Union and the Republic of Uzbekistan on 16 September 2008, talks focused on the importance of regional cooperation in bringing about “conflict prevention and socio-economic development in the region.”<sup>1122</sup> Afghanistan was discussed at the 22 July 2008 meeting of the Cooperation Council between the European Union and the Kyrgyz Republic.<sup>1123</sup> The EU has also raised Afghanistan as a topic at

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<sup>1119</sup> US to send 30,000 extra troops to Afghanistan as war hits setbacks, The Guardian (London) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/dec/20/us-afghanistan-troops-surge>.

<sup>1120</sup> More Troops, Centralized Command Boosts Afghan Campaign, General Says, US Department of Defence (Washington) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=52205>.

<sup>1121</sup> More Troops, Centralized Command Boosts Afghan Campaign, General Says, US Department of Defence (Washington) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=52205>.

<sup>1122</sup> Eighth Meeting of the Cooperation Council between the European Union and the Republic of Uzbekistan, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/08/217&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1123</sup> Tenth meeting of the Cooperation Council between the European Union and the Kyrgyz Republic (Brussels) 22 July 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/08/217&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

various other intergovernmental summits. At the EU-India summit on 29 September 2008, the parties discussed deteriorating border security.<sup>1124</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of -1. Although the EU has engaged in discussions on development in Afghanistan in general, it has not discussed development specifically in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

*Analyst: Aberdeen Berry*

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<sup>1124</sup> EU-India Summit, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.  
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/08/277&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

## 20. Climate Change: Developing Countries [265]

### Commitment:

“We will work with developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones, to adapt to climate change. This includes the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies to improve vulnerability and adaptation assessments, the integration of climate change adaptation into overall development strategies, increased implementation of adaptation strategies, increased emphasis on adaptation technologies, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, and consideration of means to stimulate investment and increased availability of financial and technical assistance.”

*Declaration of Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

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

### Background:

Since the 1990 Houston Summit, G8 leaders have committed to work within the United Nations Framework Protocol Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>1125</sup> The UNFCCC relies largely on financial mechanisms – including the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund – to prepare developing countries to deal with the consequences of climate change.<sup>1126</sup> Fighting climate change has been a priority issue at every G8 summit since the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. The G8 hopes to overcome a rift between developed and developing countries by undertaking “strategic planning” and by

<sup>1125</sup> The G8's Energy- Climate Connection, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2009. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2007/kirton\\_energy-climate.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2007/kirton_energy-climate.pdf).

<sup>1126</sup> Financial mechanism, UNFCCC (Bonn) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 27 November 2008. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/items/2807.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php).

“developing technology roadmaps to strengthen the role of advanced technology in addressing climate change.”<sup>1127</sup>

The Gleneagles Plan of Action pledged to increase the availability of clean energy technologies to developing countries, as well as to help “vulnerable communities” adapt to climate change using sustainable development strategies.<sup>1128</sup> The Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development has been held annually since November 2005 and involves the G8 energy and environment ministries, as well as representatives from selected non-G8 countries, international organizations, and corporations.<sup>1129</sup> The most recent session of the Gleneagles Dialogue emphasized the need for the deployment of clean energy technology in developing countries.<sup>1130</sup>

Adaptation methods can vary widely, depending on geography and available resources. The UNFCCC has highlighted dozens of adaptive measures, from rainwater harvesting, to erosion control, to reinforcing sea walls, to re-zoning coastal areas, to controlling deforestation.<sup>1131</sup> Some measures that slow climate change are also important in adapting to it. For example, expanding the use of renewable energy sources can reduce carbon emissions, but also offers an alternative to other fuel sources such as wood and charcoal, which may dwindle with climate change.<sup>1132</sup>

Without the money or technology needed to adapt to changing climates, developing nations could suffer disproportionately from the consequences of greenhouse gas emissions they had little part in producing. In this commitment G8 members recognize a responsibility to assist developing nations in adapting to the realities of climate change. The G8 countries hope to make such assistance possible through a combination of multilateral funding and private investment.<sup>1133</sup>

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<sup>1127</sup> Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

<sup>1128</sup> Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

<sup>1129</sup> Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.  
Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

<sup>1130</sup> Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.

<sup>1131</sup> Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries, UNFCCC, 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. [http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub\\_07\\_impacts.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub_07_impacts.pdf).

<sup>1132</sup> Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries, UNFCCC, 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. [http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub\\_07\\_impacts.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub_07_impacts.pdf).

<sup>1133</sup> Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.

### Commitment Features:

The commitment identifies six spheres of action, which can be roughly separated into two activities: financial and technical assistance, and discussion. Members have committed to assisting developing nations in acquiring and using adaptation technologies and methods. They have also agreed to consider ways to stimulate investment and make relevant technical assistance more readily available. Both parts of the commitment must be addressed for a country to be judged fully compliant.

### Scoring:

-1	Member does not offer financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to any developing countries <b>AND</b> does not participate in any discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.
0	Member offers new financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to at least one developing country <b>OR</b> participates in discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.
1	Member offers new financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to at least one developing country <b>AND</b> participates in discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.

*Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Canada has promised new funding for adaptation, and has also participated in bilateral and multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 19 October 2008, at the Francophonie Summit in Quebec City, Prime Minister Stephen Harper pledged CAD100 million in funding for climate change adaptation.<sup>1134</sup> The money is intended to assist least developed countries, especially small islands in Africa, the Caribbean, and the South Pacific.<sup>1135</sup> Announcing the initiative, Prime Minister Harper said, “Countries like Canada understand that least developed countries

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<sup>1134</sup> Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

<sup>1135</sup> Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

do not have the same resources as developed countries to manage climate change and adaptation.”<sup>1136</sup>

On 14 October 2008, Canada sent one representative to the first Climate Investment Funds Partnership Forum.<sup>1137</sup> The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.<sup>1138</sup>

Canada has signed a number of agreements with developing countries to promote cooperation on environmental issues. On 17 November 2008, Canada signed an Agreement on Science, Technology, and Innovation Cooperation with Brazil. The agreement promotes collaboration in research and development between the countries in several areas, including renewable energy.<sup>1139</sup>

On 22 November 2008 Canada met with other Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima. Canada joined other APEC members in expressing support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.<sup>1140</sup>

On 11 December 2008, during the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to providing assistance to developing countries to help them adapt to climate change. Prentice said that Canada “must increase [its] support for the poorest and most vulnerable countries to help them become more resilient to climate change and to adapt to its worst effects.”<sup>1141</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded as score of +1 for funding and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Alex Meers*

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<sup>1136</sup> Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

<sup>1137</sup> Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

<sup>1138</sup> Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0..contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

<sup>1139</sup> Canada and Brazil Sign Agreement on Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&Language=E&publication\\_id=386570&docnumber=215](http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&Language=E&publication_id=386570&docnumber=215).

<sup>1140</sup> A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

<sup>1141</sup> Address by Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice at the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.



## **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. France has promised funding for adaptation projects in developing countries, and has participated in multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 26 September 2008, France was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. France directly donated USD300 million to the funds and contributed another USD200 bilateral funding.<sup>1142</sup>

On 14 October 2008, France sent two representatives to the first CIF Partnership Forum.<sup>1143</sup> The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.<sup>1144</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, France affirmed its desire to see developed countries “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1145</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for pledging funds and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva*

## **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Germany has promised and disbursed substantial funding for climate change adaptation, and has participated in multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 26 September 2008, Germany was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Germany

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<sup>1142</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

<sup>1143</sup> Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

<sup>1144</sup> Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0,,contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

<sup>1145</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

committed USD813 million directly to the fund, and another USD74 million in bilateral funding.<sup>1146</sup>

During the 14<sup>th</sup> Convention of Parties of the UNFCCC, Germany highlighted a number of projects funded by its International Climate Protection Initiative.<sup>1147</sup> The Initiative uses revenues from emissions allowance auctions, and funds projects both in Germany and internationally.<sup>1148</sup> One focus is “adapting to the consequences of climate change.” Since the beginning of 2008, EUR120 million has been disbursed, including at least EUR80 million spent in this compliance cycle.<sup>1149</sup>

On 3 October 2008, Germany increased funding for the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) by USD18 million for, among other things, climate change adaptation.<sup>1150</sup>

On 14 October 2008, Germany sent three representatives to the first CIF Partnership Forum.<sup>1151</sup> The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.<sup>1152</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, Germany participated in discussions affirming

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<sup>1146</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

<sup>1147</sup> Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42784.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php).

<sup>1148</sup> Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42784.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php).

<sup>1149</sup> Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42784.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php).  
General Information Climate Protection Initiative, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, June 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/climate\\_protection\\_initiative/general\\_information/doc/42000.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/climate_protection_initiative/general_information/doc/42000.php).

<sup>1150</sup> German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

<sup>1151</sup> Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

<sup>1152</sup> Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0,,contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1153</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for providing substantial funding and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Julienne Vipond*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Unlike other G8 members, Italy did not contribute to the new Climate Investment Funds, or attend the CIF Partnership Forum. Furthermore, there is no evidence that Italy has pledged or delivered bilateral aid for climate change mitigation.

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, Italy participated in discussions affirming its support for the provision of “financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1154</sup> While relevant, this general joint statement does not constitute compliance.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. In this compliance cycle, Italy has not yet taken action to assist developing countries in adapting to climate change.

*Analysts: Amina Abdullayeva and Dasha Frolova*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change.

On 26 September 2008, Japan was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Japan pledged USD1.2 billion.<sup>1155</sup>

Japan’s Cool Earth Partnership, established early in 2008, extends “the hand of assistance to developing countries suffering severe adverse impacts as a result of climate

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<sup>1153</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

<sup>1154</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

<sup>1155</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>

change.”<sup>1156</sup> In August 2008, Japan extended the term of a USD300 million ODA which finances water projects in Indonesia.<sup>1157</sup>

On 2 October 2008, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuhide Minorikawa spoke about climate change adaptation at an Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) seminar on the same topic.<sup>1158</sup> In his opening remarks, Vice-Minister Minorikawa argued that climate change adaptation must be mainstreamed into development policy.<sup>1159</sup>

On 22 November 2008, Japan met with other Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima, Peru to discuss Asia-Pacific development. During the conference, Japan expressed support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.<sup>1160</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for taking on a leading role in discussions and providing aid for developing adapting to climate change.

*Analyst: Alex Meers*

## **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Russia took part in international discussions on climate change adaptation, but has not mobilized any resources.

Russian representatives are members of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol’s Adaptation Fund Board and take part in the Fund’s meetings.<sup>1161</sup> On 15-17 December 2008, Russia sent one representative to the fourth meeting of the Fund in Bonn, Germany.<sup>1162</sup>

On 22 November 2008, Russia met with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima, Peru to discuss Asia-Pacific Development. Russia and other APEC

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<sup>1156</sup> Financial Mechanism for “Cool Earth Partnership,” Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 26 January 2008. Date of Access: January 15 2009.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/mechanism.html>.

<sup>1157</sup> Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

<sup>1158</sup> Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

<sup>1159</sup> Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

<sup>1160</sup> A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

<sup>1161</sup> Members of the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund, 27 May 2008. Date of access: 15 January 2009. [http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB\\_members\\_update\\_05.27.08.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB_members_update_05.27.08.pdf).

<sup>1162</sup> List of Participants, Adaptation Fund (Germany) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. [http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List\\_of\\_Particiapnts\\_AFB.3.rev.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List_of_Particiapnts_AFB.3.rev.pdf).

members expressed support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.<sup>1163</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0, as there is no evidence that Russia introduced new aid or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Natalya Churkina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. The UK has both offered aid, and participated in discussions on stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.

On 26 September 2008, the United Kingdom was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. The UK pledged GBP800 million.<sup>1164</sup>

On 10 September 2008, British Secretary of International Development Douglas Alexander and Bangladesh Finance Adviser Dr. Mirza Azizul Islam hosted a conference in London on the impact of climate change in Bangladesh. The British government announced a donation of GBP75 million to the Bangladeshi government's national trust fund.<sup>1165</sup> The fund will assist Bangladesh in climate change adaptation over the next five years.<sup>1166</sup>

After a visit to Nepal in November 2008, Minister for International Development Mike Foster announced that the UK will be providing GBP20 million in additional support of various development issues to Nepal over the next two years.<sup>1167</sup> The GBP20 million in new funding includes GBP660,000 to develop a National Adaptation Plan of Action.<sup>1168</sup>

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<sup>1163</sup> A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

<sup>1164</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

<sup>1165</sup> Bangladesh faces up to climate change, Department for International Development (London) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/bangladesh-climate.asp>.

<sup>1166</sup> Raise climate adaptation cash by selling global emissions rights – Oxfam, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. [http://www.alertnet.org/db/an\\_art/20316/2008/11/2-201927-1.htm](http://www.alertnet.org/db/an_art/20316/2008/11/2-201927-1.htm).

<sup>1167</sup> UK Minister announces new development fund in Nepal, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/uk-commitment-nepal.asp>.

<sup>1168</sup> UK Minister announces new development fund in Nepal, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/uk-commitment-nepal.asp>.

The UK and Indonesian governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Poznan, Poland on 11 December 2008.<sup>1169</sup> Among other things, the Memorandum established a working group which will offer technical assistance on climate change adaptation.<sup>1170</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, the UK reaffirmed its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1171</sup>

UK representatives are members of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol’s Adaptation Fund Board and take part in the Fund’s meetings.<sup>1172</sup> On 15-17 December 2008, the United Kingdom sent one representative to the fourth meeting of the Fund in Bonn, Germany.<sup>1173</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for encouraging discussions and making a number of financial commitments to climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Catherine Tsalikis*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. The US has committed funds and participated in discussions on adaptation.

On 26 September 2008, the United States was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. The US pledged USD2 billion.<sup>1174</sup>

At the UNFCCC Conference of Parties, held in Poznań, Poland 1-12 December 2008, the US delegation presented a statement on climate change adaptation to an ad-hoc working

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<sup>1169</sup> UK-Indonesia partnership signed in Poznan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=387224&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>.

<sup>1170</sup> UK-Indonesia partnership signed in Poznan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=387224&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>.

<sup>1171</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

<sup>1172</sup> Members of the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund, 27 May 2008. Date of access: 15 January 2009. [http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB\\_members\\_update\\_05.27.08.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB_members_update_05.27.08.pdf).

<sup>1173</sup> List of Participants, Adaptation Fund (Germany) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. [http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List\\_of\\_Particiapnts\\_AFB.3.rev.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List_of_Particiapnts_AFB.3.rev.pdf).

<sup>1174</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.



group.<sup>1175</sup> The American contribution laid out roles for developed and developing countries in enabling adaptation.<sup>1176</sup>

Thus, the United States is awarded a score of +1 for pledging at least USD2 billion to climate change adaptation, and constructively contributing to UNFCCC discussions on the best ways to facilitate adaptation.

*Analyst: Catherine Tsalikis*

## **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to help developing countries fight climate change. While the European Commission has engaged in detailed discussions on funding climate change adaptation, it has not made any recent funding commitments.

The European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) gives financial and technical aid to developing countries in the fight against climate change.<sup>1177</sup> In 2007, the European Commission earmarked EUR60 million for 2008-2010.<sup>1178</sup>

For several years, the Commission has pursued stable and substantial funding for the GCCA, but has not yet met with much success. Recent revisions to the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme were approved in this compliance cycle.<sup>1179</sup> Member states are encouraged to use 50 per cent of the revenues from ETS (up from 20 per cent before the revision) to fund climate change adaptation, primarily in the EU, but also in developing

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<sup>1175</sup> Intervention of the United States: Contact Group Four of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention: Adaptation, Delegation of the United States (Poland) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/112896.htm>.

<sup>1176</sup> Intervention of the United States: Contact Group Four of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention: Adaptation, Delegation of the United States (Poland) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/112896.htm>.

<sup>1177</sup> Commission proposes a global alliance to help developing countries most affected by climate change, Europa (Brussels) 18 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1352&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1178</sup> Legislative Observatory: INI/2008/2131 Procedure file, legislative dossier, European Parliament (Brussels) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oel/file.jsp?id=5637242>.

<sup>1179</sup> Questions and Answers on the revised EU Emissions Trading System, Europa (Brussels) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/796&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.



countries.<sup>1180</sup> This guideline is non-binding, however, and the GCCA is still badly in need of funding.<sup>1181</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, the European Union participated reaffirmed its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1182</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Julienne Vipond*

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<sup>1180</sup> Questions and Answers on the revised EU Emissions Trading System, Europa (Brussels) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/796&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1181</sup> Legislative Observatory: INI/2008/2131 Procedure file, legislative dossier, European Parliament (Brussels) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oel/file.jsp?id=5637242>.

<sup>1182</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.