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

presents the

2011 Deauville G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

27 May 2011 to 4 May 2012

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Contents

Preface	3
Executive Summary	4
Research Team	6
1. Green Growth [9]	8
2. Macroeconomic Policy: Unemployment [29]	24
3. Climate Change: Emissions Reductions [51]	47
4. Maternal and Child Health [63]	66
5. Food and Agriculture [69]	83
6. Accountability on Development [72]	93
7. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty [83]	107
8. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [85]	126
9. Good Governance: Afghanistan [97]	150
10. Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery [107]	177
11. Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Growth [110]	188
12. Trade [113]	210
13. Internet Economy: Intellectual Property [120]	236
14. Regional Security: Somalia [141]	252
15. Terrorism [145]	267
16. Development: African Union and Region [149]	297
17. Official Development Assistance [165]	309
18. Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness [166]	328

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 summit. Since 2002, the group has published an interim report, which assesses progress at the moment of transition between one country's year as host and the next, and a final report issued just before the leaders' 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.

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 that has as its mission to serve as the leading independent source of analysis on the G8. The group oversees the G8 Information Centre, which publishes, free of charge, research on the G8 and also publishes official documents issued by the G8.

For the 2011 Final Compliance report, 18 priority commitments were selected from the 196 commitments made at the Deauville Summit, hosted by France from 26 to 27 May 2011. This report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments as of 1 May 2012. As it has since 2006, the G8 Research Group in Toronto has worked with a team at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow, led by Mark Rakhmangulov, specifically on the reports for Russia.

To make its assessments, the G8 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is not attributed. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G8 Research Group.

The work of the G8 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Abdi Aidid, chair of the student G8 Research Group, as well as the co-directors of the Compliance Unit: Mina Akrami, Enko Koceku and Kelsey Komorowski. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of compliance, and Caroline Bracht, director of research. We are also indebted to the many people who provided feedback on our draft version, whose comments have been carefully considered in this revised report.

John Kirton
Director, G8 Research Group

Executive Summary

The University of Toronto G8 Research Group's Compliance Report on the 2011 Deauville Summit is based on an analysis of compliance by G8 member states and the European Union with 18 priority commitments made at the Deauville Summit and covers the period from 27 May 2011 to 1 May 2012.

The Final Compliance Scores are contained in Table A. This report is intended to provide an assessment of G8 members' compliance with the commitments made at Deauville.

The Overall Final Compliance Score

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the period May 2011 to May 2012, the G8 member states and the European Union received an average final compliance score of +0.54. 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 formula to convert a score into a percentage is $P=50 \times (S+1)$, where P is the percentage and S is the score. Thus the score of +0.54 is equivalent to 77% on a scale where -1 equals 0% and +1 equals 100%.

Compliance by Member

G8 members' rankings are roughly in line with past interim reports, with slight variations. Canada ranks first overall in compliance with a +0.67, after sharing first place last year with Russia. The United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union are all tied for second with a score of +0.61. They are followed by Russia and Japan at 0.56, and France at 0.50. Germany follows at +0.44. For the third consecutive year, Italy ranks last with a compliance score of +0.33.

The Compliance Gap Between Members

The compliance gap between members this year has reduced considerably since the 2010 Muskoka Final Report. This year, the difference between the highest and lowest G8 member compliance scores is +0.33, less than 2010's figure of +0.44. In 2009, the compliance gap was +0.71.

Compliance by Commitment

Overall compliance by commitment is almost uniformly distributed from 0 to +1, with the exceptions of Maternal and Child Health (-0.11) and Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery (-0.22). In 2010, there were also two commitments that scored below zero. This is suggestive of an upward trend from 2009 and 2008, where the number of commitments below zero were four and five, respectively. Eleven commitments scored above +0.50, up from eight in 2010.

G8 members were awarded full compliance on two commitments: Good Governance: Afghanistan and Nuclear Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness. They received generally high scores on the two other nuclear related commitments, with scores of +0.67 and +0.89 for their actions in reinforcing the Non-Proliferation Treaty and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Compliance was also very strong on Macroeconomic Policy: Unemployment. G8 members received an average score of +0.89 for their efforts in alleviating joblessness.

Within the two environment-related commitments, compliance varied. Member states were awarded a score of +0.67 for Emissions Reductions, up from last year's +0.22. Member states were given a score of +0.44 for Green Growth.

Trade received a score of +0.67, which continues the upward trend from last year's +0.22 and 2009's -0.78. (Note: While in 2009 and 2010 trade commitments concerned resisting protectionist pressures and liberalization, the 2011 commitment calls for increasing trade and investment with the Deauville Partnership countries.) Member states were awarded +0.78 for their commitment to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, with specific respect to Partnership Countries.

Commitments dealing with development assistance featured the most striking consistency, and a moderate overall improvement. Member states received an average score of +0.56 for Official Development Assistance, a slight decrease from last year's +0.67. Likewise, they were awarded an average score of +0.44 for Development: African Union and Region. Member states again received a score of +0.44 for the Accountability on Development commitment.

The document's commitment on Regional Security: Somalia saw member-states receive a generally low average score of +0.22. This year's Terrorism-related commitment saw G8 member-states receive an average of +0.56.

Finally, G8 member states were awarded an average score of +0.78 for their commitment to ensuring the protection of intellectual property, and a +0.11 for their commitment to food security.

Future 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-Deauville 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.

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Table A: 2011 Deauville Final Compliance Scores

	Commitment Name	CDN	FRA	GER	ITA	JPN	RUS	UK	US	EU	Average
1	Green Growth [9]	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.44
2	Macroeconomic Policy: Unemployment [29]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+0.89
3	Climate Change: Emissions Reductions [51]	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+0.67
4	Maternal and Child Health [63]	+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	-0.11
5	Food and Agriculture [69]	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11
6	Accountability on Development [72]	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	0	+1	0	+0.44
7	Nuclear Non-Proliferation [83]	0	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.67
8	Nuclear Non-Proliferation [85]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.89
9	Good Governance: Afghanistan [97]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
10	Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery [107]	0	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	+1	0	-0.22
11	Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Growth [110]	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.78
12	Trade [113]	+1	+1	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.67
13	Internet Economy: Intellectual Property [120]	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.78
14	Regional Security: Somalia [141]	0	0	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	0	+0.22
15	Terrorism [145]	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+0.56
16	Development [149]	0	0	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.44
17	Official Development Assistance [165]	+1	+1	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+0.56
18	Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness [166]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
	Final Compliance Average	0.67	0.50	0.44	0.33	0.56	0.56	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.54
	2011 Interim Compliance Average	0.56	0.33	0.44	0.17	0.44	0.39	0.50	0.67	0.61	0.46
	2010 Final Compliance Average	0.61	0.44	0.50	0.17	0.28	0.61	0.50	0.56	0.44	0.46
	2010 Interim Compliance Average	0.61	0.22	0.50	0.22	0.27	0.38	0.44	0.5	0.5	0.40
	2009 Final Compliance Average	0.67	0.42	0.42	0.04	0.75	0.33	0.83	0.63	0.67	0.53
	2009 Interim Compliance Average	0.5	0.25	0.29	-0.25	0.54	0.21	0.63	0.42	0.42	0.33

1. Green Growth [9]

Commitment:

"We will foster green growth as it is essential to fight global warming, represents a promising source of jobs for our societies, and reflects a shared aspiration for more sustainable development."

-G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background:

The G8 leaders first expressed interest in green growth during the 2009 l'Aquila Summit. This interest stemmed from a general desire amongst member countries to encourage economic recovery following the September 2008 global financial crisis and to mitigate climate change. G8 members outlined a variety of policy initiatives in the l'Aquila declaration, "Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future." Associated policy initiatives included investment in energy efficiency, public transportation, incentives for fuel-efficient vehicles, alternative energy, and Carbon Capture and Storage.¹ The declaration also placed strong emphasis on green technology research and development.²

When G8 members met at the Muskoka Summit the following year, there was little emphasis on green growth. However, the Muskoka Declaration mentioned the importance of developing a low carbon economy based on green growth, of improving energy efficiency and increasing renewable energy. In addition, the Declaration made reference to various relevant policies, such as the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers related to the exchange of environmental goods and services, as well as initiatives pertaining to carbon capture and storage, nuclear energy, and bioenergy, which could be introduced in order to initiate the transition towards a low carbon economy.³

¹ L'Aquila Summit Documents: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, July 2009. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

² L'Aquila Summit Documents: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, July 2009. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

³ Muskoka Summit Documents: Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 26 June 2010. Date of access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#green>

Commitment Features:

During the 2011 G8 Summit in Deauville, member countries agreed to continue to promote green growth.⁴ Moreover, they specified that green growth is crucial due to its ability to mitigate climate change, create employment, and encourage sustainable development.⁵ Therefore, policy initiatives adopted by G8 countries with the objective of fostering green growth should also address these issues. Relevant policies could include, but are not limited to, investment in sectors like renewable energy and energy efficiency, and the allocation of funds towards the research and development of green technologies.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not foster green growth by introducing ANY policies or initiatives aimed at: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development
0	Member fosters green growth by introducing policies and/or initiatives aimed at ONE or TWO of the following: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development.
+1	Member fosters green growth by introducing policies and/or initiatives aimed at EACH of the following: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development

Lead Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth by instituting policies and initiatives meant to mitigate climate change and encourage sustainable development.

On 29 June 2011, Minister of Environment Peter Kent announced a two per cent renewable content requirement for diesel fuel and heating oil. Minister Kent stated that the initiative will promote environmental preservation while balancing economic growth and prosperity.⁶

On 21 July 2011, Minister Kent released an integrated plan between the Government of Canada and the province of Alberta in monitoring air quality, biodiversity, and water quality in the oil sands region. Minister Kent suggested that the initiative recognizes the economic value of the Alberta oil sands for both Albertans and Canadians, while attempting to ensure the environmentally sustainable development of this resource.⁷

On 19 August 2011, Minister Kent announced that the Government of Canada will proceed with regulations for the coal-fired electricity sector.⁸ The proposed regulations would apply

⁴ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, 27 May 2011. Date of Access 17 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

⁵ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, 27 May 2011. Date of Access 17 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

⁶ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Start Date for Biodiesel Requirement, Environment Canada (Saskatoon) 29 June 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=51700503-B277-4951-9DDD-2CDDE62C501A>

⁷ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Integrated Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 21 July 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DA1E8CBC-D0A6-4304-A1DD-A9206D0818AB>

⁸ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Important Step Towards Reducing Electricity Sector Emissions, Environment Canada (Saskatchewan) 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 19 August 2011. Date

performance standards to coal-fired units. This initiative is expected to result in a decline of GHG emissions from electricity generation.⁹

On 12 September 2011, Minister Kent signed into accord a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Mexico to increase cooperation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Mexico's waste management sector.¹⁰ This initiative will provide solutions to reduce Mexico's methane emissions by rerouting organic matter from landfills, extracting methane, and renewing it as a viable source of energy.¹¹

On 28 November 2011, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD600.8 million over five years in the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda (CRAA), which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.¹² The funds will contribute to various policy efforts such as the enactment of a national air quality management system, the introduction of the Air Quality Health Index, and the strengthening of Canada's greenhouse gas regulations.¹³

On 5 December 2011, Minister Kent announced that the Government of Canada will contribute CAD1.2 billion in funding to support international efforts to assist developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and tackle climate change.¹⁴ The funding will contribute to efforts in three sectors: (1) climate change adaptation; (2) clean energy; and (3) forestry and agriculture.¹⁵

On 12 December 2011, the Government of Canada announced its withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol, an international accord requiring Canada to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by six per

of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2E5D45F6-E0A4-45C4-A49D-A3514E740296>

⁹ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Important Step Towards Reducing Electricity Sector Emissions, Environment Canada (Saskatchewan) 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2E5D45F6-E0A4-45C4-A49D-A3514E740296>

¹⁰ Canada's Environment Minister Takes Another Step Towards Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Mexico City) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=8537641F-E275-4196-B6E5-83FF786749A0>

¹¹ Canada's Environment Minister Takes Another Step Towards Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Mexico City) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=8537641F-E275-4196-B6E5-83FF786749A0>

¹² Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>

¹³ Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>

¹⁴ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding (Durban) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>

¹⁵ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding (Durban) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>

cent below its 1990 levels by 2012.¹⁶ The executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Christiana Figueres, and representatives from various countries such as Tuvalu and China condemned Canada's decision to abandon the protocol.¹⁷

On 3 February 2012, the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the Government of Alberta through the 'Joint Canada-Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring', introduced a three-year plan that will see an increase in air, water, land and biodiversity monitoring of the Alberta oil sands. This initiative will increase sampling frequency, while striving to make the process more transparent.¹⁸

On 16 February 2012, Minister Kent announced that Canada has become a member of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. The effort acts to distribute clean cookstoves in developing countries, thereby reducing black carbon emissions, which contribute to global warming.¹⁹

Additionally, on 16 February 2012, Minister Kent contributed to the initiation of the global Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, which serves to increase progress on countering climate change and improving air quality.²⁰ The coalition is comprised of six countries, including Canada – Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States – and is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).²¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of zero for its compliance in fostering green growth. Although the Government of Canada has formally withdrawn from the Kyoto Protocol, it has been active in regulating industries concerned with Canada's contribution to climate change and has supported initiatives and released funding to organizations dedicated to mitigating Canada's contribution to global warming.

Analyst: Remy Sansanwal

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth.

¹⁶ Canada Condemned at Home and Abroad for Pulling out of Kyoto Treatment, The Guardian (London) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/13/canada-condemned-kyoto-climate-treaty>

¹⁷ Canada Condemned at Home and Abroad for Pulling out of Kyoto Treatment, The Guardian (London) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/13/canada-condemned-kyoto-climate-treaty>

¹⁸ Canada and Alberta Take Action to Implement World Class Monitoring System for the Oil Sands (Edmonton) 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=BC73B2E3-F93C-4294-A6BF-22C9DC689F7C>

¹⁹ Canada Joins Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012 <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4FD048C3-DAF8-47A8-AABC-34A5C6FAF91B>

²⁰ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

²¹ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

On 8 July 2011, the Government of France committed EUR28 million towards smart grid projects. These projects combat issues such as the control of energy demand, renewable energy development, and the reduction of the use of fossil fuels.²² Developments will be made around power systems, such as the introduction of positive energy buildings, smart meters, and electric and/or plug-in hybrid vehicles.²³

On 11 December 2011, at the 17th UN Conference on Climate Change (UNCCC) in Durban, South Africa, the French Government (along with 195 other nations) adopted a package of policies to strengthen the fight against global warming. French Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet led discussions on developing good agricultural practices and meeting challenges of reducing emissions and adapting to its effects.²⁴

On 16 December 2011, Minister Kosciusko-Morizet proposed 27 steps to reinforce and further enhance France's position on energy efficiency.²⁵ By 2020 this policy expects to see a decrease in energy consumption between 19.7 and 21.4 per cent.²⁶ This policy aims to encompass social, economic, and ecological areas as they will strengthen action on fuel poverty, deploy EUR100 million of soft loans to artisans, and support the work of energy conservation in rural communities.²⁷

On 20 February 2012, Minister Kosciusko-Morizet introduced an initiative intended to reduce power consumption in particular French cities by 50 per cent while decreasing light pollution.²⁸ Modernizing public lighting will allow France to maximize energy savings, which has the potential to lead to further reductions in other areas, such as fuel consumption.

France has adopted new policies aimed at mitigating climate change and enhancing energy efficiency but has not developed a long-term strategy aimed at providing employment opportunities. France is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Rija Rasul

²² The State Commits € 28 Million for Smart Grid Projects – Smartgrids 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=23566

²³ The State Commits € 28 Million for Smart Grid Projects – Smartgrids 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=23566

²⁴ Durban: Towards a New Global Framework to Fight Against Climate Change 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=25621

²⁵ Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet Has 27 Steps To Speed Up Energy Saving, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing (Paris) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Nathalie-KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET,25702.html>

²⁶ Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet Has 27 Steps To Speed Up Energy Saving, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing (Paris) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

²⁷ Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet Has 27 Steps To Speed Up Energy Saving, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing (Paris) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Nathalie-KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET,25702.html>

²⁸ Lighting: the state is helping communities to reduce their consumption and energy costs (Paris) 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=26781

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth, combat global warming, and improve sustainable development.

On 31 May 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Environment Ministry Katherina Reiche met with the Indian Minister for New and Renewable Energy Farouq Abdullah to encourage the use of renewable energy sources like wind energy, solar power, and bioenergy in India.²⁹ State Secretary Reiche stated that Germany could help play a vital role in advancing India's green growth.³⁰

On 6 October 2011, Federal Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel met with representatives from five international agencies in Berlin, including the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund. During these meetings, Chancellor Merkel stressed the importance for low-carbon development and green growth by focusing action in developed and developing countries.³¹

On 5 December 2011, Germany received recognition at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban for its progress in developing the use of renewable energies, for reducing emissions, and for its achievement in increasing the "share of renewable energies in electricity production from six point three per cent in 2000 to more than 20 per cent in 2011."³² Based on these accomplishments, Germany was the recipient of the Gigaton Award.³³

On 11 December 2011, Germany took part in the adoption of a legally binding global climate agreement at the Climate Change Conference in Durban. Minister Röttgen suggested that this agreement, called the "Durban Package," enter into force immediately.³⁴

On 15 December 2011, the EU Commission presented the Energy Roadmap 2050, which describes various technological and economic approaches to achieving Europe's goals in regards to the climate.³⁵ Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen stated that Germany's goal of transforming its energy system will not only help to mitigate climate change and benefit the economy by leading to the development of new technologies, but will set an example for other

²⁹ Using the opportunities of one of the largest growth markets for renewable energies (Berlin) 31 May 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2011.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47502.php

³⁰ Using the Opportunities of One Of the Largest Growth Markets for Renewable Energies (Berlin) 31 May 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2011.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47502.php.

³¹ Federal Chancellor of Germany and leaders from five international organizations call for coordinated policy action (Berlin) 06 October 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2011.

http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/news/WCMS_164696/lang--en/index.htm.

³² Germany honored for resolute expansion of renewable energies (Berlin) 05 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48127.php.

³³ Germany honored for resolute expansion of renewable energies (Berlin) 05 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48127.php.

³⁴ Minister Röttgen: Major Success for Climate Protection." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 18 May 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48153.php.

³⁵ Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe as Well (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php

countries to follow suit.³⁶ Minister Röttgen stressed the importance of renewable energies and energy efficiency for secure climate protection.³⁷

On 13 April 2012, the German government applied to host the headquarters of the UN's Green Climate Fund in Bonn. Germany's proposal included a commitment to invest up to EUR75.5 million in the construction of an office building, which will house the Fund's future secretariat and staff.³⁸ The purpose of the Fund, which was established during the December 2010 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings in Cancun, Mexico, is to generate new opportunities for developing nations and emerging economies to achieve sustainable economic development while protecting them against the greater effects of climate change.

Germany has adopted new policies, which mitigate global warming and invested in sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency, but has failed to take concrete steps towards job creation. Germany is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Rija Rasul

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth. During 2011, the Italian Government was primarily focused on economic recovery and did not make significant progress on green growth.

In August 2011, the Italian government proposed a national policy exempting renewable energy companies from a revenue-generating tax applied to the energy sector.³⁹ Subsequently, stocks of renewable energy enterprises increased while general energy stocks decreased.⁴⁰

From 5 to 9 September 2011, the first International Telecommunication Union Green Standards Week was held in Rome, Italy. The event, which was established by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development and the International Telecommunications Union, called on international bodies, NGOs, governments, regulators, industry and academia to collaborate more closely on the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICT) standards to help combat climate change.⁴¹

³⁶ Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe as Well, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php

³⁷ Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe as Well, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php

³⁸ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php

³⁹ Italy government urged to rethink 'Robin Hood' tax plan, Arab News, 25 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://arabnews.com/economy/article493201.ece>

⁴⁰ Italy Government Urged to Rethink 'Robin Hood' Tax Plan, Arab News, 25 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://arabnews.com/economy/article493201.ece>

⁴¹ ICT Industry Backs Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodology, International Telecommunications Union (Geneva) 9 September 2011 Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2011/30.aspx

On 16 March 2012, Italy's Environment Minister Corrado Clini travelled to China to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in ecology and development with China's Minister of Environment Zhou Shengxia. The aim of the memorandum was to strengthen environmental dialogue between the two countries and to lay the groundwork for sustainable development in the Global South.⁴²

On 17 April 2012, Minister Clini submitted renewed plans for cutting Italy's domestic CO2 emissions by 25% by 2020 to the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE). Clini stated that "by blending technological innovation with the change of production chains... the European economy can compete with the economy of the United States, of India, China and Brazil... they are investing so much in new technologies with low carbon content."⁴³ The proposal will help to reduce carbon emissions within the Italian economy by introducing carbon taxes, developing networks of 'smart cities,' extending the tax credit for investments in low-CO2 innovations, and managing forests as reservoirs for CO2 capture.⁴⁴

Although Italy has managed to pursue some initiatives related to green growth, these attempts have been limited. The government is working towards mitigating climate change and encouraging sustainable development but has not driven any significant improvement in creating employment in the 'green' sector and is therefore awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nura Yunus

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote green growth by making significant progress towards sustainable development through the exploration of green technologies and through job creation efforts, as well as in terms of implementing measures aimed at mitigating climate change on an international scale.

In light of the 11 March 2011 environmental disaster in Fukushima, Japan has made considerable efforts towards the promotion and development of non-nuclear, low carbon energy sources.⁴⁵ On 26 August 2011 the Government of Japan passed a bill proposing the subsidization of renewable energy sources to come into effect July 2012.⁴⁶ Under the renewable-energy law, a feed-in tariff will be introduced requiring companies to purchase their electricity from other firms using

⁴² Italy-China on environment and development into a strategic partnership, Clini: "Italian technologies for the sustainable growth of developing countries", Ministry of Environment (Beijing) 16 March 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?lang=&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0323.html

⁴³ Climate goal, cut CO2 by 25% by 2020, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 17 April 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it

⁴⁴ Climate goal, cut CO2 by 25% by 2020, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 17 April 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it

⁴⁵ Japan Spurs Solar, Wind Energy With Subsidies for Renewables, Bloomberg, 26 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-26/japan-passes-renewable-energy-bill-one-precondition-of-kan-s-resignation.html>

⁴⁶ Japan Spurs Solar, Wind Energy With Subsidies for Renewables, Bloomberg, 26 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-26/japan-passes-renewable-energy-bill-one-precondition-of-kan-s-resignation.html>

renewable energy sources at a fixed, above-market cost.⁴⁷ The bill is expected to substantially expand Japan's renewable energy industry, which in turn will allow for job creation.⁴⁸

On 2 October 2011, the Government of Japan announced its contribution of JPY7.8 billion “for a five-year feasibility experiment on capturing the energy of ocean waves and converting it into electricity.”⁴⁹ The government-backed New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization will conduct the studies with an aim at producing wave energy at half the cost required for production of nuclear energy by 2030.⁵⁰

On 7 November 2011, during a policy dialogue at Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Deputy Prime Minister Katsuya Okada communicated “the Ministry's intent to contribute to Africa's reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in cooperation with Japanese industry circles, through green business and other projects.”⁵¹ Okada went on to underline that Japanese industry “hoped to utilize its outstanding environmental technologies to contribute to Africa's low-carbon growth and sustainable development strategies.”⁵²

In December 2011, at the seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Japan formally announced that it will not adopt the terms of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, “unless the unbalanced requirements of developing and developed countries are changed.”⁵³ In their view, it does not lead to a fair and effective international framework.⁵⁴ While the Japanese government agreed to establish a new comprehensive framework upon the protocol's conclusion in 2012, it leaves them without a legally binding agreement.⁵⁵

In March 2012, the Government of Japan launched a nine month cooperative program with the International Labour Organization “aimed at promoting youth employment for sustainable development of the East-African country of Kenya.”⁵⁶ The Government of Japan agreed to

⁴⁷ Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html>

⁴⁸ Pricing, Deregulation Key to Japan Clean Energy After Bill, Bloomberg, 30 August 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-29/investors-need-clarity-changes-in-japan-s-renewable-energy-law.html>

⁴⁹ Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html>

⁵⁰ Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html>

⁵¹ Policy Dialogue between METI and African Ambassadors, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Japan) 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1110_03.html.

⁵² Policy Dialogue between METI and African Ambassadors, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Japan) 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1110_03.html.

⁵³ Kyoto Protocol, New York Time, 12 December 2011. Date of Access: December 29 2011. http://topics.nytimes.com/topics/reference/timestopics/subjects/k/kyoto_protocol/index.html

⁵⁴ MOFA: Japan's Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/lowcarbongrowth_vision_1111.html. Date of Access: May 16 2012.

⁵⁵ Glimpse of Hope from Durban, 14 December 2011. Date of Access: December 29 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/ed20111214a1.html>

⁵⁶ Japan and ILO Launched New Partnership on Youth Employment for Sustainable Development in Kenya. 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/documents/pressrelease/wcms_177328.pdf

contribute USD1.6 million to the project, which has identified four key areas of interest. Among the key objectives are increased investment towards the development of small businesses and the creation of thousands of green jobs.⁵⁷

On 12-13 March 2012, the Government of Japan participated in the second annual Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum in Bangkok, Thailand.⁵⁸ The aim of the conference was to discuss with world leaders the necessity for efficient climate change mitigation policies and the establishment of proper methods for dealing with climate change in the future.⁵⁹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to promote green growth by introducing policies aimed at mitigating climate change, creating employment and encouraging sustainable development.

Analyst: Katy Macdonald

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on supporting green growth.

Several measures have been taken by Russia in the area of climate change mitigation and development of energy efficient green technologies.

On 7 July 2011, Russian President signed an Executive Order defining energy saving and energy efficiency as state priorities in science, technology and engineering.⁶⁰

On 18 October 2011, Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov told that RUB2 billion had been allocated to establish seed and plant-breeding centers in the framework of reforestation activities in Russia, and the same amounts would be allocated in 2012 and 2013.⁶¹

On 21 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to make voluntary contributions of USD300,000 annually starting from 2014 to the UN Forum on Forests Trust Fund⁶² which aims to assist countries to «implement forest conservation and rehabilitation strategies, increase the area of forests under sustainable management and reduce forest degradation».⁶³

⁵⁷ Japan and ILO Launched New Partnership on Youth Employment for Sustainable Development in Kenya. 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/documents/pressrelease/wcms_177328.pdf

⁵⁸ Adaptation Forum 2012 Held. 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1751>

⁵⁹ Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum 2012. Date of Access: 25 April 2012. <http://www.apan-gan.net/news/forums/asia-pacific-adaptation-forum-2012>

⁶⁰ Development priorities in science, technology and engineering in the Russian Federation have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2530>.

⁶¹ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov visits Mamayev Kurgan memorial in Volgograd, and lays flowers at the Eternal Flame in the Pantheon of Glory and the tomb of Marshal Vassily Chuikov, two-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Government of Russia (Moscow) 18 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/16773/>.

⁶² Executive Order No. 1845-r of 21 October 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16846/>.

⁶³ About UNFF, United Nations Forum on Forests. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/index.html>

On 21 November 2011, Russian President amended Federal Law On Environmental Protection.⁶⁴ In accordance with the amendments, the single system of state environmental monitoring would be established. The system aims to assess the state of environment and its economic and social impact.⁶⁵

On 9 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a project of gas-turbine power station construction to be realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.⁶⁶ On 27 December 2011, two more projects in this field were approved, providing for building combined cycle turbines on power stations in Tumen and Perm regions.⁶⁷

On 30 April 2012, the Russian President approved the Basic Principles of State Environmental Development Policy of the Russian Federation through to 2030. The document is aimed at improving environmental protection, enhancing innovations and increasing energy efficiency of the economy. One of the key objectives of Russian environmental policy in accordance with these Principles is providing economic growth which takes into account ecological issues, and implementing environmentally-friendly innovations.⁶⁸

Russia has also taken measures aimed at creating green jobs.

On 5 September 2011, the Russian Government reported on measures to ensure environmental safety in preparations for the Olympic Games in Sochi. Four systems of “green” building standards had been implemented in accordance with international requirements. In the framework of the state environmental impact assessment of the Olympic facilities, design solutions had been assessed for their compliance with international environmental regulations.⁶⁹

On 3 November 2011, First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov during his meeting with the heads of forestries announced the launch of modern lumber facilities in Irkutsk and Arkhangelsk regions, which would “help create new jobs, introduce waste-free production processes and improve the quality of life of employees”.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Amendments to environmental protection law and certain legislative acts, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3109>

⁶⁵ Amendments to environmental protection law and certain legislative acts, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/news/13601>

⁶⁶ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 722 of 9 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?45629>.

⁶⁷ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 768 of 27 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 27 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?46474>.

⁶⁸ The basic principles of state environmental development policy for the period through to 2030 have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 11 May 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/news/15177>.

⁶⁹ On fulfilment of Presidential instructions on ensuring environmental safety in preparations for the Sochi 2014 Olympics, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 5 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3000>.

⁷⁰ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov chairs a meeting with the heads of forestries, Government of Russia (Moscow) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/16959/>.

On 12 January 2012, Russian Prime Minister at the Government Presidium meeting emphasized achieving diversification of the economy and shifting “from commodities to innovation” through creating high-tech jobs as a key objective of the Government activities for the next few years.⁷¹

Measures implemented in Russia to mitigate climate change, develop clean technologies and create green jobs also support sustainable development. Thus, Russia has complied with all parts of the commitment and receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth, specifically by progressing towards sustainable development through energy reform proposals and climate change mitigation efforts.

On 12 July 2011, the British government published a series of proposals for reform of the electricity market in the hopes of attracting approximately GBP110 billion in investment from private-sector energy firms.⁷² The British government is anticipating that the White Paper will “attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills, and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables, and carbon capture and storage.”⁷³ The proposal consists of a Carbon Price Floor to reduce investor uncertainty, long-term feed-in tariffs to provide financial incentives for investors, and an Emissions Performance Standard and Capacity Mechanisms to maintain system integrity and electrical storage levels.⁷⁴ The United Kingdom intends to commence initial legislation of these proposals in May 2012.

On 21 November 2011, after meeting with Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos, British Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg and Environmental Secretary Caroline Spelman announced that they would “support an initiative to build Sustainable Development Goals.”⁷⁵ The process of setting the goals will be introduced at the Rio+20 Summit in June 2012.

On 4 December 2011, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the British government announced its decision to contribute GBP10 million towards a multilateral project to protect the Cerrado region in Brazil from further deforestation.⁷⁶ Environmental Secretary Spelman stated: “if we’re going to stop the loss of biodiversity, we need to protect our forests – which house the majority of the world’s wildlife. We won’t succeed in tackling climate change unless we deal with deforestation.”⁷⁷

⁷¹ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a Government Presidium meeting, Government of Russia (Moscow) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/17730/>.

⁷² Labour Could Start a Green Industrial Revolution, 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2011. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/jul/18/labour-green-electricity-market>

⁷³ Electricity Market Reform (EMR) White Paper 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2011.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/white_papers/emr_wp_2011/emr_wp_2011.aspx

⁷⁴ Electricity Market Reform (EMR) White Paper 2011. Date of Access: 2 January

2011 http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/white_papers/emr_wp_2011/emr_wp_2011.aspx

⁷⁵ Deputy Prime Minister and Environment Secretary Welcome Initiative on Sustainable Development Goals. 21 November 2011. Date of Access: January 3, 2011

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/11/21/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁷⁶ UK Pledges £10million to Reduce Deforestation in Brazil, 4 December 2011. Date of Access: January 3, 2011. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>

⁷⁷ UK Pledges £10million to Reduce Deforestation in Brazil, 4 December 2011. Date of Access: January 3, 2011. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>

On 3 April 2012, the British Department of Energy and Climate Change published its first Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Roadmap.⁷⁸ The Roadmap outlined the steps the British government was taking to promote the successful development of a strong CCS industry within the United Kingdom.⁷⁹ Among these initiatives is the allocation of GBP1 billion towards the “CCS Commercialization Programme” and GBP125 million towards Research and Development, creating a possible 100,000 jobs by 2030.⁸⁰

On 25-26 April 2012, the United Kingdom hosted the third Clean Energy Ministerial at Lancaster House in London.⁸¹ The purpose of the meetings was to discuss progress made by member nations in keeping with their 11 clean energy initiatives and to enhance further cooperation between governments as well as between the private and public sectors.⁸²

On 25 April 2012, British Climate Change Minister Barker announced the United Kingdom’s decision to allocate GBP60 million towards the funding of Carbon Capture, Use and Storage in the developing world at the Clean Energy Ministerial in London.⁸³ In his statement Climate Change Minister Barker said, “The funding that the United Kingdom has committed today will support the development of new partnerships and capacity building activities in emerging markets.”⁸⁴

By introducing policies and initiatives that mitigate climate change, create employment and encourage sustainable development, the United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to green growth and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Katy Macdonald

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth, by introducing policies aimed at mitigating climate change and encouraging sustainable development.

On 27 June 2011, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S Coast Guard announced a joint agreement to oversee and enforce international air pollution requirements produced by vessels operating in U.S. waters.⁸⁵ This establishment places limits on

⁷⁸ Is the UK Right to Invest in Carbon Capture Technology? 3 Apr. 2012. Date of Access: April 4, 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/blog/2012/apr/03/carbon-capture-storage-uk-government?INTCMP=SRCH>

⁷⁹ CCS Competition Launched as Government Sets Out Long Terms Plans. 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_040/pn12_040.aspx

⁸⁰ CCS Competition Launched as Government Sets Out Long Terms Plans. 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_040/pn12_040.aspx<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_040/pn12_040.aspx>.

⁸¹ Clean Energy Ministerial. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. <http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/events/cem3/index.html>

⁸² Clean Energy Ministerial. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. <http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/events/cem3/index.html>

⁸³ UK Pledges £60m in CCS Investment. 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 25 April 2012. http://www.solarpowerportal.co.uk/news/cem3_uk_pledges_60m_in_ccs_investment_5478

⁸⁴ UK Pledges £60m in CCS Investment. 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 25 April 2012. http://www.solarpowerportal.co.uk/news/cem3_uk_pledges_60m_in_ccs_investment_5478

⁸⁵ EPA, Coast Guard Announce Agreement to Enforce Air Pollution Requirements for Vessels Operating in U.S. Waters, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

nitrogen oxide emissions and requires the use of fuel with lower sulfur content. As a result, these new measures will protect civilian health and the environment by reducing ozone-depleting pollutants.⁸⁶

On 8 December 2011, the EPA announced an investment of more than USD1 million in grants to 46 non-profit and tribal organizations actively pursuing the advancement of environmental justice. The investment enables these organizations to conduct research, educate citizens, and develop solutions to local environmental issues.⁸⁷

On 16 February 2012, United States Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and other Environment Ministers from participating countries established a new global initiative designed to increase progress on countering climate change and improving air quality.⁸⁸ The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants is comprised of Canada, Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States, and is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).⁸⁹

Within the past year, the United States has introduced various policies and initiatives that contribute to climate change mitigation and sustainable development. However, it has failed to implement any policies or initiatives that contribute to the creation of jobs within the 'green' sector. Therefore, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with their commitment to encourage green growth.

Analyst: Remy Sansanwal

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote green growth through efforts to mitigate climate change, encourage sustainable development, and create employment in the green sector.

On 16 June 2011, delegates from the European Community attended the Ministerial Conference for Forest Europe. The conference resulted in the adoption of a Mandate for Negotiating a Legally Binding Agreement (LBA) on forests in Europe, as well as a shared vision, goals and

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/1996dd2ac180e14c852578bc006ce3ad!OpenDocument>

⁸⁶ EPA, Coast Guard Announce Agreement to Enforce Air Pollution Requirements for Vessels Operating in U.S. Waters, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/1996dd2ac180e14c852578bc006ce3ad!OpenDocument>

⁸⁷ EPA Awards More Than \$1 Million in Environmental Justice Grants to Protect Peoples Health / Also Announces Solicitation for 2012 Grants, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/5a44fdc15ec2c0aa85257960006459a7!OpenDocument>

⁸⁸ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

⁸⁹ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

targets for 2020 for European forests. These negotiations are expected to occur from late 2011-2013, and will address issues concerning cutting the rate of forest biodiversity loss, developing national forest programmes and strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as implementing new measures to eliminate illegal logging.⁹⁰ The conference furthermore stressed the importance of the role of forests in a green economy and mobilization of forest resources for bioenergy.⁹¹

On 12 December 2011, the European Commission committed to allocating EUR 3.2 billion over 2014-2020 to a new Programme for the Environment and Climate Action – LIFE.⁹² The funding is an increase from the EUR2.1 billion pledged for 2007-2013. Changes are to be made to the LIFE programme to address changing priorities including: creation of a new sub-programme for Climate Action; clearer definition of priorities with multi-annual work programmes adopted in consultation with the Member States; and new possibilities to implement programmes on a larger scale through integrated projects which can help mobilise other European Union, national and private funds for environmental or climate objectives.⁹³

On 15 December 2011, the European Union launched two initiatives to support its Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth: The Eco-Innovation Action Plan (EcoAP) and the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) pilot program. Both will help expedite the introduction of innovative green technologies to the market. As Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik stated, "[t]he Environmental Technology Verification pilot programme is the first, practical fruit of the Eco-Innovation Action Plan."⁹⁴ The ETV program is meant to support small and medium-sized enterprises prove their new technology's efficiency, while the EcoAP program encourages economic growth through environmentally-friendly technological discoveries.

On 16 April 2012, the European Union hosted the Sustainable Energy for All Summit in Brussels, furthermore reaffirming its commitment to promoting the development and consumption of sustainable energy in developing countries.⁹⁵

⁹⁰ Ministers Agree to Negotiate Legally Binding Agreement on Europe's Forests, Sustainable Development Policy and Practice (Oslo) 14-16 June 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.

⁹¹ Ministers Agree to Negotiate Legally Binding Agreement on Europe's Forests, Sustainable Development Policy and Practice (Oslo) 14-16 June 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.
<http://uncsd.iisd.org/news/ministers-agree-to-negotiate-legally-binding-agreement-on-europes-forests/#more-79034>.

⁹² Significant Boost in EU Support For the Environment and Climate Through the New LIFE Programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁹³ Significant Boost in EU Support for the Environment and Climate Through the New LIFE Programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁹⁴ Environment: Commission Launches New Initiative to Help Cutting-Edge Green Technologies Reach The Market, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1544&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁹⁵ EU Reaffirms Commitment to Sustainable Energy for All during EU Summit, European Commission (Brussels) 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/energy/sustainable/se4all_en.htm

The European Union is thus awarded a score of +1 for promoting green economic growth, adopting initiatives to support short- and long- term green growth and taking measures to encourage sustainable energy development globally.

Analyst: Nura Yunus

2. Macroeconomic Policy: Unemployment [29]

Commitment:

“We will ensure that our macroeconomic policies promote sound economic growth, aiming, together with our employment and social policies at reducing unemployment and enabling a quick re-entry into the labour market.”

- G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background:

Macroeconomic policies targeting unemployment have featured in past G8 agendas, particularly during periods of economic slowdown. Given the current international economic crisis, G8 member states have pledged to implement policies to curve unemployment rates worldwide.⁹⁶ With 210 million people out of work -a 30 million increase since 2007 the world is experiencing “the highest level of official unemployment in history”. Three-quarters of this increase in unemployment has occurred in advanced economies.⁹⁷

At the 1993 G8 Tokyo Summit, G8 countries agreed to implement a “double strategy” to combat unemployment, calling for “prudent macroeconomic policies to promote noninflationary sustainable growth, and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of... labor markets.”⁹⁸

Similarly, at the 1997 G8 Summit, members reiterated the need to pursue economic policies directed at sustaining “non-inflationary growth”, to reduce unemployment and create “quality jobs”. G8 states recognized that while their “individual circumstances” differed, they shared “a common commitment to a medium-term economic strategy”, to create jobs and promote economic growth. These included: strengthening structural reform and implementing fiscal consolidation and anti-inflationary policies. G8 countries also emphasized the need to adapt to a “global economy and advances in information technology”, to create new job opportunities.⁹⁹

⁹⁶ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment to Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#econ>.

⁹⁷ Tackling the Jobs Crisis, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/newsdesk/seoul/seoul-somavia-en.htm>.

⁹⁸ World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 1993. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/communique/world.html>.

⁹⁹ Economic Communique: Making a Success of Globalization for the Benefit of All, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 1996. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/communique.html>.

More recently, drawing conclusions from the G8 Labour Meeting in 2008, Labour and Employment Ministers reiterated the severity of the global economic crisis. They added that job losses were rapidly increasing and working poverty was spreading globally, as 7.2 million more unemployed workers were added to the OECD area in 2009.¹⁰⁰

Ministers recommended that in order to tackle the severe global economic downturn, countries should implement an integrated economic and social approach. They emphasized the need to incorporate the “human dimension of the crisis”, to ensure economic, social and political stability. They added that economic, employment and social policies should be directed at reducing unemployment, creating “social protection systems” and promoting human capital through training and education. They concluded that good macroeconomic policies should promote both unemployment reduction and enable a quick re-entry into the labour market.

Moreover, ministers called for greater coherence between countries “to reduce the impact of the crisis on employment and maximize the potential for growth in jobs in the period of economic recovery”. They further emphasized the need to expand the dialogue with international financial organizations and the G20, where unemployment related-issues would be discussed in greater detail.¹⁰¹

Correspondingly, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers in 2011 also reiterated the need for greater “coordination and coherence of...economic and social policies and to strengthen the social dimension of globalization”. They further called for the strengthening of internal coherence and intergovernmental cooperation.¹⁰²

Commitment Feature:

This commitment focuses on the development and implementation of comprehensive macroeconomic policies specifically directed at combating unemployment to generate “sustainable economic growth and development”.¹⁰³ In an effort to tackle the ongoing international economic crisis, G8 countries have called for integrated social and structural economic policies to reduce unemployment rates, and alleviate the many social implications produced by it.

Accordingly, full compliance requires that G8 countries enact comprehensive macroeconomic policies that address three distinct but interrelated dimensions:

(1) G8 states must enact social and (2) economic policies that promote unemployment reduction and quick re-entry in the labour force.

Additionally, while G8 states can work independently or through multilateral channels, (3) their policies must also be directed at promoting international economic growth.

¹⁰⁰ G8 Social Summit – Conclusions from the G8 Labour and Employment Meeting, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-03-31-LabMin.aspx?view=d>

¹⁰¹ G8 Social Summit People First: Tackling Together the Human Dimension of the Crisis, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/employment/labour2009.html>.

¹⁰² G20 Labour and Employment Minister’s Conclusions, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/2011/2011-labour-110927-en.html>.

¹⁰³ G8 Social Summit People First: Tackling Together the Human Dimension of the Crisis, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/employment/labour2009.html>.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G8 member does not enact either social or economic policies to reduce unemployment, either domestically or abroad
0	G8 member enacts one of the strategies to reduce unemployment i.e social or economic, but policies are only applied domestically, not abroad
+1	G8 member enacts both social and economic policies to reduce unemployment, and policies are directed domestically and abroad

Lead Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to enact social and economic policies to reduce unemployment domestically and abroad.

The Canadian Government is also enacting and strengthening social-safety networks to combat unemployment. On 27 June 2011, the Canadian government's Supporting Vulnerable Seniors and Strengthening Canada's Economy Act was passed into law. The purpose of the act is to support provinces, encourage young entrepreneurs, enhance federal assistance for part-time students, support Canadians with disabilities, support Canada's veterans, maintain Canada's leadership in genomics research, and reinforce the stability of Canada's housing finance system.¹⁰⁴

Furthermore, on September 2011, the Canadian government and the Quebec provincial government released the Memorandum of Agreement Concerning a Canada-Quebec Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement. This initiative aims to increase fiscal efficiency and coordination domestically.¹⁰⁵

Additionally on 14 October 2011, the Minister of State for Finance, Ted Menzies spoke about the introduction of the Pooled Registered Pension Plan (PRPPs). The PRPP will extend the benefit of large scale low cost pension plans to those that are self-employed, and employees of companies that do not offer pension plans.¹⁰⁶

The Government of Canada has implemented various macroeconomic policies to curve unemployment rates. On 8 November, the Canadian government announced its five-year renewal with the Bank of Canada's flexible inflation-target regime. In particular, "the inflation target will continue to be the 2 per cent mid-point of the 1 to 3 per cent inflation control range".¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Minister Flaherty Welcomes the Passage of Bill C-3, The Supporting Vulnerable Seniors and Strengthening Canada's Economy Act, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 25 December 2011. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-051-eng.asp>.

¹⁰⁵ Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Sales Tax Harmonisation With a View to Concluding a Canada-Quebec Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) September 2011. Date of Access: 25 December 2011. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/access/tt-it/quebec-tax-2011-eng.asp>.

¹⁰⁶ Pooled Registered Pension Plans, Department of Finance Canada (Toronto) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-100-eng.asp>.

¹⁰⁷ Government of Canada Renews Inflation-Target Agreement with the Bank of Canada, Department of Finance Canada (Calgary) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011 <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-115-eng.asp>.

Furthermore, on 27 November 2011, Jim Flaherty announced tariff reductions on 70 items used chiefly by Canadian manufacturers, helping businesses save CAD32 million annually.¹⁰⁸ Canada also enacted intergovernmental policies to facilitate economic growth.

On 5 December 2011, Diane Finley announced an investment of CAD750 thousand to Engineers Canada for the purpose of improving the application process for engineers trained in other countries. The measure will help immigrants to receive acknowledgement for their foreign credentials and find appropriate employment sooner.¹⁰⁹

Similarly, on 12 December 2011, the Minister of State for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario, Gary Goodyear announced an extension of one year to the Applied Research and Commercialization initiative. The funds delivered by this economic policy “supports our (Southern Ontarians) ability to help build economic capacity and foster important, innovative collaborations involving local businesses, our researchers, and students”.¹¹⁰

On 7 December 2011, in a meeting between Stephen Harper and Barak Obama, the two leaders agreed upon two action plans to increase legitimate trade and travel.¹¹¹ Additionally, as of 15 December 2011, Canada has adopted anti-protectionist pledge at the World Trade Organization. Ed Fast reaffirms the Canadian government’s commitment to free trade.¹¹² On 22 December 2011, the Canadian government announced more convenient air travel to the United States by using NEXUS cards at Canada’s eight largest airports. The policy aims at increasing the flow of goods and people across the Canadian-US border as well as reducing airport costs.¹¹³

On 21 December 2011, the Government of Canada announced a new measure to make education more affordable for part time students as part of their Economic Action Plan. Effective 1 January 2012, “...new and existing loans for part-time student will be interest free during study”.¹¹⁴

Additionally, on 30 December 2011, as part of the Canadian government’s Action Plan, Stephen Harper highlighted three aspects of his upcoming tax reform to curve unemployment rates. These

¹⁰⁸ Government Fosters Jobs and Growths with more Tariff Cuts, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 27 November 2011. Date Of Access: December 30 2011.
<http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-123-eng.asp>.

¹⁰⁹ Government of Canada Helps Internationally Trained Engineers Get Jobs, Next Phase of Canada’s Economic Action Plan (Ottawa) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.
<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4601>.

¹¹⁰ Government of Canada Helps southern Ontario Business Innovate and Grow, Next Phase of Canada’s Economic Action Plan 12 (Ottawa) December 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.
<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4614>.

¹¹¹ Canada and U.S. Joint Action Plans to Boost Security, Trade and Travel, Next Phase of Canada’s Economic Action Plan (Washington) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: December 25 2011.
<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4606>

¹¹² Canada Adopts Anti-protections Pledge at World Trade Organization, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 December 2011.
http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communicues/2011/377.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

¹¹³ Harper Government Announces Faster, More Convenient Air Travel to the United States for Passengers and their Baggage, Next Phase of Canada’s Economic Action Plan (Ottawa) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 December 2011.
<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4626>

¹¹⁴ Government of Canada Makes Education More Affordable for Part Time Students, Next Phase of Canada’s Economic Action Plan (Ottawa) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.
<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4624>.

include: (1) reducing corporate taxation rates to 15 per cent to improve “productivity and economic growth rates, thereby creating more and better-paying jobs for Canadians”; (2) creating the Family Caregiver Tax Credit which will provide tax relief for caregivers including first time spouses, common-law partners and minor children; and (3) introducing “temporary 50-per-cent straight-line accelerated capital cost allowance rate for investments in manufacturing or processing machinery and equipment was extended to include investments undertaken in 2012 and 2013”.¹¹⁵

On 5 January 2012, the federal Government of Canada, in cooperation with the provincial Government of Ontario, announced a plan to provide CAD1.7 million worth of training as part of their Targeted Initiative for Older Workers program (TIOW).¹¹⁶ The TIOW’s intent is to create “an educated, skilled and flexible workforce,” that will reduce unemployment by being able to find gainful work throughout the economic cycle.¹¹⁷

In addition, on 1 February 2012, the Government of Canada partnered with the provincial Government of Labrador and Newfoundland, to announce that CAD2.2 million will be committed toward the training of unemployed workers in order to develop their skills and reintegrate them in the workforce. This action also falls under the TIOW program and similarly aims to train workers between the ages of fifty-five and sixty-four to adapt to the changing economy.¹¹⁸

Furthermore, the Government of Canada’s stimulus funding helped deliver upgrades to the Cartier Regional Co-Op Water Plant in Manitoba. As an example of infrastructure development, the CAD2.27 million investment made by the Government of Canada helped provide jobs within varied and dispersed communities.¹¹⁹ Similarly, reported on 15 April 2012, the Government of Canada marked the grand opening of the J.K. Irving Multifunctional Centre, of which Canada contributed CAN5 million towards its construction. Officials made it clear that “Investing in infrastructure is one of the best ways to create jobs and strengthen communities.”¹²⁰

Additionally, on 26 April 2012, the Government of Canada, through Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty, introduced new legislation titled the *Jobs, Growth and Long-term Prosperity Act*, which will establish aspects of the Harper Government’s Economic Action Plan 2012. The four main thrusts of this new legislation are: improving conditions for business investment (1), investing in

¹¹⁵ Harper Government Highlights Tax Relief for 2012, Next Phase of Canada’s Economic Action Plan (Ottawa) 30 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4628>.

¹¹⁶ Governments of Canada and Ontario team up to help unemployed older workers, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (Windsor) 5 January 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012.

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=649469>.

¹¹⁷ Helping Unemployed Older Workers Find Rewarding Jobs, Government of Canada’s Economic Action Plan (Ottawa) 21 February 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012.

<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/blog.asp?blogId=17>.

¹¹⁸ Government of Canada helps Unemployed Older Workers Obtain Skills, Find Jobs, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (St. John’s) 1 February 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012.

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=654299>.

¹¹⁹ Canada’s Economic Action Plan Delivers Upgrades to Cartier Regional Co-Op Water Plant, Infrastructure Canada (St. Francois Xavier) 19 March 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012.

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=663249>.

¹²⁰ Canada’s Economic Action Plan Delivers New Multi-Purpose Centre in Boutouche, Infrastructure Canada (Boutouche) 15 April 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012.

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=668279>.

training, infrastructure and opportunity (2), supporting families and communities (3), and ensuring sustainable social programs and a secure retirement (4).¹²¹

Moreover, as reported on 1 May 2012, the Government of Canada has renewed its commitment to the manufacturing sector. In particular for the Economic Action Plan of 2012, Canada intends to improve trade relations, remove bureaucratic inefficiencies for international trade litigation, and invest CAD400 million to help create private sector led large-scale venture capital funds.¹²²

In the international sphere, on 27 January 2012 the Minister of International Trade Ed Fast, the Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird, and the Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty attended the World Economic Forum with a mandate to promote Canada as a top investment destination. This mandate was inspired by the need to bring more jobs to Canada vis-a-vis the investments.¹²³

Thus, the Government of Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its economic and social initiatives directed at reducing unemployment, and facilitating quick re-entry into the labour market.

Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to enact macroeconomic and social policies aimed at reducing unemployment.

On 27 June 2011, the IMF reported that France had made “good progress” regarding unemployment rates. While figures remained high, rates were “coming down.” The IMF attributed high levels of unemployment to “structural” issues, and encouraged the “continued moderation in the minimum wage” to “support employment creation.” It also recommended that the French government should “support growth friendly tax reform to increase incentives to work”, since the difference between pre- and after-tax income was “large.”¹²⁴

France has enacted policies to create new jobs. On 11 July 2011, Energy Minister Eric Besson announced that the French government planned to open up a EUR10 billion bidding program to build five offshore wind turbines. In addition to diversifying the country’s energy resources, Besson noted that the first round of bidding alone would create over 10 000 jobs.¹²⁵

France has also shown it supports intervening in failing industries to save jobs in the right circumstances. On 2 January 2012, President Nicolas Sarkozy announced his government’s

¹²¹Harper Government Focused on the Economy with the Jobs, Growth, and Long-term Prosperity Act, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 26 April 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012.

<http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-050-eng.asp>.

¹²² Harper Government Continues to Strongly Support Canada’s Manufacturing Sector, Department of Finance Canada (Kitchener) 1 May 2012. Date Accessed 1 May 2012.

<http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-052-eng.asp>.

¹²³ Canadian Ministers Promote Canada as Top Investment Destination, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 27 January 2012. Date Accessed: 1 May 2012.

<http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-009-eng.asp>.

¹²⁴ IMF Survey: France: Good Progress But Credibility Needs To Be Cemented, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2011/CAR072711A.htm>

¹²⁵ Lancement du 1er appel d’offres pour l’installation d’éoliennes en mer et coup d’envoi de la consultation pour le 2ème, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing (Paris) 11 July 2011. Date of access: 3 January 2012. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=23568

intention to help finance a trade union-backed workers' co-operative to save hundreds of jobs at a failing cross-Channel ferry operator. As well, given the financial difficulties of automakers, Industry Minister Eric Besson announced the government would also introduce a "second generation" support scheme for the car industry in February 2012, asserting that France "remains ready alongside the automobile industry and its employees" in these difficult circumstances.¹²⁶

Additionally, on 3 January 2012, Environment Minister Nathalie Kosciusko announced that the government would like to invest in Photowatt France, the country's largest solar-panel manufacturer, who had announced in November it may be forced to downsize its workforce due to low consumer demand for solar modules and systems.¹²⁷

Moreover, France has also enacted initiatives to facilitate movement of workers. On 9 June 2011, an application protocol was signed by France and Quebec for their November 2010 agreement on professional mobility and the integration of migrants. In particular, the agreement was designed to "promote...employment and work experience [for] nationals of the two countries."¹²⁸

In terms of social policies, France's efforts to reduce unemployment have been inconsistent. On 27 September 2011, French teachers and their supporters protested the French government's education job cuts; in response, President Sarkozy insisted his "first responsibility" was to workers and employers facing international competition, not "state employees." Since 2007, tens of thousands of public sector positions had been cut, with a further 14 000 more to be reduce in 2012.¹²⁹

However, despite such cuts, the French government has shown a strong commitment to sustaining social welfare long-term. On 15 November 2011, President Sarkozy announced that the government would review the funding of the country's social welfare system since "the very high cost of labour in [the] country penalizes [the] economy and penalizes France in international competition."¹³⁰ On 3 January 2012, the French government announced that it pledged to raise sales taxes and cut fixed levies on the labour force before the April presidential election. Budget Minister Valerie Pécresse added that increasing the value-added tax on imported goods, if fixed levies on labour are cut, would create jobs in France and stop imported goods from being sold cheaply and sustain social security funding.¹³¹

¹²⁶ Sarkozy acts to head off jobs losses, Financial Times Europe (Paris) 2 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/988c7ef6-3548-11e1-84b9-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1j22KIYkL>

¹²⁷ French Government Ready to Aid Solar-Panel Maker, Minister Says, Bloomberg (Paris) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-01-04/french-government-ready-to-aid-solar-panel-maker-minister-says.html>

¹²⁸ France – Quebec: Signing of an application protocol for the Agreement on professional mobility and the integration of migrants, French Integration and Immigration Office (Paris) 9 June 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.immigration-professionnelle.gouv.fr/en/latest-news/news/france-%E2%80%93-quebec-signing-of-an-application-protocol-for-the-agreement-on-professional-mobility-and>

¹²⁹ Sarkozy job cuts drive French teachers to streets, The Himalayan Times (Nepal) 27 September 2011. Date of access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=Sarkozy+job+cuts+drive+French+teachers+to+streets&NewsID=304079>

¹³⁰ Sarkozy to tackle French labour costs, Financial Times Europe (Paris) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/73c688c0-0f8a-11e1-88cc-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1ilcJF7FX>

¹³¹ French Government To Push Through Social VAT Before Elections, Wall Street Journal Online (New York) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20120103-702341.html>

Furthermore, France has also implemented policies to curb unemployment at the international level. The French Integration and Immigration Office (OFII) in conjuncture with the Tunisian National Agency for Jobs and Independent Employment (ANETI), pledged to create up to 9000 new jobs for Tunisians in France. However, as of 31 July 2011, the French has only partially complied with this commitment “to help Tunisian with its employment crisis”, as only 2500 Tunisians were offered jobs.¹³² Also, on 4 January 2012, the French government eased visa regulations for foreign students who want to remain in France to work after graduating from elite French school.¹³³

Internationally, as Minister for Labour, Employment and Health Xavier Bertrand announced at the UN on 3 June 2011, France approached the G20 Summit in November 2011 in full support of “the development of a social protection floor (SPF) at the international level.” Not only was “social protection a basic human right,” but the SPF meant “assistance that makes it possible to face the accidents of life” and guaranteeing income “[to] the unemployed or workers below the poverty line.”¹³⁴

Despite France’s high unemployment rate, they have shown a strong commitment to restore fiscal stability at home and abroad. US President Barack Obama commended France for its “extraordinary leadership” along with Germany to help cure Europe’s debt crisis.¹³⁵ This focus on achieving not just domestic but international fiscal solvency was linked to unemployment. French Labor Minister Xavier Bertrand remarked on 25 August 2011, that “when there is no economic growth, it’s tough to lower unemployment.”¹³⁶

Furthermore, the French government held a jobs summit on 18 January 2012 to coordinate ways to curb this trend with union and business leaders.¹³⁷ The summit was convened five days after Standard and Poor’s downgraded France’s credit rating. At this “social summit”, Sarkozy announced EUR430 million worth of new measures to “keep workers in their activity [and] to train workers within the company rather than making them redundant.” Mr Sarkozy also announced that a “social tax” might be implemented in the following months. However, union leaders have seen the recent measures with scepticism.¹³⁸

¹³² Tunisian Illegal Immigrants, Telling of ‘European Nightmare,’ Tunisia Live Online (Tunis) 31 July 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.tunisia-live.net/2011/07/31/tunisian-illegal-immigrants-have-now-returned-to-the-country-and-are-telling-of-their-european-nightmare/>

¹³³ France eases tightening of foreign student visas, Washington Post Online (Washington) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/france-eases-tightening-of-foreign-student-visas/2012/01/04/gIQA0znqaP_story.html.

¹³⁴ General Assembly – Social Priorities of the French Presidency of the G20 – Statement by Mr. Xavier Vertrand, Minister for Labour, Employment and Health, France ONU (Paris) 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5600>.

¹³⁵ Remarks by President Obama and President Nicolas Sarkozy of France in a Joint Statement, The White House (Washington) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/03/remarks-president-obama-and-president-nicolas-sarkozy-france-joint-state>.

¹³⁶ Sarkozy Economic-Growth Forecasts Seen as Too High, Pointing to More Cuts, Bloomberg (Paris) 25 August 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://mobile.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-23/sarkozy-prepares-deficit-reduction-blueprint-for-election-year-austerity->

¹³⁷ France to hold jobs summit, EUobserver (Brussels) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://euobserver.com/1016/114730>.

¹³⁸ Sarkozy calls unions, labour leaders for crisis talks, France 24 (Paris) 18 January 2012. Date of access: 22 April 2012.

Therefore, France has been awarded a score of +1 for their economic and social policies to reduce unemployment both domestically and abroad.

Analyst: Adrian Zita-Bennett

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enact social and economic policies to reduce unemployment, domestically and abroad. It has promoted intergovernmental dialogue to curb unemployment with the OECD, and implemented social safety programs and the re-entry of domestic workers into the labour market.

On 6-7 October 2012, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology co-hosted a two-day conference with the OECD entitled, “Enhancing Sustainable Growth and Economic Co-operation on a Global Scale”.¹³⁹ One of the aims and topics of the conference was the creation of quality jobs for skilled labour “by improving education and lifelong learning as well as by making the most of opportunities presented by migration”.¹⁴⁰

In addition, Germany has enacted social-safety programs. German Chancellor Angela Merkel initiated a motion to the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) on the introduction a comprehensive minimum wage in Germany, which would ensure a basic standard of living for workers. However, opposition from other members of the governing coalition may preclude it from becoming law.¹⁴¹

Additionally, on 11 November 2011, the BA announced its 2012 budget included EUR11 billion for measures of labour market policy and the expansion of special programmes. The budget allots: EUR100 million to provide guidance for young people entering a profession; EUR400 million to support unemployed persons without vocational training; EUR280 million to train low-skilled workers and older employees; EUR 1 billion for start-up grants; EUR90 million on preventative measures for young people; and EUR25 million to test innovative approaches in active employment promotion.¹⁴²

Moreover, the Federal Employment Agency (BA) held a national awareness week for disabled persons starting on 5 December 2011 to improve their integration into the labour market. Raimund Becker, a member of the BA Executive Board, hoped the awareness week would lower “possible inhibition levels of other employers, which otherwise would have kept them from hiring

<http://iphone.france24.com/en/20120118-sarkozy-convenes-unions-labour-leaders-crisis-summit-downgrade-economy-france>.

¹³⁹ Ensuring better global cooperation, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin), 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012 <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/press-releases.did=445582.html>

¹⁴⁰ Aims & topics, OECD Berlin Conference 2011, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.oecd-berlin-conference.org/topics.html>.

¹⁴¹ The Chancellor’s About-Face: How Merkel Warmed to a German Minimum Wage, The Spiegel Online (Berlin), 9 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,796591,00.html>.

¹⁴² BA Budget for 2012 Defines Important Focal Points, Federal Employment Agency (Berlin), 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. http://www.arbeitsagentur.de/nn_426140/EN/zentraler-Content/Presse/Presse-11-068-EN-636538.html.

disabled persons.” He continues, “More than half of the severely disabled persons in Germany have got training or academic qualifications. We must not ignore this potential”.¹⁴³

In addition, the reform of the Labour Market Policy Instruments, which became effective on 1 April 2012, increases the flexibility and personalization of the labour market policy instruments. The increased flexibility of the placement counselors in the employment agencies and in the job centers should accelerate the transition of job-seekers into employment.¹⁴⁴ Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology has launched a new information portal to assist immigrants with foreign professional qualifications in finding skilled work.¹⁴⁵

Additionally, the Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Dr. Phillipp Rösler welcomed the European Commission’s concept of a “competitiveness test”, which aims to ensure that EU policies do not reduce the competitiveness of companies and subsequently destroy jobs.¹⁴⁶

On 7 March 2012 the German Cabinet approved the German Fiscal Compact Ratification Act. This is the beginning of the ratification process for the permanent European Stability Mechanism (ESM). The ESM, set to begin in July 2012, will be available as a permanent mechanism for financial assistance to crisis-shaken countries where it will preserve the stability of the euro zone as a whole. Germany will contribute EUR22 billion from its national budget into the ESM. The ESM aims to decrease the effects of unemployment in future crises.¹⁴⁷

Therefore, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for ensuring that their macroeconomic policies reduce domestic and international unemployment and enable quick re-entry into the labour market.

Analyst: Aliyyah Ahad

Italy: +1

Italy has been awarded a score of 1 for its partial compliance with its commitment of enacting social and economic policies to reduce unemployment and facilitate quick re-entry into the market. Italy has yet to encourage stable economic growth at an international level however.

Italy saw a modest 1 per cent growth in 2011, thanks to an export-led recovery. Growth indicators have been below the Euro-zone average for 10 years in a row. For growth to pick up substantively, the IMF has called for reforms across the economy that can address low productivity, an inefficient public sector, and the continued divide between the North and the

¹⁴³ Yielding Hoards for the Labour Market through Inclusion, Federal Employment Agency (Berlin), 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://www.arbeitsagentur.de/nn_426140/EN/zentraler-Content/Presse/Presse-11-075-EN-642918.html.

¹⁴⁴ Changes due to the Reform of Labour Market Policy Instruments, Federal Employment Agency (Berlin), 30 March 2012. Accessed 3 May 2012

http://www.arbeitsagentur.de/nn_426140/EN/zentraler-Content/Presse/Presse-12-012-EN-677786.html.

¹⁴⁵ Rösler: Innovative Crafts Businesses are a Driving Force for the German Economy, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin), 14 March 2012. Accessed 3 May 2012

<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/press-releases.did=483040.html>.

¹⁴⁶ EU Commission Strengthens Impact Assessment – Minister Rösler: “We Must Focus on the Impact of New EU Rules on the Competitiveness of Companies”, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin), 21 February 2012. Accessed 3 May 2012

<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/press-releases.did=479578.html>.

¹⁴⁷ European Stability Mechanism to be launched, The Federal Government (Berlin), 13 March 2012. Accessed 5 May 2012.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2012/03/2012-03-14-esm-gesetze.html>.

South.¹⁴⁸ Attention was also called to Italy's public debt, which continues to be upwards of 150 per cent of its GDP.¹⁴⁹

Furthermore, the Euro-zone is currently suffering the worst spell of unemployment in two years, which is being aggravated by fears of fiscal austerity and the debt crisis worsening. During the latest quarter, Italy was among the worst hit members of the monetary union.¹⁵⁰ Its unemployment rate is currently at 8.5 per cent, 2.5 per cent higher than it was pre-2008 crisis. Most indicators show that the rate won't return to pre-2008 levels for some time.¹⁵¹

In September 2011, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development released a report outlining the EUR116 million that Italy had funded for different projects across Eastern Europe and especially the Balkans. This was done, among other things, in an effort to stabilize the European "periphery" and ensure that the recession does not spread as deeply there as it has in the Euro-zone.¹⁵²

On 11 November, 2011, Prime Minister Mario Monti passed a reform plan with measures that will catch tax evaders, equalize an unfair and out-dated welfare system, invest in education and training and focus on providing more opportunities for women and youth to join the workforce.¹⁵³ Taxes on first time purchase of homes were also re-instated, while lower taxes on labour and output should be balanced by the higher consumption that increased jobs will create.¹⁵⁴

He further outlined that the use of cash will be reduced by decree of law in an effort to undercut the underground economy, which accounts for 20 per cent of GDP. Italian politicians will also no longer be able to hide their expenses and will be asked to answer for lavish spending and higher than average wages. The latter move has caused Mr Monti to lose support among parliamentarians.¹⁵⁵

On 31 December 2011, tax officials engineered a raid on an exclusive resort where 40 of the vacationing super-rich were arrested for misrepresenting their funds. Italy loses an estimated EUR120 billion to tax evasion every year. During this fiscal year, a goal of recovering EUR13 billion has been set, with EUR11 billion already reached.¹⁵⁶

¹⁴⁸ Italy's Main Challenge Is To Boost Growth, IMF (London) 12 July 2011 Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2011/car071211b.htm>.

¹⁴⁹ Italy – Economy, CIA World Factbook (Washington) January 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2012 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/it.html>.

¹⁵⁰ Jobless Rate in Eurozone Increases Fear of Recession, Financial Times (Rome) 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/decc3c3a-3854-11e1-9f07-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1itYFHfHz>.

¹⁵¹ Employment Outlook 2011 - How does Italy compare?, OECD (London) 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/42/48683274.pdf>.

¹⁵² Italy - Investing in Changing Economies. EBRD. (London) September 2011. Date Accessed: 9 January 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/downloads/research/factsheets/italy.pdf>.

¹⁵³ New Italy PM wins Confidence Vote on Tough Reforms, Reuters (London) 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/11/17/us-italy-idUSTRE7AA2GC20111117>.

¹⁵⁴ New Italy PM wins Confidence Vote on Tough Reforms, Reuters (London) 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/11/17/us-italy-idUSTRE7AA2GC20111117>.

¹⁵⁵ New Italy PM wins Confidence Vote on Tough Reforms, Reuters (London) 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/11/17/us-italy-idUSTRE7AA2GC20111117>.

¹⁵⁶ Monti Defends Tax Attack on Super Rich, Financial Times (London) 8 January 2012. Date Accessed: 9 January 2012. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/52808b9e-3a09-11e1-a8dc-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1itYFHfHz>.

In the international sphere, on 14 February 2012, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi, met in Rome with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic Karel Schwarzenberg, where they discussed the prospects of the European economy. Mr. Terzi welcomed the reforms being implemented as necessary to stimulate growth and employment. Both ministers also agreed that policy “cohesion among Union Member States” is fundamental to “trigger long-term sustainable growth”. Mr. Terzi and Schwarzenberg also agreed to collaborate “in research and development and science and technology” to facilitate the creation of “new skilled jobs”.¹⁵⁷

Moreover, during the 5+5 Dialogue Ministerial meeting in Rome, on 20 February 2012, which brought together 10 Mediterranean countries, Italy discussed the economic situation in Europe. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi met with his Greek counterpart Stavros Dimas. Amongst other topics, both ministers discussed economic relations and “the multi-year financial framework of the European Union”. Italy reaffirmed its “support and lasting solidarity with Athens within the context of the EU, marking the excellent status of bilateral relations.”¹⁵⁸

Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi also met with the Algerian Foreign Minister, Mourad Medelci. A priority area for enhanced cooperation is the energy sector, and most notably renewable energy, given the deep interdependence binding the two countries. In more general terms, Minister Terzi expressed his firm determination to support investment opportunities in Algeria, which is Italy’s third global market for small and medium-sized enterprises in the major works sector. To this end, the two ministers spoke of organizing road shows in their two countries.¹⁵⁹

Additionally, on 7 March 2012, Mr. Terzi met his Austrian counterpart, Michael Spindelegger. Amongst other issues, both ministers discussed the economic situation in Europe. Both agreed that “a common effort” is necessary “to establish a concrete growth and reform agenda”.¹⁶⁰

Italy has also continued reforms to facilitate market access for new businesses. The World Bank has reported positive steps towards increasing the ease of doing business in Italy for several years in a row.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁷ Minister Terzi meets with his Czech colleague Schwarzenberg: EU economic prospects, bilateral collaboration, international themes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 14 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120214_incontro_TerziSchwarzenberg.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵⁸ Minister Terzi meets with Greek foreign minister Stavros Dimas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120221_Dimas.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁵⁹ Minister Terzi meets the Algerian Foreign Minister, Mourad Medelci, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/02/20120220_algeria.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁶⁰ Meeting between Minister Terzi and his Austrian counterpart, Michael Spindelegger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/03/20120307_spind.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁶¹ Doing Business In Italy, World Bank (Washington) January 2012. Date Accessed: 9 January 2012. <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/italy/>.

Despite Italy's engagement in comprehensive fiscal and macro-economic reforms, these are delaying to materialize. Recently, Moody's downgraded Italy's credit rating for the first time in two decades as a response to recent economic hardships and a dip in investor confidence.¹⁶² Nevertheless, results from a study from the Centre of Economic and International studies show that soon reforms are likely to bring about sizable gains in output, consumption, employment and net foreign assets position and that most of these gains will derive from labor market reforms. The study also showed, the fiscal austerity plan is likely to severely mitigate the positive effects of the interventions, especially during the earlier phases of the reform process, thus explaining lagging recovery at the moment.¹⁶³

Thus, despite difficulties, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing macroeconomic and social policies to curve unemployment rates domestically and at the international level.

Analyst: Aleksander Dhefto

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enact social and economic policies to reduce unemployment, both domestically and abroad.

Japan's unemployment has declined in the last year. In 2009-2010, it was 5.1 per cent.¹⁶⁴ By November 2011, the unemployment rate dropped to 4.5 per cent.¹⁶⁵ However, it has not taken actions to encourage sound economic growth on an international basis.

On 25 June 2011, Japan released a report detailing the updated criteria for unemployment insurance to assist people who lost their jobs as a result of the Tohoku Earthquake of March 2011 disaster.¹⁶⁶ The government also subsidized companies that hired disaster victims. Economic revitalization is being pursued in order to facilitate the creation of stable jobs, with a focus on industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishery and manufacturing.¹⁶⁷

In August 2010, the Employment Measures for the Dispatched and Fixed-term Workers Department was established to address the concerns of non-regular workers, who have lower wages and poorer working conditions than regular workers. A major problem facing the Japanese labour force is the dualism of working conditions that exists between regular and non-regular

¹⁶² Moody's downgrades Italy for first time in two decades, Telegraph (London) 11 Oct 2011 Date of Access: 1 May 2012 <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financialcrisis/8807450/Moodys-downgrades-Italy-for-first-time-in-two-decades.html>.

¹⁶³ Structural Reforms and the Potential Effects on the Italian Economy CEIS Working Paper No. 227. (Rome) 29 March 2012 Date Accessed: 1 May 2012 http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2030811.

¹⁶⁴ Country Statistical Profile: Japan 2011-2012, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/country-statistical-profile-japan_20752288-table-jpn.

¹⁶⁵ Monthly Results: November 2011, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Statistics Bureau (Tokyo) 28 December, 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/roudou/154.htm>.

¹⁶⁶ Towards Reconstruction, Hope Beyond the Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/jfpu/2011/7/pdfs/0712.pdf>.

¹⁶⁷ Towards Reconstruction, Hope Beyond the Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/jfpu/2011/7/pdfs/0712.pdf>.

workers, with non-regular workers now comprising more than 30 per cent of the work force.¹⁶⁸ Following the global financial crisis of 2008, termination of temporary employment contracts accounted for more than two-thirds of the fall in employment.¹⁶⁹ The Department undertakes to provide re-employment support, vocational training and livelihood support.¹⁷⁰

Furthermore on 4 October 2011, the Japanese Government reaffirmed their commitment to support demographic groups that are more vulnerable to unemployment: youths, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. To aid these groups, Japan promotes volunteerism and has established legislation to prevent discrimination and allow for equal opportunities, such as the Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities and the Basic Law on Measures for the Aging Society.¹⁷¹

On May 2011, Japan permanently established the Emergency Human Resources Development Support Project.^{172,173} Originally enacted as a temporary system on July 2009, it serves as a second safety net in addition to unemployment insurance, as it provides allowances for those in vocational training.¹⁷⁴

Additionally, in Japan's 2012 budget, new growth strategy and human resource development are identified as two of the top four priority areas. Japan will reduce the pension benefit level by 0.9% in 2012 in order to establish a more sustainable pension system.¹⁷⁵ The new budget aims to cut wasteful spending and implement fiscal discipline. It assumes that Japan will have total revenues amounting to JPY90.3 trillion, of which JPY42.3 trillion will come from taxes and JPY44.2 trillion from bond issues.¹⁷⁶ Of this, Japan expects to allocate JPY26.4 trillion on social security spending. However, Japan is facing serious budget problems and its national debt is expected to reach 219.1% of GDP this year. As a result, the government proposes to increase consumption taxes in order to fund its continued spending.¹⁷⁷

Internationally, Japan has implemented policy actions to encourage economic growth in the developing world. At the May 2011 Tokyo International Conference on African Development

¹⁶⁸ G20 Country Policy Briefs: Japan, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/23/48724291.pdf>.

¹⁶⁹ G20 Country Policy Briefs: Japan, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/23/48724291.pdf>.

¹⁷⁰ Pamphlet about MHLW, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan 2011 (Tokyo) 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/org/pamphlet/dl/pamphlet-about_mhlw.pdf.

¹⁷¹ Statement by Dr. Atsuko Heshiki, Alternative Representative of Japan on item 27, Social Development Third Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2011/un_1004.html.

¹⁷² Pamphlet about MHLW, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan 2011 (Tokyo) 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/org/pamphlet/dl/pamphlet-about_mhlw.pdf.

¹⁷³ G20 Country Policy Briefs: Japan, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/23/48724291.pdf>.

¹⁷⁴ Supporting the Unemployed, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/ed20111122a1.html>.

¹⁷⁵ Highlights for the Budget for FY2012, Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 24 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2012/e20111224a.pdf>.

¹⁷⁶ Rising the Consumption Tax: An Imperative Task, Nippon.com (Tokyo) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://nippon.com/en/editor/f00005/>.

¹⁷⁷ Rising the Consumption Tax: An Imperative Task, Nippon.com (Tokyo) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://nippon.com/en/editor/f00005/>.

(TICAD), Foreign Minister Matsumoto stated that Japan was steadily implementing the 2008 Yokohama Action Plan.¹⁷⁸ The plan aims to boost economic growth, ensure human security, and address climate change.¹⁷⁹ On 27 April 2012, Japan donated USD14 million to Burkina Faso for the construction of health centres under the Yokohama Plan recommending improvement in health services.¹⁸⁰

Therefore, Japan is awarded a score of +1 because it has enacted social programs for the unemployed and has developed retraining and job creation initiatives. In the international realm, Japan has taken some steps, particularly through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development to promote economic growth in partnership with developing countries

Analyst: Cindy Zhou

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on reducing unemployment. Social and economic policies developed to combat unemployment have been implemented within the country and abroad.

On 13 July 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev amended the Law on Employment in the Russian Federation. The amendments aim to improve employment opportunities for the parents of disabled children.¹⁸¹

On 29 August 2011, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov stated that more than RUB15 billion had been allocated to finance regional employment programs in all of Russia's regions. He also defined state labor policy priorities for 2012-2014, including creating jobs for disabled people and parents of large families, retraining people from single-industry towns, and stimulating employers to hire unemployed people in regions with tense labour markets.¹⁸²

On 26 September 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev charged the Russian Government with establishing employment centers for university graduates.¹⁸³

On 8 November 2011, Russian President signed the Federal Law providing for the mandatory establishment of boards of trustees in universities.¹⁸⁴ One of the main objectives of these boards is

¹⁷⁸ The Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting: Japan announces its determination to implement its commitment to assist Africa, overcoming the Earthquake Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 May 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/min1105/overview.html>.

¹⁷⁹ TICAD IV: Yokohama Action Plan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 May 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/doc/actoin.pdf>.

¹⁸⁰ Japon-Burkina Faso: 7 milliards de F CFA pour la construction de centres de santé, lefaso.net (Ouagadougou) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.lefaso.net/spip.php?article47723>.

¹⁸¹ Amendment to law on employment, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2566>.

¹⁸² Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov speaks at an on-site meeting of the Conference on the Regional Labour Markets in the Northwestern Federal District, during his visit to Kaliningrad, Government of Russia (Moscow) 29 August 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2012.

<http://government.ru/eng/docs/16327/>

¹⁸³ Instructions on students' welfare, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2860>

¹⁸⁴ The Law On Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education is amended, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/acts/13417>.

giving universities an opportunity to monitor labour market demands to ensure that their education programs provide graduates with relevant competencies.¹⁸⁵

On 24 April 2012, Russian President stated an objective of creating more than 25 million new jobs, primarily in the non-raw materials sector and reducing unemployment to a level of 5% within the next few years as one of the priorities for the new Russian authorities.¹⁸⁶

Russia has also taken measures to promote employment abroad.

On 9 July 2011, in his message to the President of South Sudan President Medvedev emphasized that Russian educational institutions are “ready to assist in training professionals for the national economy and social sphere” of African countries.¹⁸⁷

On 12 September 2011, Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak stated that Russian priorities in assistance to the Deauville Partnership countries would be in developing education and training for a variety of jobs to help decrease unemployment in the region.¹⁸⁸

On 7 November 2011, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin declared that assistance should be provided to Afghanistan by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in developing agriculture, restoring production and creating jobs.¹⁸⁹

Russia has taken measures to reduce unemployment both within the country and abroad. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: 0

The British government has partially complied with its commitment to ensure its macroeconomic policies promote sound economic growth through employment and social policies.

On 10 June 2011, the Employment Minister Chris Grayling announced the launch of the Work Programme. Grayling said that the programme “will tackle the endemic worklessness that has blighted so many of the country’s communities for decades.” The programme aims to focus on the needs of jobseekers by providing employers with financial support to hire the unemployed. The programme is valued at an estimated GBP3-5 billion over the course of the next seven years.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁵ Meeting of Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia’s Economy, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2857>.

¹⁸⁶ Expanded meeting of the State Council, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3697>

¹⁸⁷ Congratulations to President of South Sudan Salvatore Kiir Mayardit, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 9 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2545>.

¹⁸⁸ Statements of Deputy Finance Minister of the Russian Federation S. Storchak following the G8 summit in Marseille, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2012. <http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/press/speech/index.php?pg4=6&id4=13869>.

¹⁸⁹ Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and SCO Secretary General Muratbek Imanaliyev speak with journalists following a meeting of the Council of the SCO member states’ heads of government, Government of Russia (Moscow) 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/16988/>.

¹⁹⁰ Grayling launches a revolution in back to work support as the Work Programme rolls out nationwide, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 10 June 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012.

The Government of the UK has also enacted education and training initiatives to facilitate quick entry into the labour market. On 7 September 2011, Minister for Further Education, Skills and Lifelong Learning, John Hayes along with Minister for Employment, Chris Grayling, announced new measures to help jobseekers learn new skills while identifying their needs. The programme aims to provide jobseekers with more access to career advice by increasing the number of careers advisors in job centres across the United Kingdom. “We are building a system that will help people acquire the skills they need to get into work and get on with life,” said Hayes concerning the new initiative.¹⁹¹

Moreover, on 13 September 2011, the British government announced a new push to help job seekers with weak English language skills to find employment. The new initiative aims to help those with poor English skills by providing free, yet mandatory, language training classes. Those job seekers who struggle with English and also refuse the free language classes may have their unemployment benefits suspended. Those job seekers who accept the training will receive monthly pay until they transition into employment.¹⁹²

Furthermore, on 12 October 2011, the British government launched a programme to create sector-based work academies across England. The new academies are to train job seekers during the next two years by providing training, work experience, and job interviews to 50,000 job seekers. The programme is specifically geared towards helping young people in the country find new employment. According to the British government, 125,000 young people will receive support over the early months of the programme with 250,000 people receiving support over the lifetime of the two-year programme.¹⁹³

Additionally, on November 2011 the UK Government launched the “Youth Contract”, which “aims to lift all young people out of unemployment”.¹⁹⁴ The GBP1 billion initiative will run over the next three years offering over 500,000 new opportunities for young people, including “apprenticeships and work experience placements”. Part of the initiative involves providing wage subsidies to employers who provide jobs and training to young people. The incentives are open to all businesses, charities and voluntary organizations. Every employer will be paid GBP2, 275 for every 18 – 24 year old unemployed person they employ full-time from the Work Programme. Part-time positions ranging between 16-29 hours per week will receive GBP1, 137.50.

Similarly, on 25 November 2011, Minister Grayling and Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg announced a GBP1 billion programme to help unemployed youth find employment. The new programme will provide young people with half-a-million new opportunities to find employment through work experience placements and apprenticeships. The programme was initiated after

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2011/jun-2011/dwp062-11.shtml>.

¹⁹¹ New skills support to lift jobless out of unemployment, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 7 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2011/sep-2011/dwpbis104-11.shtml>.

¹⁹² Jobseekers on benefits who need help to speak English will have to take up free language training, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 13 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2011/sep-2011/dwp107-11.shtml>.

¹⁹³ Grayling: thousands of new opportunities for jobseekers through sector-based work academies, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 12 October 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2011/oct-2011/dwp118-11.shtml>.

¹⁹⁴ Cash injection for business to boost youth jobs, Department of Work and Pensions (London) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/feb-2012/dwp014-12.shtml>

extensive consultations with businesses to create a programme that would help young people find lasting employment. The key measures focus on providing employers with cash payments to increase the incentive to hire young people, the creation of an additional 250,000 work experience placements over the next three years and extra support for job centres among other things.¹⁹⁵

On 4 April 2012 the British Government announced that an extra 20,00 incentive payments worth GBP1,500 each will be available; bringing the total of payments available to 40, 000.¹⁹⁶ According to, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, the Youth Contract “is a long-term boost to help business get young people into jobs before long-term damage is done”.¹⁹⁷

On 3 January 2012, the British government announced a new outreach service to help England’s most troubled families find employment. Minister Grayling said that the service “will be a big part of the work we do to tackle the challenge of troubled families... and demonstrates clearly that there is a real commitment out there to deliver social change and to help people do much better with their lives.” The programme aims to help people refine their time management and analytical skills and to help tackle family issues. The programme is valued at GBP200 million.¹⁹⁸

On 6 March 2012, the British Government launched a major initiative to provide employment support to individuals finishing their jail sentence. Employment Minister Chris Grayling declared that the program aims to tackle crime rates by preventing offenders from reoffending by providing job opportunities.¹⁹⁹

The UK Government has also announced a series of reforms to the welfare system. On 7 March 2012, the UK Government announced changes to disability employment services, declaring that it “should be focused on disabled people themselves, rather than institutions”. The decision comes in response to the Sayce Review which was originally commissioned to investigate how the disability employment budget “could be used more effectively to support thousands more disabled people into work”. The Government also announced than an extra GBP15 million will be allocated for “Access to Work in this Spending Review period”. Along with other changes, this is intended to help an additional “8,000 disabled people to either enter work or retain their job”.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁵ £1billion package to tackle youth unemployment, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2011/nov-2011/dwp132-11.shtml>.

¹⁹⁶ £1 billion Youth Contract to tackle youth unemployment, DirectGov (London) 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/N11/Newsroom/DG_200235

¹⁹⁷ Cash injection for business to boost youth jobs, Department of Work and Pensions (London) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/feb-2012/dwp014-12.shtml>

¹⁹⁸ £200 million payment by results scheme to help troubled families, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/jan-2012/dwp001-12.shtml>.

¹⁹⁹ Government launches employment support for prisoners, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 6 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/mar-2012/dwp021-12.shtml>

²⁰⁰ Sayce Review response: Government to support thousands more disabled people into mainstream employment, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/mar-2012/dwp022-12.shtml>

Similarly, on 15 March 2012, the UK Government declare that it is reassessing the claims of those receiving incapacity benefits, after finding out that one third of recipients are fit for work.²⁰¹ According to Employment Minister Chris Grayling, the reforms focus on people's "potential to work" and not their "limitations".²⁰²

Furthermore, lone parents receiving Income Support and with children aged five or older, if able to work will be moved from "Income Support to Jobseeker's Allowance where they will receive extra help to return to the workplace". Lone parents will be provided with greater access to training opportunities, childcare, and job applications help. The Universal Credit program aims to help lone parents gradually move into the labour market by being able to keep more of the money they earn. The Government announced an extra GBP300 million for childcare and for Universal Credit which will help "80,000 more families work the hours they choose". According to Work and Pensions Minister Maria Miller, "work is the best route out of poverty."²⁰³

On 18 April 2012, the UK Government announced that despite the ongoing economic challenges, "the labour market is showing some real signs of stabilization". According to the Office for National Statistics employment rose 53,000 to 29.172m (ILO measure). Simultaneously, unemployment fell by 35,000 on the quarter, to 2.65 million. Youth unemployment also declined in the last quarter, with the number of 16-to-24-year-olds who have left full-time education declining by 11,000, putting the total number to 719,000. The number of fulltime students looking for work is 315,000.²⁰⁴

Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for enacting both social and employment policies to facilitate their citizenry's quick re-entry into the workforce. However, there is no evidence that British policies have taken concrete steps to promoted international economic growth.

Analyst: Salahuddin Rafiquddin and Laura Correa Ochoa

United States: +1

The US has fully complied with its commitment to enact social and economic policies to address unemployment and re-entry in the labour force. At the same time, it has implemented initiatives to curve unemployment abroad.

On 12 September 2011, President Barack Obama presented the American Jobs Act of 2011 to Congress and stated its aim to "put more people back to work and put more money in the pockets of working Americans". This plan will provide tax cuts for small businesses and the middle class. The American Jobs Act will aim at reinstating teachers who were laid off by budget cuts and veterans returning from war zones in Iraq and Afghanistan. The plan proposes the extension of unemployment benefits and a reform of the system that prevents discrimination against the

²⁰¹ Grayling: Statistics show our benefit reforms are justified, Department for Work and Pensions (London), 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/mar-2012/dwp026-12.shtml>

²⁰² Latest ESA assessment figures show majority fit to work, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 24 April 2012.

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/apr-2012/dwp042-12.shtml>

²⁰³ Support to help lone parents into work, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/mar-2012/dwp027-12.shtml>

²⁰⁴ Grayling: Labour market showing more signs of stability but we still have challenges ahead, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2012/apr-2012/dwp039-12.shtml>

unemployed by providing a new tax credit to employers who hire workers who have been unemployed for longer than 6 months. A new Pathways Back to Work Fund will be used to create employment opportunities for low income youth and adults by facilitating their entry into the workforce through various education and training programs.²⁰⁵ The American Jobs Act of 2011 will cost USD447 billion and has not yet been approved by Congress.²⁰⁶

The United States Government has also enacted various initiatives to tackle unemployment abroad. On 7 June 2011, President Barack Obama spoke about the necessity of preventing a default in Greece. Obama addressed the far-reaching implications of a Greek default and asserted American cooperation in resolving the crisis through international financial institutions. The US Treasury Secretary, Timothy Geithner, said the International Monetary Fund, along with Europe, has sufficient funds to solve the current crisis.²⁰⁷ On 9 December 2011, US officials said the Obama administration would not provide funds for a bailout in Europe.²⁰⁸

Moreover, on 7 December 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and President Barack Obama agreed to facilitate entry for Canadian goods and people into the US to allow ease of movement of goods across the border.²⁰⁹ This agreement will consist of a joint system which will reduce the number of inspections of goods and “reduce compliance costs and delays significantly”.²¹⁰

Furthermore, on 14 December 2011, Deputy US Trade Representative Demetrios Marantis stated the Trans-Pacific Pact as a “platform for regional integration in the Asia-Pacific”. The US approved free trade agreements with South Korea, Colombia and Panama in an attempt to reduce unemployment and create economic growth in the US. The negotiations will also consider whether Japan will join the talks providing the opportunity for the US to address Japan’s trade barriers in the automobile, insurance and agricultural sectors.²¹¹

On 22 December 2011, the House Republican leaders agreed to an extension of the payroll tax cut. This deal will allow the employee’s share of the social security payroll tax to remain at 4.2 per cent of wages. The US government will also continue funding unemployment insurance

²⁰⁵ Address by President Barrack Obama at the Congress of the United States, the White House (Washington) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/09/12/presidential-memorandum-american-jobs-act-2011>.

²⁰⁶ Barack Obama’s \$447 billion American Jobs Act, The Telegraph (London) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/barackobama/8751383/Barack-Obamas-447-billion-American-Jobs-Act-stop-the-political-circus.html>.

²⁰⁷ Obama Encourages Europe, Pledges U.S. Aid for Greece Crisis, The Huffington Post (United States) 07 June 2011. Date of Access: 04 January 2012. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/06/08/obama-encourages-europe-aid-greece_n_873003.html.

²⁰⁸ U.S.: No plans to join IMF euro fund, The Washington Post (Washington) 09 December 2011. Date of Access: 04 January 2012. http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/us-no-plans-to-join-imf-euro-fund/2011/12/09/gIQAdBCliO_story.html.

²⁰⁹ Harper and Obama ink deal to ease travel, bolster border security, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 07 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/harper-and-obama-ink-deal-to-ease-travel-bolster-border-security/article2263468/>.

²¹⁰ New border deal will change how Canada and U.S. trade goods, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 07 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/new-border-deal-will-change-how-canada-and-us-trade-goods/article2262398/>.

²¹¹ US sees Trans-Pacific pact as model for free trade, Associated Press (Taipei) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. http://www.taiwannews.com.tw/etn/news_content.php?id=1787527.

benefits until February.²¹² President Obama and Congressional Democrats state the payroll tax cut is necessary to improve the economy and aid the unemployed.²¹³ This plan is expected to create 600 000 to 1 million jobs.²¹⁴

On 12 April 2012, Reta Jo Lewis, the Special Representative for Global Intergovernmental Affairs, discussed the relevance of American diplomacy in the promotion of American businesses abroad. She spoke of Secretary Clinton's creation of the first Global Business Conference at the Department of State in which private sector representatives from various countries worldwide met with senior U.S officials to engage in job creation efforts.²¹⁵

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing macroeconomic policies and social-safety initiatives to reduce unemployment and create new jobs domestically and abroad.

Analyst: Connie Hung Yan Lo

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote sound economic growth and reduce unemployment, through enacting macroeconomic and social policies.

On 20 December 2011, the European Commission President, José Manuel Barroso launched the Youth Opportunities Initiative to aid “young people who are not in employment, education or training.”²¹⁶ The Initiative stresses social methods for preemptively avoiding youth unemployment such as preventing early school leaving, developing skills that are relevant to the labour market, supporting on-the-job training and first-work experience programs, and improving young peoples' access to the labour market.²¹⁷ President Barroso and European Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion László Andor stated that the program could be implemented quickly and efficiently “if there is a good coordination between the Commission and the Member States and with the social partners.”²¹⁸ He also emphasized that this program

²¹² House G.O.P. Leaders Agree to Extension of Payroll Tax Cut, New York Times (New York) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/23/us/politics/senate-republican-leader-suggests-a-payroll-tax-deal.html?pagewanted=1&ref=unemployment>.

²¹³ Political Struggle in Congress Delayed, Not Resolved, New York Times (New York) 26 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/27/us/politics/congress-delays-political-struggle.html?ref=unemployment>.

²¹⁴ Jobless Rate Dips to Lowest Level in More than 2 Years, New York Times (New York) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/03/business/economy/us-adds-120000-jobs-unemployment-drops-to-8-6.html?scp=8&sq=unemployment%20&st=cse>.

²¹⁵ Address by Special Representative for Global Intergovernmental Affairs Reta Jo Lewis, State International Development Organizations (Washington) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/s/srgia/2012/188005.htm>

²¹⁶ European Commission Communication regarding the Youth Opportunities Initiative, European Commission (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=1143&furtherNews=yes>

²¹⁷ European Commission Communication regarding the Youth Opportunities Initiative, European Commission (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=1143&furtherNews=yes>

²¹⁸ Address by President José Manuel Barroso on the Youth Opportunities Initiative, Europa (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/934&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

would respond to a very urgent social need while also making a “positive contribution to growth.”²¹⁹

Additionally, as of December 2011, EUR30 billion of the European Social Fund had not been dedicated to concrete programs, and was made available by the commission for social programs to tackle unemployment within the EU. This brings the total money from the European Social Fund allocated for education and employment measures to EUR109 billion.²²⁰

The EU has also enacted policies to create long-term growth and new jobs. On February 2011, at the EU Cohesion Forum in Brussels, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría remarked on the Europe 2020 strategy’s “ambitious objectives to make the EU a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy, echoing our OECD objectives of a stronger, cleaner, fairer global economy.”²²¹ Throughout 2011, the European Commission has maintained funding for the strategy’s seven flagship initiatives focused on innovation, efficiency and growth in the labour market.²²² In its 2012 Budget for Europe 2020 working paper, European cohesion in respect to employment initiatives throughout the EU was given priority attention, with EUR54 billion now committed to the Regional Competitiveness and Employment initiative.²²³

Moreover, the EU has enacted policies to facilitate cooperation between member states. On 7 June 2011, the European Commission published country-specific economic and employment policy recommendations for each of the 27 EU member states.²²⁴ The reports are based on analysis of each state’s plans and financial situation, and include recommendations on how to become more competitive, improve access to labour markets, and streamline economic policy throughout the EU. President Barroso remarked that the economies of Europe “are now interdependent to a degree never before seen”²²⁵, and that these reports would target issues specific to each member state in order to create an effective, tailored policy to reduce unemployment and boost productivity across the EU.

In March 2012 the European Commission released its Five Point Strategy designed to ensure that the strength of the Eurozone prevails. These points hinge on removing uncertainty about further programmatic spending for Greece and other at-risk nations, establishment of a firewall against

²¹⁹ Address by President José Manuel Barroso on the Youth Opportunities Initiative, Europa (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/934&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

²²⁰ European Commission Communication regarding the Youth Opportunities Initiative, European Commission (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=1143&furtherNews=yes>

²²¹ Address by Secretary-General Angel Gurría, OECD (Brussels) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/28/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_47041180_1_1_1_1,00.html

²²² Europe 2020 Flagship Initiatives, European Commission (Brussels) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/reaching-the-goals/flagship-initiatives/index_en.htm

²²³ Working Paper, 2012 Budget for Europe 2020, European Commission (Brussels) 29 June 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/fin_fwk1420/SEC-868_en.pdf

²²⁴ Country Specific Economic Recommendations 2011, European Commission (Brussels) 7 June 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/tools/monitoring/recommendations_2011/index_en.htm

²²⁵ Address by President José Manuel Barroso on Country Specific Economic Recommendations, Europa (Brussels) 7 June 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/11/416&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

contagion in European sovereign debt markets, insurance of sufficient capital for EU banks, reformation of the framework for economic oversight of the Eurozone, and the implementation of policies to boost growth and address imbalances.²²⁶ Thus far progress has been made on all five fronts in a non-uniform fashion, to an extent that the possibility of the Eurozone failing is still quite high.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its intergovernmental and tailored approach to macroeconomic policy, and its focus on both social and economic mechanisms to reduce unemployment.

Analyst: Amir Khouzam

²²⁶ Five-point plan for Eurozone Restoration, European Commission (Brussels) and OECD (Brussels) March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/economy_finance/buti/policyinsight61_en.pdf

3. Climate Change: Emissions Reductions [51]

Commitment

"Consistent with this ambitious long-term objective, we will undertake robust aggregate and individual mid-term reductions, taking into account that baselines may vary and that efforts need to be comparable."

G8 Members Declaration at Deauville Summit

Assessment

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

Background

The Copenhagen Climate Change Summit held from 7 December 2009 to 18 December 2009 proposed ambitious goals towards reducing carbon emissions.²²⁷ The following year the Cancun Conference on climate change was held between 29 November 2010 and 10 December 2010 to discuss the adaptation of a comprehensive and global deal on climate change. Building on these precedents, the G8 Summit, held at Deauville on 7 May 2011, focused on setting comprehensive goals such as 50% global reductions by 2050, stronger implementation of reducing emissions from practices of deforestation and environmental degradation.²²⁸

Similarly, at the Durban Conference held from 28 November 2011 to 9 December 2011, members pledged that, in order to meet the goals for 2050, countries need to reduce their interim emissions and work towards adapting cleaner technology.²²⁹ Members also reemphasized on providing financial and material resources to developing nations to aid their efforts of reducing 80% of greenhouse emissions by the year 2050.²³⁰

²²⁷ Copenhagen Climate Change Conference - December 2009, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen_dec_2009/meeting/6295.php.

²²⁸ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

²²⁹ Durban Climate Change Conference- November/December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/meeting/6245/php/view/decisions.php.

²³⁰ Durban Climate Change Conference- November/December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/meeting/6245/php/view/decisions.php.

Commitment Features

The G8 members recognize the need of addressing climate change issues, especially in the area of greenhouse emissions.²³¹ In order to work towards their goal of aggregate reduction of emissions by 2050, the G8 members pledge to reduce their carbon emissions and adapt clean technology.²³² Additionally, members commit to providing resources to developing countries to aid their reduction of emissions.²³³

The commitment requires that the G8 members reduce their individual mid-term greenhouse emissions and contribute towards the aggregate reduction. This involves the tapping of new and clean technological methods and implanting effective sustainability programs. Furthermore, the G8 members need to fulfill the mandate of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), as emphasized in the Cancun and Durban Conferences.²³⁴

Additionally, the G8 members must fulfill their promise of assisting developing and newly emerging states in reducing their greenhouse emissions.²³⁵ Although there is greater emphasis on providing financial resources, the G8 members must also contribute towards providing technological and material assistance to these countries. The overall aim is to obtain a long-term aggregate reduction in emissions.

In order to fully comply with this commitment, the G8 members must be able to reduce their greenhouse and carbon emissions by adapting clean technology methods and/or implementing the REDD protocol. Furthermore, the members need to provide financial, material or technological help to developing nations so that they are able to reduce their emissions. Alternatively, partial compliance would imply that the G8 members are able to at least fulfill one of these two features or undertake actions of significant sustainable development.

²³¹ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

²³² G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

²³³ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

²³⁴ Cancun Climate Change Conference - November 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) November 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun_nov_2010/meeting/6266.php. ; Durban Climate Change Conference- November/December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/meeting/6245/php/view/decisions.php.

²³⁵ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member fails in the reduction of emissions AND provides no resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.
0	Member succeeds in the reductions of emissions OR provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.
+1	Member succeeds in the reduction of emissions AND provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

Lead Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to take aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 28 November 2011, Environment Minister Peter Kent and Veterans Affairs Minister Steven Blaney renewed the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda (CARA) by allocating CAD600.8 million for the project over the course of five years.²³⁶ This agenda will help reduce greenhouse emissions in the facilitation of environmental sustainability and improve the quality of air, which has proven to have adverse effects on health.²³⁷

On 5 December 2011, Canada's Environment Minister, Peter Kent, pledged to help the developing countries reach their goal of reducing greenhouse gas emission by investing CAD1.2 billion.²³⁸ This contribution is to address the issue of greenhouse gas emissions on an international level, which Peter Kent asserts will provide noticeable results and help Canada fulfil their commitments to the developing world.²³⁹

On 6 December 2011, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to support developing countries in combating climate change.²⁴⁰ Peter Kent asserted that private investment is necessary to help developing countries reach their targets. Canada financed CAD291.5 million through the World Bank and International Finance Fund, which will work towards the facilitation of the private sector for low emissions growth.²⁴¹

²³⁶ Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012 <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>.

²³⁷ Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012 <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>.

²³⁸ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>.

²³⁹ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>.

²⁴⁰ Canada Helps Deliver Global Climate Change Solutions, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4ACA3644-4EFE-4393-BEFA-861AF630C28A>.

²⁴¹ Canada Helps Deliver Global Climate Change Solutions, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4ACA3644-4EFE-4393-BEFA-861AF630C28A>.

On 12 December 2011, Canada did not renew its commitment towards the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, denouncing its ability to solve the climate crisis.²⁴² Peter Kent, Canada's Minister of the Environment, stated their withdrawal from the protocol does not necessarily mean Canada is abandoning their commitment towards reducing environmental degradation.²⁴³ He claimed it is a dated document,²⁴⁴ which does not provide the necessary framework required for environmental action. He asserted the Kyoto agreement does not legally bind major contributors to global warming, such as the United States, thus, making the agreement inadequate.²⁴⁵

On 16 February 2012, Peter Kent announced Canada's new global climate and clean air initiative.²⁴⁶ Along with Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States, the initiative aims to neutralize climate change and promote an enhancement of quality air.²⁴⁷ In addition, he announced that Canada had joined the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, as part of its commitment to help developing countries to reduce emissions.²⁴⁸

On 19 March 2012, the Minister of Environment, Peter Kent and Sterling Belliveau, Nova Scotia's Minister of the Environment, reiterated their commitments to a 17 per cent greenhouse gas reduction—below the 2005 levels—by the year 2020 through measures that will allow provincial regulation to take precedence over federal.²⁴⁹ Minister Belliveau stated that “an equivalency agreement makes sense for Nova Scotia. Our regulations were developed after significant research and input from Nova Scotians, and they will achieve the same greenhouse gas reductions as the federal approach while recognizing what's best for our province.”²⁵⁰

²⁴² Canada Announces Exit from Kyoto Climate Treaty, New York Times (New York) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/13/science/earth/canada-leaving-kyoto-protocol-on-climate-change.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=canada%20kyoto&st=cse.

²⁴³ Canada Announces Exit from Kyoto Climate Treaty, New York Times (New York) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/13/science/earth/canada-leaving-kyoto-protocol-on-climate-change.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=canada%20kyoto&st=cse.

²⁴⁴ Canada under fire over Kyoto protocol exit, BBC News UK Edition (London) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-16165033>.

²⁴⁵ Canada pulls out of Kyoto Accord, The National Post (Toronto) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/12/12/canada-formally-withdrawig-from-kyoto-protocol/>.

²⁴⁶ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>.

²⁴⁷ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>.

²⁴⁸ Canada Joins Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4FD048C3-DAF8-47A8-AABC-34A5C6FAF91B>.

²⁴⁹ Canada and Nova Scotia Working Together to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=C57FE6E9-8B0D-487E-8B31-58B3FE776DBC>.

²⁵⁰ Canada and Nova Scotia Working Together to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=C57FE6E9-8B0D-487E-8B31-58B3FE776DBC>.

On 13 April 2012, Harper government announced, in coalition with the United States, its plans to cut greenhouse gas emissions from heavy-duty vehicles.²⁵¹ Peter Kent stated, “Canada and the United States have a deeply integrated automotive industry and there are significant environmental and economic benefits to aligning our emission standards for new on-road heavy-duty vehicles.”²⁵² The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by three million tons per year.²⁵³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitments to make collective and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions by taking measures to reduce emissions in Canada and assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Halah Akash

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 27 June 2011, France commissioned a multilateral task force to investigate and propose recommendations for the country to meet emissions targets.²⁵⁴ The recommendations were adopted in September 2011 as the French Ministry for Industry outlined specific regulations raising the standards that must be met by providers of low-emission vehicles.²⁵⁵ The French government continues to provide strong financial incentives to encourage the mass adaptation of low-carbon vehicles through 2012.²⁵⁶

On 21 November 2011, France signed a partnership agreement with Caisse des Depots (CDC), mandating an investment of USD172 million into expanding renewable energy production by 500

²⁵¹ Harper Government Takes Next Step to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1145351A-3CE2-4AFF-9A39-3E05FFC31D79>

²⁵² Harper Government Takes Next Step to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1145351A-3CE2-4AFF-9A39-3E05FFC31D79>.

²⁵³ Harper Government Takes Next Step to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1145351A-3CE2-4AFF-9A39-3E05FFC31D79>.

²⁵⁴ Trajectoires 2020 - 2050 vers une économie sobre en carbone (Rapport), Centre d'analyse stratégique (Paris) 11 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/content/trajectoires-2020-2050-vers-une-economie-sobre-en-carbone-rapport>.

²⁵⁵ France Leads in EVs in Europe, EV World Press Release (Papillion) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://evworld.com/news.cfm?newsid=27753>.

²⁵⁶ France Leads in EVs in Europe, EV World Press Release (Papillion) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://evworld.com/news.cfm?newsid=27753>.

MW between 2011 and 2013.²⁵⁷ The agreement also calls for the diversification of investment into new forms of renewable energy, such as marine energy.²⁵⁸

Additionally, France has reiterated its ban on hydraulic fracturing or ‘fracking’ – a particularly emissions-intensive form of hydrocarbon extraction – and announced its intention to revoke fracking permits from several firms.²⁵⁹

On 25 November 2011, France announced that it would be full compliance with EU renewable energy directives by 31 December 2011.²⁶⁰

Furthermore, France continues to expand the Paris-Nairobi initiative, welcoming Maldives as the newest member on 7 December 2011.²⁶¹ The initiative aims to assist developing countries in Africa – particularly small coastal states, which are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change – in adapting to climate change. The Paris-Nairobi initiative will facilitate the technology transfer needed to develop the Maldives renewable energy sector so the nation can attain emissions-neutral status by 2020.²⁶²

Despite its positive commitments, the French government has explicitly stated its opposition to the European Union’s plan to tax airlines over greenhouse gas emissions.²⁶³ This impacts not only France’s own emissions reduction plan, but the EU’s aggregate reduction targets as well. As such, actions encouraging investment in the renewable energy sector and on-going efforts to assist developing nations, France receives a score of +1.

Lead Analyst: Gaurav Gopinath

²⁵⁷ Nathalie KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET, et Augustin de ROMANET, directeur général de la Caisse des Dépôts (CDC), viennent de signer une convention pour revitaliser les territoires grâce aux énergies renouvelables, Euro-énergie (Paris) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.euro-energie.com/nathalie-kosciusko-morizet-et-augustin-de-romanet-directeur-general-de-la-caisse-des-depots-cdc-viennent-de-signer-une-convention-pour-revitaliser-les-territoires-grace-aux-energies-renouvelables-n-2933>.

²⁵⁸ Nathalie KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET, et Augustin de ROMANET, directeur général de la Caisse des Dépôts (CDC), viennent de signer une convention pour revitaliser les territoires grâce aux énergies renouvelables, Euro-énergie (Paris) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.euro-energie.com/nathalie-kosciusko-morizet-et-augustin-de-romanet-directeur-general-de-la-caisse-des-depots-cdc-viennent-de-signer-une-convention-pour-revitaliser-les-territoires-grace-aux-energies-renouvelables-n-2933>.

²⁵⁹ France to Keep Fracking Ban to Protect Environment, Sarkozy Says, Bloomberg Businessweek (New York) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-10-04/france-to-keep-fracking-ban-to-protect-environment-sarkozy-says.html>.

²⁶⁰ Besson Says France to Meet EU Renewable Energy Rules by End-Year, Bloomberg Businessweek (New York) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-11-25/besson-says-france-to-meet-eu-renewable-energy-rules-by-end-year.html>.

²⁶¹ Energies renouvelables: les Maldives rejoignent l’initiative Paris-Nairobi, Daily Bourse (Lyon) 10 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.daily-bourse.fr/energies-renouvelables-les-maldives-rejoignent-l-i-feed-AFP11012163634.5o9xxgh6.php>.

²⁶² Changement climatique : la France soutient l’engagement des Maldives, Ministère de l’écologie et du développement durable (Paris) 12 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Changement-climatique-la-France.html>.

²⁶³ France calls for retreat on airline pollution tax, The Australian (Sydney) 6 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/france-calls-for-retreat-on-airline-pollution-tax/story-fnb64oi6-1226320519690>.

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to reduce greenhouse emissions and provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

Germany is providing resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions. The German Federal Environment Ministry will provide a grant of EUR15 million to Morocco in order to help build a solar thermal parabolic trough plant.²⁶⁴

Furthermore, on 10 December, 2011, Germany signed the Declaration of Intent on the South African Renewables Initiative (SARI), which aims to decrease South Africa's emissions by investing in more renewable resources.²⁶⁵

In December 2011, Germany participated in the Climate Change Conference in Durban, where Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen welcomed the "Durban Package" as a "major, groundbreaking success for global climate protection."²⁶⁶ The conference paved the way for a legally binding climate agreement between all countries.²⁶⁷ Around 190 countries agreed to a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the design of a Green Climate Fund, and a mandate to get all countries in 2015 to sign a deal to reduce emissions by 2020.²⁶⁸ The delegates also agreed to consider private funding and market-based mechanisms for financing emissions reduction from deforestation and degradation.²⁶⁹ The Kyoto Protocol creates obligations for its signatories to reduce emissions from greenhouse gasses, including carbon dioxide.²⁷⁰

On 13 April 2012, the German government submitted its application to accommodate the headquarters of the Green Climate Fund in Bonn.²⁷¹ The Fund will provide financial support developing countries and emerging economies to "to shape their continued development in an environmentally sound way, and to help them protect themselves to a greater extent against the impacts of climate change."²⁷² The German Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Norbert Röttgen noted that "the Green Climate Fund has the potential to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development."²⁷³ Our

²⁶⁴ Norbert Röttgen: Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe As Well (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php.

²⁶⁵ Minister Röttgen: Major Success For Climate Protection (Berlin) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48153.php.

²⁶⁶ Renewable Energy Experiencing Double Digit Growth World Wide (Berlin) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/47605/45149/>.

²⁶⁷ Renewable Energy Experiencing Double Digit Growth World Wide (Berlin) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/47605/45149/>.

²⁶⁸ What U.N. climate talks agreed in Durban, (New York) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/12/11/us-climate-deal-idUSTRE7BA07F20111211>.

²⁶⁹ What U.N. climate talks agreed in Durban, (New York) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/12/11/us-climate-deal-idUSTRE7BA07F20111211>.

²⁷⁰ Kyoto Protocol, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 11 December 1997. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/climate-change/kyoto-protocol/p8864>.

²⁷¹ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

²⁷² German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

²⁷³ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

proposal to host the Green Climate Fund in Bonn emphasizes our willingness to assume responsibility.”²⁷⁴

On 17 January 2012, the German Environment Ministry established the “Future of Carbon Market” foundation Start-up financing for climate investment in the developing countries, through which the German government will provide EUR10 million in form of start-up financing.²⁷⁵ Support will be provided for small-scale emissions reduction measures such as the use of energy-efficient stoves.²⁷⁶ The projects “receiving support should be financially viable in the long-term, without external finance, and should pay back the start-up capital.”²⁷⁷

On 12 July, 2011, the Renewables 2011 Global Status Report (GSR), published by the REN21 policy network, confirmed that “there is a global trend toward renewable energy and highlights [sic] Germany's leading position in the sector.”²⁷⁸

On 8 December 2011, the German Environment Minister, Norbert Röttgen stated, in regards to the EU’s Energy Roadmap 2050, that “to achieve its climate targets, Europe must place greater focus on renewable energies and energy efficiency.”²⁷⁹

Despite the German government’s positive measures in Germany, since the Deauville Summit, Germany has not undertaken any new initiatives to reduce emissions in Germany.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions, but failing to take new initiatives in Germany to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Debi Shyama Talukdar

Italy: 0

Italy has fully complied with its commitments to achieve aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

EU statistics indicate that actual reductions between 1990 and 2009 were barely 2.5 per cent, requiring an annual decrease of approximately 2 per cent to meet the commitment.²⁸⁰ The fact

²⁷⁴ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

²⁷⁵ Start-up financing for climate investment, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.bmuklimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=1&d=291>.

²⁷⁶ Start-up financing for climate investment, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=1&d=291>.

²⁷⁷ Start-up financing for climate investment, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=1&d=291>.

²⁷⁸ Renewables 2011 Global Status Report (Paris) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.ren21.net/REN21Activities/Publications/GlobalStatusReport/GSR2011/tabid/56142/Default.aspx>.

²⁷⁹ Germany Becomes a Partner in South African Renewables Initiative (Berlin) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48142.php.

²⁸⁰ Countries Factsheets: Energy Statistics for EU-27, European Commission (Luxembourg) 1 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/publications/statistics/doc/2011-2009-country-factsheets.pdf>.

that Italy is currently 4.5 per cent behind its Kyoto reduction targets would seem to place this goal beyond reach.²⁸¹ Much of this stagnancy is attributable to the lack of growth in the renewable energy sector, where Italy is currently expected to run a deficit (albeit a marginal one) of 0.85 per cent by 2020, impeding chances of meeting its emissions target by 2050.²⁸² Furthermore, Italy's implementation of EU-wide biodiesel criteria has been impeded by legislative delays, placing the country at risk of not meeting its vehicular biofuels target of 4.5 per cent by 2012.²⁸³

Further, Italy sought to implement verification standards to measure the private sector's efforts to combat climate change through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), with mixed results. In 2011, the CDP required the 100 largest firms (by market capitalization) operating in Italy to provide mandatory information concerning GHG emission levels with an eye to reducing them through incremental business process modifications.²⁸⁴ The CDP, which provides incentives for investment in carbon-reducing activities, represents a clear and sophisticated attempt to implement sophisticated mechanism for monitoring and managing emissions.²⁸⁵ CDP data itself reveals ambiguous trends: while the percentage of large enterprises disclosing emissions data has risen by 5 per cent to reach 91 per cent in 2011, the percentage of responders offering new products and services that mitigate GHG emissions has fallen by 10 per cent to 61 per cent in 2011.²⁸⁶

On 24 October 2011, the Serbian Ministry of Infrastructure announced that Italy will sign an agreement with Serbia, supporting Italian energy investments in Serbia, which will exceed EUR1 billion.²⁸⁷ The agreement paves the way for Italy to derive 17 per cent of its power consumption from renewable energy by 2020.²⁸⁸

On 8 December 2011, Italy welcomed the renewal of Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change at the Conference of Parties 17 (COP17) in Durban, South Africa.²⁸⁹ The Kyoto Protocol creates

²⁸¹ CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion: Highlights, International Energy Agency (Paris) November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.iea.org/co2highlights/co2highlights.pdf>.

²⁸² EU Energy Policy to 2050, European Wind Energy Association (Brussels) March 2011. Date of access: 28 December 2011. www.ewea.org/fileadmin/ewea_documents/documents/publications/reports/EWEA_EU_Energy_Policy_to_2050.pdf.

²⁸³ Italy biodiesel sector blocked by regulatory delay, Reuters Africa (Dakar) 16 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://af.reuters.com/article/commoditiesNews/idAFL6E8CG21G20120116>.

²⁸⁴ What We Do, Carbon Disclosure Project (London) 2009. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <https://www.cdproject.net/EN-US/WHATWEDO/Pages/Italy.aspx>.

²⁸⁵ CDP Italy 100 Report 2011, Carbon Disclosure Project (London) 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <https://www.cdproject.net/CDPResults/CDP-2011-Italy-Report.pdf>.

²⁸⁶ CDP Italy 100 Report 2011, Carbon Disclosure Project (London) 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <https://www.cdproject.net/CDPResults/CDP-2011-Italy-Report.pdf>.

²⁸⁷ Italy to Pay EU155 Per MWH Made From Renewables in Serbia, Bloomberg Businessweek (Bloomberg) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-10-24/italy-to-pay-eu155-per-mwh-made-from-renewables-inserbia.html>.

²⁸⁸ Italy to Pay EU155 Per MWH Made From Renewables in Serbia, Bloomberg Businessweek (Bloomberg) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-10-24/italy-to-pay-eu155-per-mwh-made-from-renewables-inserbia.html>.

²⁸⁹ Clini: "Kyoto-2 strumento per conciliare, attraverso la cooperazione internazionale, la lotta ai cambiamenti climatici con lo sviluppo. Accordo da 3,6 mln con la Cina," Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012.

obligations for its signatories to reduce emissions from greenhouse gasses, including carbon dioxide.²⁹⁰

In February 2012, the Italian Minister of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea announced that the fund earmarked for the enforcement of the Kyoto Protocol, established in 2006 but not in operation, would become operational in March 2012.²⁹¹ The fund, amounting to EUR600 million, will provide loans to private citizens, local administrations, and small and medium enterprises for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

On 17 April 2012, at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Leaders' Representatives for the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF), the Italian Minister of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea, Corrado Clini presented the National Plan to reduce emissions.²⁹² The Plan included measures such as introduction of carbon tax (which would strengthen the Kyoto Fund), extension until 2020 for the tax credit for investment in low CO2 economy, and the management of forests as reservoirs of carbon capture, and the production of biomass and biofuels.²⁹³

On 23 April 2012, the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) signed an agreement to fund research and development into zero-emissions renewable energy production methods.²⁹⁴

However, as of 26 April 2012, Italy is not in compliance with the European Union's regulations on emissions of fluorinated gas – a particularly harmful category of greenhouse gases – and has not stated its intentions to pay the penalties for violating them.²⁹⁵ Moreover, Italy has not yet provided support to developing countries in assisting them with reducing emissions.

To this end, Italy is awarded a score of 0 for undertaking initiatives to reduce emissions at home and assisting other countries to reduce their emissions.

Lead Analyst: Gaurav Gopinath

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?lang=&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0254.htm.

²⁹⁰ Kyoto Protocol, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 11 December 1997. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/climate-change/kyoto-protocol/p8864>.

²⁹¹ Clima: obiettivo, tagliare del 25% la CO2 entro il 2020, Ministry of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it.

²⁹² Clima: obiettivo, tagliare del 25% la CO2 entro il 2020, Ministry of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it.

²⁹³ Clima: obiettivo, tagliare del 25% la CO2 entro il 2020, Ministry of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it.

²⁹⁴ Hybridised solar-biomass power coming to Italy, Renewable Energy Magazine (Madrid) 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.renewableenergymagazine.com/biomass-20129-74-Hybridised%20solar_biomass%20power%20coming%20to%20Italy.

²⁹⁵ Commission Asks Italy and Malta to Comply with EU Legislation on Fluorinated Gases, Information Daily (London) 27 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/49648>.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

Japan's energy policies continue to be affected by the Fukushima nuclear accident.²⁹⁶ Before the accident, Japan generated 30 per cent of its electricity through nuclear power.²⁹⁷ After the crisis, many nuclear reactors have been taken offline for inspections.²⁹⁸ To this end, Japan's goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions is affected.²⁹⁹

Nevertheless, Japan has taken some action to reduce its emissions. According to the draft by the Advisory Committee on Natural Resource and Energy subcommittee meeting in Tokyo, Japan planned to present options for its energy mix including increase in energy conservation and introducing renewable energy by the end of March 2012.³⁰⁰ The earthquake and tsunami on 11 March 2011 resulted in the worst atomic disaster in 25 years and caused a loss of confidence in nuclear energy. Japan is reviewing its energy policies since the energy plan relies on atomic energy to supply 53 per cent of the country's power needs.³⁰¹ The committee said that the country needs to allow independent companies to enter the market, which has been difficult due to the existing system where 10 utilities and one wholesaler control the power transmission network.³⁰²

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will jointly organize a "Symposium on Geothermal Energy" to promote geothermal power generation in harmony with local communities from Fukushima.³⁰³ Geothermal energy is rich and environmentally compatible and capable of stably generating power.³⁰⁴

²⁹⁶ Fukushima Meltdowns Set Nuclear Energy Debate On Its Ear, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20120103f1.html>.

²⁹⁷ US Encourages Japan To Stick With Nuclear Power To Curb Carbon Emissions, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111215-706878.html>.

²⁹⁸ US Encourages Japan To Stick With Nuclear Power To Curb Carbon Emissions, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111215-706878.html>.

²⁹⁹ US Encourages Japan To Stick With Nuclear Power To Curb Carbon Emissions, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111215-706878.html>.

³⁰⁰ Japan to Outline Options for Future Energy Mix by End-March (Bloomberg) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-12-07/japan-to-outline-options-for-future-energy-mix-by-end-march.html>.

³⁰¹ Japan to Outline Options for Future Energy Mix by End-March (Bloomberg) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-12-07/japan-to-outline-options-for-future-energy-mix-by-end-march.html>.

³⁰² Japan to Outline Options for Future Energy Mix by End-March (Bloomberg) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-12-07/japan-to-outline-options-for-future-energy-mix-by-end-march.html>.

³⁰³ The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will jointly organize a "Symposium on Geothermal Energy," Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 17 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1202_02.html.

³⁰⁴ The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will jointly organize a "Symposium on Geothermal Energy," Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 17 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1202_02.html.

On 22 August 2011, Japan's lower house of parliament passed a bill that promotes investment in solar and other renewable energy sources in a step to reduce Japan's reliance on nuclear power.³⁰⁵ The bill creates incentives that guarantee above-market rates for wind, solar, and geothermal energy.³⁰⁶

On 25 November, Japan along with Indonesia reiterated the need to maintain and conserve the environment and resolve climate change issues and ensure success of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change.³⁰⁷ The countries also confirmed cooperation towards the Low Carbon and Resilient Development Program and sought to further implement cooperation on REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).³⁰⁸

On 2 April 2012, JICA signed an ODA loan agreement of YEN6.186 billion with the government of the Republic of Cape Verde for the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network Development Project.³⁰⁹ The project is expected to contribute to climate change mitigation since the reduction of transmissions and distribution loss will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.³¹⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions reduction and working to assist developing countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Mina Akrami and Doly Begum

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

Russia has taken measures to reduce its carbon emissions.

On 7 July 2011, Russian President signed an Executive Order defining energy saving and energy efficiency as state priorities in science, technology and engineering.³¹¹

³⁰⁵ Japan Renewable Energy Push Clears Key Hurdle, Reuters (Tokyo) 23 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/08/25/japan-politics-energy-idUSL4E7JP0DR20110825>.

³⁰⁶ Japan Spurs Solar, Wind Energy With Subsidies for Renewables, Bloomberg Business Week (Bloomberg) 26 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-08-26/japan-spurs-solar-wind-energy-with-subsidies-for-renewables.html>.

³⁰⁷ Bilateral Cooperation on Climate Change Between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/pdf/1125_02a.pdf.

³⁰⁸ Bilateral Cooperation on Climate Change Between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/pdf/1125_02a.pdf.

³⁰⁹ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Cape Verde, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2012/120402.html>.

³¹⁰ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Cape Verde, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2012/120402.html>.

³¹¹ Development priorities in science, technology and engineering in the Russian Federation have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2530>.

On 15 September 2011, the Russian Government approved the procedure of greenhouse gas emission units transfer and acquisition under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol which provides for the mechanism of carbon emissions trading to keep their volume within the agreed limits.³¹²

On 7 October 2011, the Russian State Duma adopted in the first reading Draft federal law On Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of Standardization in Environmental Protection and Introducing Economic Stimulation of Economic Entities for the Implementation of Best Technologies. The draft law is aimed at regulating the negative influence of economic entities' activities on the environment by introducing emissions limits for environmentally hazardous facilities and creating economic stimuli for reducing emissions by establishing tax benefits for companies using clean technologies.³¹³

On 18 October 2011, Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov told that RUB2 billion were allocated to establish seed and plant-breeding centres in the framework of reforestation activities in Russia, and the same amounts will be released in 2012 and 2013.³¹⁴

On 9 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a project of gas-turbine power station construction to be realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.³¹⁵ On 27 December 2011, two more projects in this field were approved, providing for building combined cycle turbines on power stations in Tumen and Perm regions.³¹⁶

Russia has provided resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

On 21 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to make voluntary contributions of USD300 thousand annually starting from 2014 to the UN Forum on Forests Trust Fund³¹⁷ which aims to assist countries, including developing ones, to “implement forest conservation and rehabilitation strategies, increase the area of forests under sustainable management and reduce forest degradation”.³¹⁸

³¹² Government Resolution No. 780 of 15 September 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 15 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1572912>.

³¹³ Draft federal law №584587-5 On Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of Standardization in Environmental Protection and Introducing Economic Stimulation of Economic Entities, Russian State Duma 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. [http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/\(Spravka\)?OpenAgent&RN=584587-5](http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/(Spravka)?OpenAgent&RN=584587-5).

³¹⁴ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov visits Mamayev Kurgan memorial in Volgograd, and lays flowers at the Eternal Flame in the Pantheon of Glory and the tomb of Marshal Vassily Chuikov, two-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Government of Russia (Moscow) 18 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/16773/>.

³¹⁵ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 722 of 9 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?45629>.

³¹⁶ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 768 of 27 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 27 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?46474>.

³¹⁷ Executive Order No. 1845-r of 21 October 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16846/>.

³¹⁸ About UNFF, United Nations Forum on Forests. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/index.html>

Russia has fully complied with its climate change commitment and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reduce greenhouse emissions, and provide resources to help developing countries reduce their emission levels.

On 20 June, 2011, ministers from the British Isles, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man signed a deal to cooperate on exploiting the major wind and marine resources in and around the islands.³¹⁹ “The All Islands Approach to energy resources across the British Islands and Ireland will encourage and enable developers to exploit commercial opportunities for generation and transmission, facilitate the cost-effective exploitation of the renewable energy resources available, and increase integration of our markets and improves security of supply.”³²⁰

In addition, in July 2011, the UK government announced a new GBP15 million ‘Renewable Heat Premium Payment’ scheme under which “householders across the country could get up to £1,250 of government funding to help towards the cost of installing renewable heating systems such as biomass boilers, air and ground source heat pumps and solar thermal panels.”³²¹

The UK has also aided the developing countries to reduce deforestation in accordance with the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) goals. On 4 December 2011, British Environment Secretary, Caroline Spelman announced that the UK government is giving GBP10 million to a joint project to tackle deforestation in Brazil.³²² The funding “will support a project based in the Cerrado, central Brazil, and aims to reduce rates of deforestation by supporting environmental registration of rural properties and by helping farmers restore vegetation on illegally cleared land. It will also fund measures to prevent and manage forest fires.”³²³ The funding is available through UK’s International Climate Fund through which the UK will provide GBP2.9 million to address climate change. A portion of the fund will be allocated in support of REDD+.³²⁴

In December 2012, the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change released the Carbon Plan, which sets “sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to

³¹⁹ All Island Approach to Open Up Renewables Opportunities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_050/pn11_050.aspx.

³²⁰ All Island Approach to Open Up Renewables Opportunities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_050/pn11_050.aspx.

³²¹ DECC Gives Money Off Green Heaters (London) 21 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_064/pn11_064.aspx

³²² UK pledges £10million to reduce deforestation in Brazil, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>.

³²³ UK pledges £10million to reduce deforestation in Brazil, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>.

³²⁴ UK pledges £10million to reduce deforestation in Brazil, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>.

in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the 2050 target.”³²⁵ “A ‘carbon budget’ is a cap on the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions emitted in the UK over a specified time.”³²⁶

On 18 January, 2012, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills reported that the UK government launched a new program, UKH2Mobility, which “will evaluate the potential for hydrogen as a fuel for Ultra Low Carbon Vehicles in the UK before developing an action plan for an anticipated roll-out to consumers in 2014/15.”³²⁷

On 27 January, 2012, the UK government launched a public-private investment fund that is offering GBP110 million of capital, the private equity fund aims to “attract private finance to invest in commercial solar, wind and hydroelectric power plants, generating more than 7,000 MW of clean energy – the equivalent of two-thirds of the current renewable energy capacity of the UK.”³²⁸

On 26 April 2012, the British Climate Change Minister, Greg Barker, announced the allocation of up to GBP60 million (USD96 million) to support the development of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology in emerging markets.³²⁹

Thus, the UK is awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions and assist other countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Debi Shyama Talukdar

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 17 August 2011, bilateral Energy Dialogue continued with US and Brazil on areas of biofuels, renewable energy and energy efficiency, oil and natural gas, and nuclear energy and nuclear security.³³⁰ Through this dialogue the US agreed on actions including “green export” and technical assistance to partner countries to support development of domestic biofuels industries that can improve energy security and grow local economies as well as support biofuels research efforts to improve efficiency to enhance the dialogue.³³¹

³²⁵ Carbon Plan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) December 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/carbon_plan/carbon_plan.aspx.

³²⁶ Carbon Budgets, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London). Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/emissions/carbon_budgets/carbon_budgets.aspx.

³²⁷ New Government and Cross Industry Programme to Make Hydrogen Powered Travel in the UK a Reality, NDS (London) 18 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=422877&NewsAreaID=2>.

³²⁸ UK Leads Launch of £3bn Green Energy Fund, Financial Times (London) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/1cd1eba6-484a-11e1-a4e5-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1ko65k27l>.

³²⁹ UK Allocates up to £60m to Support Development of CCS in Emerging Markets 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.bymnews.com/news/newsDetails.php?id=102056>.

³³⁰ “Expanded energy cooperation to promote mutual economic growth, energy security.” U.S. and Brazil Launch Strategic Energy Dialogue, US Department of Energy (Washington) 18 August 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/us-and-brazil-launch-strategic-energy-dialogue>.

³³¹ “Expanded energy cooperation to promote mutual economic growth, energy security.” U.S. and Brazil Launch Strategic Energy Dialogue, US Department of Energy (Washington) 18 August 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/us-and-brazil-launch-strategic-energy-dialogue>.

On 28 September 2011, the US Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the finalization of a USD737 million loan guarantee to Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC to develop the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project located 14 miles northwest of Tonopah, Nevada.³³² The efforts will increase grid stability and reduce the need for carbon pollution emitting generators.³³³

On 29 September 2011, Secretary Chu also announced an USD132.4 million loan guarantee to Abengoa Bioenergy Biomass of Kansas, LLC to support the development of a commercial-scale cellulosic ethanol plant which will fund approximately 300 construction jobs and 65 permanent jobs in Hugoton, Kansas³³⁴. The project is expected to displace over 15.5 million gallons of gasoline and avoid over 139,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year.³³⁵

On 30 September 2011, another loan in the amount of USD1.46 billion was announced to Desert Sunlight 250, LLC and Desert Sunlight 300, LLC to support the Desert Sunlight Project in California which is expected to generate electricity to power over 110,000 homes and avoid over 735,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide annually.³³⁶

Further initiatives include the Strategic Technical Assistance Response Team launched on 2 December 2011, which is aimed at advancing clean energy generation in Indian Country and assisting federally recognized Native American and Alaska Native governments with clean energy project placement.³³⁷

The second meeting of the US – South Africa Bilateral Energy Dialogue on 17 January 2012 marked one of the many efforts to enhance energy capacities by the US. Officials from both countries developed a timeline towards cooperative actions in areas of energy efficiency, smart grids, carbon captures and storage, and nuclear energy.³³⁸

³³² Energy Department Finalizes \$737 Million Loan Guarantee to Tonopah Solar Energy for Nevada Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-737-million-loan-guarantee-tonopah-solar-energy-nevada-project>.

³³³ Energy Department Finalizes \$737 Million Loan Guarantee to Tonopah Solar Energy for Nevada Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-737-million-loan-guarantee-tonopah-solar-energy-nevada-project>.

³³⁴ Energy Department Finalizes \$132 Million Loan Guarantee to Support the Abengoa Bioenergy Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-132-million-loan-guarantee-support-abengoa-bioenergy-project>.

³³⁵ Energy Department Finalizes \$132 Million Loan Guarantee to Support the Abengoa Bioenergy Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-132-million-loan-guarantee-support-abengoa-bioenergy-project>.

³³⁶ Energy Department Finalizes Loan Guarantee to Support California Solar Generation Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-loan-guarantee-support-california-solar-generation-project>.

³³⁷ Energy Department Announces Technical Assistance Opportunity for Tribal Clean Energy Deployment, US Department of Energy (Washington) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-technical-assistance-opportunity-tribal-clean-energy-deployment>.

³³⁸ Deputy Secretary Poneman Statement on Second Meeting of the U.S. – South Africa Bilateral Energy Dialogue. US Department of Energy (Washington) January 17, 2012. Date of Access: 27 January 2012.

To this end, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions and assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Doly Begum

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 19 July 2011, the EU financed EUR 244 million for 183 new projects under the LIFE+ Programme.³³⁹ This programme will fund projects that aim to preserve nature and biodiversity, facilitate progressive policy ideas, and generate public awareness.³⁴⁰ EUR16 million will contribute to projects directly addressing climate change while 12 additional projects under the program will have an indirect impact on greenhouse gas emissions.³⁴¹

On 23 November 2011, the EU recommended legislation to improve the quality of the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.³⁴² This new legislation aims to produce a more promising EU climate policy, track the progress of reaching their reduction goals, ensure the fulfillment of each nations commitments towards emission reduction, enhance the quality of data, and implement rules to ensure that Member States are using half of the excess revenue from auctioning allowances towards emission reduction.³⁴³

On 9 December 2011, the EU officially unveiled its Energy Roadmap.³⁴⁴ This newly developed legally-binding signatory treaty is a result of EU's reiterated commitment towards environmental sustainability. It proposes a methodology that will be implemented no later than 2020 and will effectively reduce carbon emissions by 2050, without interrupting current energy supplies or the

<http://energy.gov/articles/deputy-secretary-poneman-statement-second-meeting-us-south-africa-bilateral-energy-dialogue>.

³³⁹ Commission to provide €244 million for 183 new environment projects, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/902&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴⁰ Commission to provide €244 million for 183 new environment projects, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/902&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴¹ Commission to provide €244 million for 183 new environment projects, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/902&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴² Climate change: Enhancing EU rules for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2011.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1391&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴³ Climate change: Enhancing EU rules for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2011.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1391&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴⁴ Climate Talks End with Late Deal, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-16124670>.

competitive nature of the energy industry.³⁴⁵ These methods include research, technology and innovation, a change in European energy policy;³⁴⁶ implementing an internal energy market³⁴⁷ in order to reduce energy imports;³⁴⁸ creating energy efficient products, infrastructure and services,³⁴⁹ discovering renewable energy resources,³⁵⁰ advances in nuclear energy,³⁵¹ securing their energy supplies, and establishing cooperation regionally and internationally.³⁵² In addition to these methods, the EU has asserted that it is more pragmatic to invest in environmental sustainability now than it would be later down the road, when this issue may become unmanageable.³⁵³

On 12 December 2011, the EU expanded on the LIFE+ Programme by providing funding of EUR3.2 billion between 2014 and 2020.³⁵⁴ They have proposed to modify the Programme to be more effective and provide simpler and more adaptable solutions, with the advantage of having a greater budget.³⁵⁵ The LIFE+ Programme will include a series of sub-programs: Climate Action, which proposes advanced solutions for “environment and resource efficiency,” sustaining “biodiversity,” and providing information to facilitate public awareness; and the environment, which focuses on reducing greenhouse emissions, creating flexible solutions concerning climate change, as well as generating public awareness.³⁵⁶

³⁴⁵ Towards a competitive low-carbon energy sector, European Commission (Brussels). 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/news/energy/111219_en.htm.

³⁴⁶ European Energy Policy, European Commission (Brussels). 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/european_energy_policy/index_en.htm.

³⁴⁷ Internal Energy Market, European Commission. 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/internal_energy_market/index_en.htm.

³⁴⁸ EU Unveils 2050 energy roadmap, National Post (Toronto) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://business.financialpost.com/2011/12/15/eu-unveils-2050-energy-roadmap/>.

³⁴⁹ Energy Efficiency, European Commission. 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/energy_efficiency/index_en.htm.

³⁵⁰ Renewable Energy, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/index_en.htm.

³⁵¹ Nuclear Energy, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/nuclear_energy/index_en.htm.

³⁵² Security of supply, external dimension and enlargement, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/external_dimension_enlargement/index_en.htm.

³⁵³ Unveils 2050 energy roadmap, National Post (Toronto) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://business.financialpost.com/2011/12/15/eu-unveils-2050-energy-roadmap/>.

³⁵⁴ Significant boost in EU support for the environment and climate through the new LIFE programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁵ Significant boost in EU support for the environment and climate through the new LIFE programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁶ Significant boost in EU support for the environment and climate through the new LIFE programme, European Commission (Brussels). 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

On 19 January 2012, the EU decided to reduce emissions in all areas including emissions from ships, which produce three per cent of overall greenhouse gases.³⁵⁷ The EU enabled public online dialogue for consultation on potential solutions to address maritime transport emissions.³⁵⁸

On 12 March 2012, the European Commission introduced a proposal that deals with sustainable forestry and agriculture.³⁵⁹ It aims to reduce and minimize the emissions that result from this sector, which up until now has been the only area where a greenhouse gas emission has not consisted of a common legislation amongst the EU members.³⁶⁰

Finally, on 23 March 2012, the European Commission launched a web tool that addresses climate change, the European Climate Adaptation Platform (CLIMATE-ADAPT).³⁶¹ “CLIMATE-ADAPT has been developed with the support of the European scientific and policy making community, and will help users to access, disseminate and integrate information.”³⁶² It aims to target “expected climate change in Europe; the vulnerability of regions, countries and sectors now and in the future; information on national, regional and transnational adaptation activities and strategies; case studies of adaptation and potential future adaptation options; online tools that support adaptation planning; and adaptation-related research projects, guideline documents, reports information sources, links, news & events.”³⁶³

To this end, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for taking measures to reduce emissions within the EU, but failing to assist developing countries reduce emissions.

Analyst: Halah Akash

³⁵⁷ Commission launches consultation to address greenhouse gas emissions from ships, European Commission (Brussels) 19 January 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁸ Commission launches consultation to address greenhouse gas emissions from ships, European Commission (Brussels) 19 January 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁹ Commission Proposes to Improve Common Greenhouse Gas accounting Rules for Forestry and Agriculture (Brussels) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/234&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶⁰ Commission Proposes to Improve Common Greenhouse Gas accounting Rules for Forestry and Agriculture (Brussels) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/234&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶¹ CLIMATE-ADAPT: A New Tool for Climate Adaptation Policy Making, European Commission (Brussels). 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/309&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶² CLIMATE-ADAPT: A New Tool for Climate Adaptation Policy Making, European Commission (Brussels). 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/309&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶³ CLIMATE-ADAPT: A New Tool for Climate Adaptation Policy Making, European Commission (Brussels). 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/309&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

4. Maternal and Child Health [63]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm our commitment to improving maternal health and reducing child mortality, most notably through the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health launched in 2010”.

- G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom	-1		
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average Score		-0.11	

Background:

Lack of access to adequate maternal and child health care services remains a major problem in developing countries. However, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) “the risk of a woman in a developing country dying from a pregnancy-related cause during her lifetime is about 36 times higher compared to a woman living in a developed country”. Nonetheless, the risks associated with pregnancy and childbirth can be remedied by investing in a country’s “health systems and in the quality of care.” Addressing this issue is integral to a country’s overall development, since “lack of maternal health care” constitutes a violation of “women’s rights to life, health, equality, and non-discrimination”.³⁶⁴

While health-related initiatives have featured prominently in past G8 agendas, maternal health only became an official commitment at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The “Muskoka Initiative” championed by Canadian Prime Minister Steven Harper, seeks to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 4 and 5 on maternal, newborn and child health. Despite global efforts in these fields, progress remains slow.

From 2010-2015 the G8 will work to achieve MDG 4 and 5 targets set in 2000:

- i) reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate;
- ii) reduce by three-quarters, also between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio;
- iii) achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

The Initiative emphasizes the importance of multilateral cooperation, particularly with the WHO and UN agencies to improve maternal and under-five health care. It also calls for

³⁶⁴ Maternal Deaths Drop Worldwide by Third, World Health Organization (Geneva, New York) 15 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.
http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2010/maternal_mortality_20100915/en/.

“comprehensive, high impact and integrated interventions at the community level, across the continuum of care, i.e., pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, infancy, and early childhood.”³⁶⁵

To improve the health of women and children in the world’s poorest regions, G8 members have pledged to mobilize USD5 billion by 2015.³⁶⁶ Funding is expected to be delivered through “multilateral agencies, civil society partners, and direct bilateral support to developing country partners.”³⁶⁷

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment “to improving maternal health and reducing child mortality” through the continued implementation of the Muskoka Initiative.³⁶⁸ Members also discussed the individual efforts being made by each country to fulfill their commitments. In tune with the accountability dimension of the Initiative, member states have outlined the country partners and multilateral partners they will collaborate with to allocate the funding pledged.³⁶⁹

However, observers have noted that the money pledged so far by G8 countries will not be sufficient to meet MDG’s 4 and 5. It is estimated that no less than US\$30 billion is required to meet the targeted goals by 2015.³⁷⁰

Commitment Feature:

This commitment focuses on the mobilization and distribution of funding that each G8 member state has pledged to allocate to fulfill the Muskoka Initiative. Table B illustrates the unilateral financial commitment each G8 country has made and the intended period of disbursement.³⁷¹ The last column indicates the funding that each member state is expected to disburse in 2012. The country members have not outlined specific 2011-2012 distribution targets. The countries with a five year timeline to disburse the funds will be expected to distribute 20 per cent of the funding per monitoring cycle. This includes all G8 countries excluding the United States and the European Union.

To this end, full compliance requires that each G8 member concretely distributes 20 per cent or more, of the total funding pledged for the Muskoka Initiative. Moreover, since the Initiative

³⁶⁵ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex>.

³⁶⁶ Deauville Accountability Report G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 May 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/accountability.html>.

³⁶⁷ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex1>.

³⁶⁸ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

³⁶⁹ Deauville Accountability Report G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 May 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/accountability.html>.

³⁷⁰ What Happened to the Maternal and Child Health Initiative at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit? G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/guebert-mcnh.html>.

³⁷¹ Deauville Accountability Report G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 May 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/accountability.html>.

emphasizes the need for “comprehensive, high impact and integrated interventions at the community level, across the continuum of care”,³⁷² the initiatives being implemented must address all dimensions of the commitment: maternal and child health.

Funding can be distributed through bilateral, multilateral, or civil society channels, as long as it is explicitly directed at fulfilling the Muskoka Initiative and ultimately meeting MDGs 4 and 5 targets by 2015.

Analysts are aware that the compliance period does not include the second half of 2012, but as there is no detailed schedule of disbursements, the principle of even yearly payments was used to assess compliance with this commitment.

Table B: G8 Commitments to the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

G8 Member	Financial commitment	Time Frame	Funding that should be released in 2012 (minimum 20%)
Canada	CAD1.1 billion	2010-11 to 2014-15	CAD220 million
France	EUR500 million	2011-2015	EUR100 million
Germany	EUR400 million	2011-2015	EUR80 million
Italy	EUR75 million	2011-2015	EUR15 million
Japan	JPY50 billion (approx. USD\$500 million)	2011-2015	USD100 million
Russia	USD75 million	2011-2015	USD15 million
United Kingdom	GBP2.1 billion (approx. US\$3.4 billion)	2010-2015	GBP420 million
United States	USD1.346 billion	Fiscal Year 2010 -2011	USD1.346 billion
European Union	USD70 million	2010-2013	USD28 million

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member has distributed none or less than half of the funding expected to be allocated by this date i.e. less than 20 percent and has not implemented initiatives to address all dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.
0	Member has distributed over half the funding it has committed to this date and/or the initiatives being implemented only address one dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.
+1	Member has distributed all the funding they have committed to this date, AND has implemented initiatives that address both dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.

Lead Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to allocate funding towards maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative. Canada continues to support previous organizations, and is developing new initiatives to fulfill MNCH and achieve MDG 4 and 5.³⁷³

³⁷² Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex1>.

On 13 June 2011, Beverly Oda announced a CAD15 million increase in funding over five years to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI) to a total of CAD65 million. This increase comes in light of CIDA's belief that "GAVI's work on immunization is at the centre of both the Muskoka Initiative and the United Nation's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health."³⁷⁴

Additionally, on 16 August 2011, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) released its "Report on Plans and Priorities". CIDA reported that from 2011-2012, "Canada's contribution to the G8 Maternal and Child Health initiative" was CAD211.6 million.³⁷⁵

Moreover, Canada is implementing bilateral projects to allocate funding. On 20 September 2011, the Government of Canada released a list of 51 Muskoka Initiative Partnership Program (MIPP) projects which operate in 26 countries for the purpose of reducing preventable deaths within the realm of MNCH. The Canadian government "will provide up to CAD82 million for 28 projects that take a comprehensive and integrated approach to address maternal, newborn, and child health."³⁷⁶

Canada is also working with various international organizations to disburse funding in accordance with NMCH. On 20 September 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a CAD9 million contribution to the World Health Organization (WHO) for the purpose of ensuring resources committed to the Muskoka Initiative "will yield maximum benefit and results." This funding will facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health's recommendations within donor and developing countries.³⁷⁷

Furthermore, as part of Canada's Muskoka Initiative, on 27 September 2011, Beverly Oda announced CAD18 million of funding for the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The funds are fuelling a three year project which focuses on 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries to address improved Health for Women, Children, and Marginalized Populations.^{378,379}

³⁷³ Canada Announces New MNCH Initiatives, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Deauville) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 10 December 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110527_canada_new_initiatives/en/index.html

³⁷⁴ Canada increases support to save the lives of children in developing countries, Canadian International Development Agency(Ottawa) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011.

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-61219928-V6H>.

³⁷⁵ Report on Plans and Priorities, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 16 August 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2011-2012/inst/ida/ida-eng.pdf>

³⁷⁶ The Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, The Office of the Prime Minister (New York City) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=624189>.

³⁷⁷ Canada's Contribution to the World Health Organization: Ensuring Accountability in Global Efforts to Save Mothers and Children in Developing Countries, Office of the Prime Minister (New York City) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4345>.

³⁷⁸ Canada supports the Pan American Health Organization in its efforts to save the lives of mothers and children, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011 <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVl=12&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=&nid=625199&crtr.lc1D=14&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVl=2008&crtr.kw=MNCH&crtr.dyStrtVl=26&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVl=2&crtr.page=1&crtr.yrmdVl=2011&crtr.dyndVl=28>.

Additionally, on 23 December 2011, Beverly Oda announced the Canadian government's partnering with 53 Canadian organizations to create "a series of new development projects." The government committed CAD111.7 million and CAD30.7 million to both large and small scale projects. These projects aim to address related aspects of the Muskoka Initiative: (1) address food security for vulnerable regions; (2) improve the health of pregnant women, newborns, and children; (3) improve the education received by children and; (4) support local entrepreneurs and enterprises in an effort to foster economic growth.³⁸⁰

In allocating its committed funds, on 24 January 2012 the Government of Canada awarded CAD1.3 million to support a maternal and child health, and disability program created at Queens University. This program, which will be executed by the International Centre for the Advancement of Community Based Rehabilitation (ICACBR), will address the link between disabilities and child and maternal health in Bangladesh.³⁸¹

Additionally, the Government of Canada is actively working with various African countries to implement the Muskoka Initiative. On 31 January 2012, Canada announced plans to train maternal and child health workers in Nigeria in partnership with the Government of Nigeria to address child and maternal health.³⁸² Similarly, on 28 March 2012, Canada donated USD36 million to Nigeria in support of its MNCH program.³⁸³

Furthermore, on 24 April 2012, CIDA committed CAD1.7 million to the University of Manitoba's Centre for Global Public Health's nutritional programs in Kenya.³⁸⁴ This program will train Kenyan women to become link workers, giving them the skills to identify at-risk

³⁷⁹ Canada supports the Pan American Health Organization in its efforts to save the lives of mothers and children, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?ctr.sj1D=&ctr.mnthndVI=12&mthd=advSrch&ctr.dpt1D=&nid=625199&ctr.lc1D=14&ctr.tp1D=&ctr.yrStrtVI=2008&ctr.kw=MNCH&ctr.dyStrtVI=26&ctr.aud1D=&ctr.mnthStrtVI=2&ctr.page=1&ctr.yrndVI=2011&ctr.dyndVI=28>.

³⁸⁰ Minister Oda Announces Canadian Partnerships on International Development, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 23 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 December 2011

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?mthd=tp&ctr.page=1&nid=649109&ctr.tp1D=1>.

³⁸¹ University's International Health and Disability Program Receives \$1.3 Million, Kingston Herald (Kingston) 24 January 2012. Date of Access 29 April 2012

<http://kingstonherald.com/release/queens-bangladesh-health-programs-201037897>.

³⁸² Government of Canada to Train Maternal and Child Health Workers, SOS Children's Villages (Ottawa) 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

<http://www.soschildrensvillages.ca/news/news/child-poverty-news/pages/government-of-canada-train-maternal-child-health-workers-132.aspx>.

³⁸³ Health-Nigeria: Canadian Agency Donates U.S.D.36 million for health programme, AfriqueJet – Afrique Actualité Information 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

<http://www.afriquejet.com/health-nigeria-canadian-agency-donates-usd36-million-for-health-programme-2012032835918.html>

³⁸⁴ Nutritional Programs for Maternal and Child Health in Kenya, University of Manitoba Newsroom (Winnipeg) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

<http://umanitoba.ca/news/blogs/blog/2012/04/24/nutritional-programs-for-maternal-and-child-health-in-kenya/>

families in need of support –within the framework of Canada’s commitment to the Muskoka Initiative.³⁸⁵

In addition, on February 2012, Canada officially launched the Canadian Network for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (CAN-MNCH), which the Government of Canada feels will increase the “focus on the well-being of mothers and children globally”.³⁸⁶ Composed of health practitioners and child health experts the CAN-MNCH is engaged in developing accountability within the realm of Muskoka Initiative policies.³⁸⁷

The Government of Canada further reiterated that its Muskoka Initiative funding will be used in partnership with its ten developing country partners: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, and Tanzania. This will be implemented multilaterally through the GAVI alliance, and the Micronutrient Initiative, and Canadian Development organizations within donor countries.³⁸⁸

Thus, the Government of Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating over 40 per cent of the funding pledged at the Muskoka Summit and for implementing programs that directly aim at achieving MDG’s 4 and 5 by 2015. As of February 2012, the Canadian Government reported that it has “disbursed over CAD 228 million of its CAD 1.1 billion commitment, and nearly CAD 562 million of its CAD 1.75 billion commitment.”³⁸⁹

Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

France: -1

Although France has pledged EUR500 million to the Muskoka Initiative, it has not complied with its commitment to disburse sufficient funding to address maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH).

On 20 September 2011, the WHO released a report outlining France’s commitments in the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health. The French Government has allocated EUR19

³⁸⁵Nutritional Programs for Maternal and Child Health in Kenya, University of Manitoba Newsroom (Winnipeg) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

<http://umanitoba.ca/news/blogs/blog/2012/04/24/nutritional-programs-for-maternal-and-child-health-in-kenya/>

³⁸⁶ Network Promotes Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, Canadian Nurse –Published by the Canadian Nurses Association– (Ottawa) February 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

http://www.canadian-nurse.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=617&Itemid=32&lang=en&limitstart=1

³⁸⁷ Network Promotes Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, Canadian Nurse –Published by the Canadian Nurses Association– (Ottawa) February 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

http://www.canadian-nurse.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=617&Itemid=32&lang=en&limitstart=1

³⁸⁸ Delayed Answers to Oral Questions, Debates of the Senate 1st Session, 41st Parliament Volume 138, Issue 51 (Ottawa) 14 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.mobinajaffer.ca/senate-chamber/senate-questions/senate-chamber-questions-2012/senate-chamber-question-tuesday-february-14-2012-response-muskoka-initiative>

³⁸⁹ Delayed Answers to Oral Questions, Debates of the Senate 1st Session, 41st Parliament Volume 138, Issue 51 (Ottawa) 14 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.mobinajaffer.ca/senate-chamber/senate-questions/senate-chamber-questions-2012/senate-chamber-question-tuesday-february-14-2012-response-muskoka-initiative>

million yearly to the WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN Women “in support of their joint initiatives on women’s and children’s health.”³⁹⁰

Additionally, between 2011 and 2015, France pledged to increase its contribution to the GAVI Alliance by EUR100 million; UNAIDS by EUR60 million; and allocate EUR48 million yearly through the Agence Française de Développement (French Agency of Development) “to improve the development of health systems.”³⁹¹ The WHO commended France’s “strengthened” efforts.³⁹² However, GAVI reported that as of 30 September 2011, France had not increased its funding.³⁹³

As part of the Muskoka Initiative, France has implemented a bilateral project in Afghanistan. On 4 October 2011, the French government donated EUR5.7 million to Afghanistan to fund an improved maternal and child health programme in the province of Badakhshan.³⁹⁴

In addition, speaking at the UN General Assembly on 7 June 2011, the Minister of European and Foreign Affairs, Alain Juppé announced France’s commitment to reduce HIV/AIDS. From 2011 to 2013, France pledged a 20 per cent increase (almost EUR1 billion) for the Global Fund as well as EUR300 million for UNITAID.³⁹⁵

Furthermore, on 19 March 2012, the government of Cameroon announced its intention to provide USD1.4 million to the UN Population Fund to manage a training programme on the delivery of emergency obstetric and neonatal care that would also help prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. According to the French ambassador to Cameroon, Bruno Gain, Cameroon’s ability to donate such funds was due to the French Debt Relief and Development Initiative between the two countries which “mobilized” the necessary funds for this programme.³⁹⁶

Therefore, France has been assigned a score of -1 for failing to allocate less than half of its expected funding to directly achieve MDG’s 4 and 5. While France has exhibited a commitment to MNCH initiatives, its pledges by and large have yet to be translated into actual funding.

Analyst: Adrian Zita-Bennett

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to maternal health.

³⁹⁰ 2011 Commitments to advance the Global Strategy for Women’s & Children’s Health, World Health Organization (Geneva) September 20, 2011. Date of access: 26 December 26, 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110928_ewec_commitments.pdf.

³⁹¹ 2011 Commitments to advance the Global Strategy for Women’s & Children’s Health, World Health Organization (Geneva) September 20, 2011. Date of access: 26 December 26, 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110928_ewec_commitments.pdf.

³⁹² 2011 Commitments to advance the Global Strategy for Women’s & Children’s Health, World Health Organization (Geneva) September 20, 2011. Date of access: 26 December 26, 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110928_ewec_commitments.pdf.

³⁹³ Cash Received by GAVI 2000-2011, GAVI Alliance (Geneva) 20 September 2011. Date of access: 26 December 2011. <http://www.gavialliance.org/funding/donor-contributions-pledges/>

³⁹⁴ French government provides 5.7m euro to health ministry, Pajhwok Afghan News (Kabul) 4 October 4 2011. Date of access: 26 December 26 2011. <http://www.pajhwok.com/en/2011/10/04/french-govt-provides-57m-euro-health-ministry>.

³⁹⁵ Security Council - Impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security - Statement by Mr Alain Juppé, Ministre d’Etat, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, France ONU (Paris) 7 June 2011. Date of access: 16 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5602>.

³⁹⁶ Cameroon Government gives UNFPA US\$1.4m funding, UNFPA Africa (Yaoundé) 19 March 2012. Date of access: 22 April 2012. <http://africa.unfpa.org/public/news/pid/10244>.

On 26 May 2011, the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Gudrun Kopp announced EUR80 million in new funds to support maternal and child health.³⁹⁷ Most of the funds are channelled through bilateral commitments with EUR60 million allocated for family planning and maternal health and EUR20 million for child health.

The German parliament committed an additional EUR14 million to GAVI, to bring its 2011 contribution to EUR20 million.³⁹⁸ A bilateral commitment within the GAVI program to Tanzania accounts for EUR14 million of that total.³⁹⁹ Germany is “planning to further increase these funds to EUR30 million in 2012.”⁴⁰⁰ At the June 2011 GAVI Alliance Pledging Conference, Germany made an assurance of USD73 million for the period of 2011-2015. The Gates Foundation plans to match the year on year increases in funding with an additional EUR14 million in 2011 and EUR10 million in 2012.⁴⁰¹

The BMZ has launched an Initiative on Rights-based Family Planning and Maternal Health to: (1) improve knowledge and acceptance of modern family planning methods; (2) to expand access to modern family planning methods; and, (3) to increase the number of births attended by health professionals.⁴⁰² In Kenya, Germany funds a health voucher program that subsidises the cost of high-quality health care for women from poor population groups.⁴⁰³ Germany also supports the Philippines’ Ministry of Education in the implementation, extension and evaluation of the Fit for School programme. The programme consists of simple interventions like daily supervised tooth brushing with fluoride toothpaste and supervised hand washing.

On 5 April 2012, the BMZ, in conjunction with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation agreed to work together on a family planning project in West Africa. They made a joint commitment for USD20 million, with each side providing half. According to the German Development Minister Dirk Niebel, the partnership is an important step to reduce child and maternal mortality rates throughout the developing world and achieve MDGs, “especially gender equality and the empowerment of women”.⁴⁰⁴

³⁹⁷ “Implementation of Germany’s 2010 G8 commitment is making good progress”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 26 May 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/May/20110526_pm_83_g8/index.html.

³⁹⁸ “Germany – Donor profiles”, GAVI Alliance (Geneva) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011 <http://www.gavialliance.org/funding/donor-profiles/germany/>

³⁹⁹ Questionnaire: Germany, PMNCH 2011 Report on Commitments to the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health (Berlin) 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.who.int/pmnch/topics/part_publications/2011_pmnch_report/en/index6.html.

⁴⁰⁰ Implementation of Germany’s 2010 G8 commitment is making good progress, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 26 May 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011 http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/May/20110526_pm_83_g8/index.html.

⁴⁰¹ Donors commit vaccine funding to achieve historic milestone in global health, GAVI Alliance (Geneva) June 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.gavialliance.org/funding/donor-contributions-pledges/>

⁴⁰² Implementation of Germany’s 2010 G8 commitment is making good progress, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 26 May 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011 http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/May/20110526_pm_83_g8/index.html.

⁴⁰³ German Health Annex – 2011 Accountability Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/deauville/2011-accountability-health-de.pdf.

⁴⁰⁴ BMZ and Gates Foundation launch cooperation in the family planning sector, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 5 April 2012. Date of Access 3 May 2012

Additionally, during a UN Security Council debate on 24 April 2012 on “Women Peace and Security”, German Minister Counsellor Silberberg reaffirmed Germany’s commitment towards the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, as well as the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action of the international Conference on Population and Development. The programmes seek to promote and protect adolescent girls and young women’s “reproductive rights more strongly”. He also added that “the protection of young people from early and unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual abuse and violence should be a priority” to all member states.⁴⁰⁵

Therefore, Germany received a score of +1 for disbursing over EUR80 million towards maternal and child health, and for implementing initiatives to support this commitment.

Analyst: Aliyyah Ahad

Italy: -1

Italy has promised to pledge EUR75 million to the Maternal and Child Health Fund.

Italy has encountered challenges given the upcoming austerity measures due to the euro crisis as well as a patch of domestic political turmoil.⁴⁰⁶

On 27 May 2011, Italy announced a 3 year Bilateral Agreement with Mozambique that aims to invest EUR 30 million in health.⁴⁰⁷ Similarly, on 3 January 2012 the Italian Government announced the launch of a EUR500,000 Maternal and Neonatal Health in the District of Beira cooperation project with Mozambique. The initiative aims to provide safe healthcare access to mothers and newborns in the city of Beira, Mozambique, through the NGO Doctors with Africa CUAMM.⁴⁰⁸

Analyst: Aleksander Dhefto

Japan: -1

Although Japan has pledged USD500 million to the Muskoka Initiative, it has not complied with its commitment to allocate sufficient funding to achieve MDG’s 4 and 5 by 2015.

Following the September 2010 UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit, Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan announced Japan’s Global Health Policy, or the “Kan Commitment”, to advance progress on MDGs 4 and 5.⁴⁰⁹ Under this policy, Japan commits to provide USD5

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/April/20120405_pm_88_gates/index.html

⁴⁰⁵ Security Council: Minister Counsellor Silberberg on Women Peace and Security, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York), 24 April 2012. Accessed 3 May 2012

http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyork/vn/en/_pr/speeches-statements/2012/20120424-silberberg-on-women-peace-and-security.html

⁴⁰⁶ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto), 24 May 2011.

Date of Access: 13 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>

⁴⁰⁷ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/Rapport_G8_GB.pdf

⁴⁰⁸ Cooperation: project for maternal and neonatal health in Mozambique, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 January 2012. Date of Access 5 May 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120103_cooperazione_Mozambico.htm

⁴⁰⁹ Address by H.E. Mr. Naoto Kan, Prime Minister of Japan at the Sixty-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly (New York) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201009/24speech_e.html

billion between 2011 and 2015. Japan's Muskoka commitment of USD500 million will be a part of this USD5 billion commitment. In the area of maternal and child health, Japan will work towards strengthening existing health systems, addressing bottlenecks, and increasing preventative and clinical interventions.⁴¹⁰

The maternal and child health portion of this Global Health Policy will be implemented through the Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care (EMBRACE) support model, which will provide continuous care from pregnancy to the post-natal stage at facilities equipped with the necessary equipment and human resources.⁴¹¹ Some specific measures to be implemented under this model include family planning, development of human resources, facilities and equipment, and increasing immunizations.⁴¹² Japan identifies Bangladesh, Ghana, and Senegal as pilot countries for the Global Health Policy.⁴¹³ For example, in Ghana, Japan will provide funding for Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys to identify population health needs in order to effectively plan and implement strategies.⁴¹⁴

Following the announcement of the Global Health Policy, Japan hosted the Millennium Development Goals Follow-up Meeting in June 2011 in Tokyo.⁴¹⁵ The purpose of the meeting was to provide experts with a forum to discuss policies and programs for the achievement of MDGs, as well as development policies after 2015. Japan also reiterated its commitment to continue to implement the Kan Commitment.⁴¹⁶

According to the Joint Statement of the Third Mekong-Japan Summit held in November 2011, maternal, newborn, and child health was reaffirmed to be a priority area, and Japan expressed its willingness to provide further assistance on this issue, particularly through exchanges between experts in the field and providing health training in the Mekong region.⁴¹⁷ However, "there is

⁴¹⁰ PMNCH 2011 Report on Commitments to the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health: Japan Questionnaire, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (Geneva) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/topics/part_publications/pmnch_2011_quest_japan.pdf.

⁴¹¹ Highlights of Japan's New Global Health Policy 2011-2015: EMBRACE – Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care, Embassy of Japan to Norway (Oslo) September 2010. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. www.no.emb-japan.go.jp/files/global_health_policy.pdf.

⁴¹² Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan International Cooperation Bureau (Tokyo) September 2010. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/new_policy.html.

⁴¹³ PMNCH 2011 Report on Commitments to the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health: Japan Questionnaire, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (Geneva) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/topics/part_publications/pmnch_2011_quest_japan.pdf.

⁴¹⁴ PMNCH 2011 Report on Commitments to the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health: Japan Questionnaire, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (Geneva) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/topics/part_publications/pmnch_2011_quest_japan.pdf.

⁴¹⁵ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Follow-up Meeting. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/fm_1106/index.html.

⁴¹⁶ Press Conference by Minister For Foreign Affairs Takeaki Matsumoto, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm_press/2011/6/0603_01.html

⁴¹⁷ Joint Statement of the Third Mekong-Japan Summit, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Bali) 18 November, 2011. Date of Access: 7 January, 2011.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201111/18mekong_e.html

little concrete information on what donors have done to fulfil their commitments”, towards the Muskoka Initiative.⁴¹⁸

In a policy statement published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 17 February 2012, Japan once again reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Kan Commitment, including a pledge of USD5 billion over the five years beginning in 2011.⁴¹⁹

Additionally, Japan has supported various maternal and child health initiatives throughout Africa. On 28 February 2012, Japan gave a USD6.8 million grant to Ghana, of which USD2.5 million is allocated to improve Ghana’s health system with a special emphasis on improving maternal and child health.⁴²⁰ Likewise, on 20 March 2012, Japan donated USD7.85 million to Nigeria under UNICEF in support of maternal, new-born and child health weeks, in particular for the eradication of polio.⁴²¹ Similarly, on 27 April 2012, Japan donated some USD14 million to Burkina Faso for the construction of health centres.⁴²²

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for allocating less than 20 per cent of the funding pledged towards the Muskoka Initiative. While Japan has repeatedly reaffirmed its commitment to advance maternal and child health through its Global Health Policy, disbursement data regarding the pledge is not readily accessible.

Analyst: Cindy Zhou

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health.

Russia has allocated more than 20% of the funding pledged for the period of 2011-2015 and supported several specific programs and projects that address both dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.

On 26 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US\$4.62 million for the implementation of the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in 2011-2013. Funding will be allocated to the World Health Organization for implementation of the project “Strengthening Human Resources Capacity for the Control and Elimination of Malaria”.⁴²³

On 8 December 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate a further US\$4.2 million for the implementation of the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in 2011-

⁴¹⁸ ONE’s Analysis of the Deauville G8 Communique: ‘Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy’, ONE International (Deauville) 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 25 December 2011. <http://www.one.org/c/international/policybrief/3853/>.

⁴¹⁹ FY2011 Priority Policy for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/jfpu/2012/02/0217-01.html>.

⁴²⁰ Ghana: Japan Gives U.S. \$6.8 Million Grant to Country, AllAfrica Global Media (Accra) 29 February 2012. Date of Access; 3 May 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201202291204.html>.

⁴²¹ Nigeria: Japan Boosts Child Healthcare With U.S. \$7.8 Million, AllAfrica Global Media (Abuja) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201203210528.html>.

⁴²² Burkina-Faso : Don de 7,5 milliards de F CFA du Japon pour la construction des centres de santé, Afriqinfo (Ouagadougou) 28 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.afriqinfos.com/articles/2012/4/28/burkina-faso-milliards-japon-pour-construction-centres-sante-201489.asp>.

⁴²³ Executive Order No. 1871, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. URL: <http://government.ru/gov/results/16919/>.

2013. Funding will be allocated for implementation of the joint Russia – World Health Organization project “Improving the quality of paediatric care in the first-level referral hospitals in selected countries of Central Asia and Africa.”⁴²⁴

On 11-13 October 2011, the international forum “Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality: the Russian Experience” organized by the Russian authorities was held in Moscow. The forum is regarded to be “first step in the implementation” of a five-year scientific and educational program aimed at presenting the Russian and international experience in the reduction of infant mortality in the framework of the Muskoka Initiative.⁴²⁵ The Russian Government allocated US\$0.9 million for the organization of the forum and US\$2.2 million for the creation of a special training center in the Research Center for Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology.⁴²⁶

According to the information presented by the Russian authorities in Russia’s National Report on ODA on 16 May 2012, Russia already disbursed US\$22.5 million for the implementation of the Muskoka Initiative.⁴²⁷

Russia has allocated US\$22.5 which is 30% of the funding pledged towards the Muskoka Initiative. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: -1

Thus far, the United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) as per the Muskoka initiative.

On 13 June 2011, the British Government announced that it would provide GBP163 million a year for the next five years to support the vaccination of children. Children from the poorest countries around the world will be vaccinated against diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia. This money will be disbursed through the GAVI.⁴²⁸

On 17 August 2011, the British Government announced a GBP25 million donation to UNICEF to support their programme in Somalia. The new monies have been pledged to help UNICEF combat starvation in Somalia by supporting 400,000 children. This donation will cover the costs associated with supplementary rations, vaccines for polio and measles, bednets, malaria testing kits, and the capacity to treat 4,000 cases of malaria.⁴²⁹

⁴²⁴ Executive Order No. 2218, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. URL: <http://government.ru/gov/results/17401/>.

⁴²⁵ About, First International Forum “Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality: the Russian Experience”. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://g8.oparina4.ru/en_index.php

⁴²⁶ Executive Order No. 855, Government of Russia (Moscow) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/15263/>

⁴²⁷ The Russian Federation ODA. National Report, Russian Ministry of Finance 16 May 2012. Date of Access: 16 May 2012. [http://www1.minfin.ru/](http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/).

⁴²⁸ British aid to vaccinate a child every two seconds, Department for International Development (London) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Press-releases/2011/British-aid-to-vaccinate-a-child-every-two-seconds/>.

⁴²⁹ Mitchell: 400,000 children risk death through starvation in Somalia, Department for International Development (London) 17 August 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Press-releases/2011/400000-children-risk-death-through-starvation-in-Somalia/>.

On 20 September 2011, the British Government donated GBP17 million and GBP92 million to projects in South Africa and Uganda respectively to combat maternal and newborn mortality. The funding focuses on providing women with access to contraception, family planning and the training of medical staff such as doctors, nurses and midwives among others. Mitchell stressed that “Britain is committed to driving down the numbers of women killed every year in pregnancy and childbirth. We will save the lives of 50,000 pregnant women and 250,000 newborn babies as well as giving 10 million people access to modern family planning.”⁴³⁰ This disbursement of funds goes further to fulfill the United Kingdom’s commitment to MNCH initiatives.

On 29 November 2011, the British Government announced that it would provide contraceptive supplies to the UN’s Population Fund (UNFPA) in order to combat 2 million unintended pregnancies and 220,000 unsafe abortions. International Development Minister, Stephen O’Brien said, “giving girls and women the choice to decide whether, when and how many children they have is a priority for Britain... [and that] family planning is a smart, simple and extremely cost effective investment of aid.” This donation will go to funding programs in the poorest countries of the world such as Mali and aims to save the lives of 3,700 women. The total commitment is valued at GBP35 million.⁴³¹ This disbursement of funds also reaffirms the United Kingdom’s commitment to ending maternal mortality.

The UK applauded India’s “intense and continued immunisation drives” which resulted in reducing polio cases from 741 in 2009, to zero on 2012. According to the UK Government this milestone was in part backed by the UK’s aid to India through the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.⁴³²

In addition, as part of the global strategy to eliminate infectious tropical diseases (NTD’s), the UK “will supply more than four treatments every second for people in the developing world for the next four years”. The aid will focus on four diseases: lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), onchocerciasis (river blindness), schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and dracunculiasis (Guinea Worm). The aid is expected to “protect more than 140 million of the world’s poorest men, women and children” from these debilitating and life-threatening diseases.⁴³³

Contributing to the GAVI Alliance Matching Fund, the UK Government pledged to match up to GBP50 million of private sector donations in the UK to help immunize millions of children

⁴³⁰ Mitchell: Britain to save the lives of thousands of pregnant women, Department for International Development (London) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Press-releases/2011/Mitchell-Britain-to-save-the-lives-of-thousands-of-pregnant-women/>.

⁴³¹ Britain to provide contraception to save thousands of women’s lives, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/press-releases/Britain%20to%20provide%20contraception%20to%20save%20thousands%20of%20women's%20lives.pdf>

⁴³² India passes one year without polio, Department for International Development (London) 13 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 April 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/India-passes-one-year-without-polio/>.

⁴³³ UK to protect 140 million people from tropical diseases, Department for International Development (London) 21 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 April 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Britain-to-protect-more-than-140-million-in-global-effort-to-rid-the-world-of-neglected-tropical-diseases/>.

against killer diseases. The Bill and Melina Gates Foundation also committed matching up to USD50 million “by other public and private backers”.⁴³⁴

Furthermore, the Government of the UK and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation will host the Family Planning Summit in London in July 2012. The event is expected “to generate unprecedented political commitment and resources from developing countries, donors, the private sector, civil society and other partners to meet the family planning needs of women in the world’s poorest countries by 2020”. As part of the UK’s contribution to the UN Secretary General’s Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health, the UK will prioritize supporting “national governments’ efforts to increase access to family planning in the poorest countries”. Facilitating access to “family planning information, services and supplies,” can prevent “up to a quarter of maternal deaths”. It will also help achieve “the maternal and child health Millennium Development Goals and wider development outcomes”.⁴³⁵

Additionally, UK doctors, midwives and medics will train over 17,000 health workers in Africa and Asia “to provide emergency care for mothers and newborns”. The complementary British-backed “Making It Happen” initiative “teaches lifesaving skills for dangerous pregnancies and wider health issues to local medical workers”.⁴³⁶

To date, the British government has allocated GBP350.46 million towards their commitment to support MNCH initiatives. Although the British government has allocated this amount, the new monies allocated do not meet their commitment target of at least GBP420 million for partial compliance.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been assigned a score of -1.

Analyst: Salahuddin Rafiquddin and Laura Correa Ochoa

United States: -1

The United States has not fulfilled its commitment to the Muskoka Initiative. Despite appropriating over USD 900 million, the US did not receive Congressional approval to meet their original target of USD 1.346 billion.⁴³⁷

On 6 June 2011, US Ambassador Rick Barton gave a speech to the Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund summarizing the US strategy for achieving MDG 5. Barton mentioned American efforts to “build health systems” to improve maternal and child health but indicated

⁴³⁴ Innovative funding scheme delivers lifesaving vaccines, Department for International Development (London) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 April 2012.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Innovative-funding-scheme-delivers-more-lifesaving-vaccines/>

⁴³⁵ Family planning: UK to host summit with Gates Foundation, Department for International Development (London) 6 March 2012. Date of Access 3 April 2012.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Family-planning-UK-to-host-summit-with-Gates-Foundation/>

⁴³⁶ UK medics to help save lives of more mums and babies, Department for International Development (London) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 April 2012.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/British-medics-to-help-save-lives-of-more-mums-and-babies/>

⁴³⁷ Global Health Initiative, US Foreign Assistance (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 16 May 2012. http://www.foreignassistance.gov/Initiative_GH_2010.aspx?FY=2010#ObjAnchor

that the US was confronted with cuts to development programs in an effort to reduce their deficit.⁴³⁸

Accordingly, on 27 July 2011, the Republicans proposed a reduction of USD154 million of the budget for international family planning programs. A Republican subcommittee agreed upon a foreign spending bill which reduces the budget for family planning for countries overseas and prevents the US from funding programs that provide or advise women on abortions.⁴³⁹

Additionally, in August 2011, the US government eliminated USD5.8 million from the Afghan Safe Birth Project's budget. The Afghan Safe Birth Project provides emergency obstetric care in regions that lack sufficient healthcare professionals. This budget cut directly constrains the initiative to fund "emergency obstetric and neonatal pharmaceuticals and supplies".⁴⁴⁰

Nonetheless, on 13 June 2011, the US, along with the British government and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, reaffirmed their commitment to providing children from developing regions vaccines for life-threatening diseases by contributing to the GAVI alliance. The pledges aim to prevent the deaths of 4 million children by 2015. The Path President and CEO, Dr Christopher Elias noted the US commitment of USD450 million over a period of three years will be crucial to the United States' Agency for International Development (USAID) goal of eliminating the lead causes of disease, particularly meningitis, in children in Africa.⁴⁴¹

Moreover, on 14 December 2011, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation released their findings regarding the impact of the global financial crisis on development assistance. The US's development assistance for health experienced a 4 per cent growth rate between 2010 and 2011, the lowest rate in a decade, which will fail to reach the targets outlined in MDG5.⁴⁴²

On 8 March 2012, Maria Otero, the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights, spoke of three areas of priority in women's health: "maternal health, sexual and reproductive health and gender based violence". She spoke of the administration's partnership with the United Nation's Population Fund (UNFPA), the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Gates foundation in improving sexual and reproductive health, promoting gender equality and

⁴³⁸ Address by U.S Representative Rick Barton at the Executive Board of the United Nations Populations Fund, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 6 June, 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/165109.htm>

⁴³⁹ GOP's Foreign Aid Cuts Could Dramatically Increase Unsafe Abortions, (United States) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/27/gops-family-planning-cuts_n_911359.html

⁴⁴⁰ Afghan Women Lose in U.S. Drawdown, Bloomberg (New York) 7 August 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-08/afghan-women-stand-to-lose-in-u-s-drawdown-commentary-by-coleman-lemmon.html>

⁴⁴¹ US, Britain, other donors renew commitment to vaccines, PATH (Seattle) 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.path.org/news/an110613-gavi-results.php>

⁴⁴² Global health funding slows as deadline for Millennium Development Goals nears, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (Washington) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/news-events/news-release/global-health-funding-slows-deadline-millennium-development-goals-nears>

challenging gender-based violence. Otero mentioned South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa as targets for the achievement for MDG5.⁴⁴³

Furthermore, on 11 April 2012, the USAID announced USD60 million for the construction or renovation of 65 health centres in Ethiopia for the next 5 years. The funding will be provided through the Ethiopian Health Infrastructure Program to increase people's access to health care.⁴⁴⁴

The Obama administration has requested USD846 million for the 2012 Fiscal Year but USD606 million was approved. The US contributed USD549 million in 2011 for maternal and child health.⁴⁴⁵

Despite their current efforts, the US was not able to secure enough funding to meet their initial commitment of USD1.346 billion in time. Thus for the Maternal and Child Health commitment, the United States has been assigned a score of -1.

Analyst: Connie Hung Yan Lo

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to achieve MDG's 4 and 5 by 2012, by disbursing over 40 per cent of funding as per the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health launched in 2010.

Through 2011 the European Union continued to implement its pilot program in Uzbekistan to make "effective and inexpensive health services accessible to children and mothers".⁴⁴⁶ The EU Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs affirmed that the program has entered its second phase this year, and is crucial if Uzbekistan is to achieve UN millennium Development Goals 4 and 5.⁴⁴⁷ On the 26 and 27 of November 2011, an international symposium was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan to examine the significant progress in maternal health made in Uzbekistan as a result of this program.⁴⁴⁸

Additionally, in Bangladesh the European Union is contributing USD31 million over five years to reduce newborn death with the Maternal and Neonatal Health Initiative.⁴⁴⁹ Funding has been allocated as required, and in January 2011 the program was expanded from 4 regions to 10.⁴⁵⁰

⁴⁴³ Address by Maria Otero Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Global Health and Diplomacy International Women's Day Luncheon (Washington) 8 March, 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/185441.htm>

⁴⁴⁴ Ethiopia: USAID to Devote U.S 60 million to Build, Renovate 65 Health Centres (Addis Ababa) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

⁴⁴⁵ Fiscal Year 2012 Request, Foreign Assistance (Washington) 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.foreignassistance.gov/Initiative_GH_2012.aspx?FY=2012#ObjAnchor

⁴⁴⁶ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 20 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2011. <http://g8live.org/2010MuskokaG8InterimReport110202.pdf>

⁴⁴⁷ Report on European Union Pilot Program in Uzbekistan regarding Newborn and Maternal Health, UNICEF (New York) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2011. http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/uzbekistan_56998.html

⁴⁴⁸ Article, Tashkent International Meeting on progress in Uzbekistan regarding MGD 4 & 5, WHO (Geneva) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/where-we-work/member-states/uzbekistan/sections/news/2011/12/international-meetings-in-uzbekistan-on-maternal-and-child-health-priority-actions-identified>

⁴⁴⁹ European Commission Health Annex - 2011 Accountability Report Section 3.2, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 18 May 2011. Date of Access: 9 December 2011. http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/European_Commission.pdf

Moreover, on 27 May 2011, the European Union reaffirmed its commitment to maternal health at the G8 summit in Deauville, France. European Commission President Jose Barroso stated that the EU would provide support to health programs of partner countries, and would provide thematic support for the cause through GAVI. However, these commitments have not come with monetary contributions in line with the European Union's pledge of USD1.3 billion over three years. As of December 2011, the EU has provided USD46 million to promote better linkage between HIV/AIDS care and general reproductive care in East Africa.

The collective contribution of the Commission and the 27 European Union Member States amounts to USD 4 billion from 2011 to 2013.⁴⁵¹ The commission on its own is expected to have contributed USD70 million by 2013, and USD14 million by the end of 2011.⁴⁵²

On 11 January 2012, the European Commission decided to commit a further EUR52 million towards reducing maternal mortality in Ghana. This increases the total European Union aid to Ghana by 12 percent, to a total of EUR470 million between 2008 and 2013.⁴⁵³

Therefore, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating over 40 per cent of the funding pledged at the Muskoka Summit, through initiatives that address both MDGs 4 and 5.

Analyst: Amir Khouzam

⁴⁵⁰ Report on Maternal Health Supplies in Bangladesh, WHO (Geneva) 2010. Date of Access: 26 December 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/activities/commodities/201006_maternal_health_bangladesh.pdf

⁴⁵¹ European Commission Health Annex - 2011 Accountability Report Section 3.2, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 18 May 2011. Date of Access: 9 December 2011.

http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/European_Commission.pdf

⁴⁵² Health Official Development Assistance Data by Country, Page. 9, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 18 May 2011. Date of Access: 9 December 2011. http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/Health_ODA_1305820491.pdf

⁴⁵³ European Commission report on Millennium Development Goal 5, European Commission (Brussels) 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ghana/press_corner/all_news/news/2012/20120111_en.htm

5. Food and Agriculture [69]

Commitment:

“Since the L’Aquila Summit, 22% of the AFSI pledges have been disbursed, and an additional 26% are formally in the process of being disbursed for specific purposes. We will disburse or allocate our commitments in full by the end of our respective pledging periods.”

-G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score	0.11		

Background:

The G8 members first recognized food security as a significant issue during the 2003 Evian Summit.⁴⁵⁴ At this time, member countries were primarily concerned with famine in Africa.⁴⁵⁵ The G8 made a more concerted effort to address broader food security issues at the 2008 Hokkaido Summit. The resultant Hokkaido Statement on Food Security urged the international community to confront food security due to the recent global rise in food prices as well as a lack of sufficient food supplies in many developing nations.⁴⁵⁶

The Hokkaido Statement also set forth a variety of policies intended to improve food security, which included reforms to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the liberalization of food commodities.⁴⁵⁷ G8 members also committed USD10 billion towards food security in January 2008.⁴⁵⁸ During the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 members announced the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), which committed USD20 billion over three years towards emergency food aid and initiatives that support sustainable agriculture.⁴⁵⁹

⁴⁵⁴ G8 Conclusions on Food and Agriculture 1975-2009, 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 2nd November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/food-agriculture.pdf.

⁴⁵⁵ Action Against Famine, Especially in Africa: A G8 Action Plan (Evian) 2003. Date of Access: 6 November 2010. www.commit4africa.org/declarations/1077/-/%252FDevelopment%20partnerships.

⁴⁵⁶ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 8 July 2008. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html.

⁴⁵⁷ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 8 July 2008. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html.

⁴⁵⁸ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 8 July 2008. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html.

⁴⁵⁹ “L’Aquila” Joint Statement on Global Food Security, 10 July 2009. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.pdf.

Commitment Features:

At the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit member countries restated their commitments to the AFSI.⁴⁶⁰ Each G8 country's commitments are listed in Table C.⁴⁶¹ G8 member states made new pledges at the Deauville Summit with the exception of Canada.

Given that no detailed schedules of disbursements have been published, the principle of even yearly payments was used to assess compliance with this commitment. Thus individual pledges during the 2011/12 compliance period were calculated by dividing total pledge by number of years of pledging period.

Table C: Pledges to Food Security Made by G8 Countries

State	Period of Pledge	Total Pledge (2009-2012; in USD)	Pledge During 11/12 Compliance Period (in USD)
France	2009-2011	2.161 billion	720 million
Germany	2010-2012	3 billion	1 billion
Italy	2009-2012	0.428 billion	107 million
Japan	2010-2012	3 billion	1 billion
Russia	2009-2011	0.330 billion	110 million
UK	Fiscal 2009/10-2011/12	1.718 billion	572.67 million
US	Fiscal 10/2009-09/2012	3.5 billion	1.167 billion
EU	2010-2012	3.8 billion	1.266 billion

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not distribute any of the funding it pledged towards the AFSI.
0	Member distributes some of the funding it pledged towards the AFSI, but does not meet its targeted/full pledge.
+1	Member meets or surpasses the funding it pledged towards the AFSI.

Lead Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Canada: +1

As of March 2011, Canada has met its commitment to the AFSI. Canada did not make any new pledges at the Deauville Summit. Thus, Canada was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: RuiShen (Alan) Ning

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD420.193 million to the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative during the 2011/2012 compliance period.

On 7 July 2011, the French Development Agency approved grants for 17 projects to support development in developing countries. Funding provided to food and agriculture initiatives include: (1) USD6.395 million to the Republic of Chad for sustainable irrigation to an area of roughly 2000 ha; (2) USD3.837 million to the Republic of Guinea to support the development of rice-fish farming over five years; (3) USD11.511 million to the Republic of Madagascar to

⁴⁶⁰ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, 27 May 2011. Date of Access 17 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

⁴⁶¹ Deauville Accountability Report, 18 May 2011. Date of Access 14 March 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/accountability.html>.

improve sanitation system in Greater Antananarivo; and, (4) USD5.372 million to the Republic of the Comoros to build sustainable water supply facilities for the community.⁴⁶²

On 15 December 2011, the French Development Agency signed a USD191,858 agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to support the development of agri-food sectors and food security in rural Africa.⁴⁶³

As of 2 January 2012, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that France had contributed a total of USD39.128 million during 2011. Based on the 2010 G8 Research Group compliance report on France and the AFSI, it can be deduced that France contributed USD30.265 million to the WFP between May 2011 and 2 January 2012.⁴⁶⁴

France has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to provide USD420.193 million to the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative during the 2011/2012 compliance period. France contributed approximately USD57.579 during the relevant compliance period.

Analyst: RuiShen (Alan) Ning

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1 billion by May 2012 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 15 August 2011, the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development pledged to donate USD155.06 million towards East African drought relief efforts. The German government partnered with organizations such as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, as well as non-governmental organizations such as the Welthungerhilfe and multilateral bodies such as the United Nations' World Food Programme (WFP) to provide relief in the form of emergency food aid.⁴⁶⁵ The Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development has also pledged to donate USD25.9 million to set up a “regional fund for resilience against drought in the Horn of Africa.” The money from this fund will be used to implement measures that improve water supply, food production and livestock farming, in order to strengthen the resilience of Africans living in drought stricken areas.⁴⁶⁶

On 2 November 2011, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that Germany will collaborate with NGOs such as Welthungerhilfe and Malteser International to provide USD647, 400 to Cambodia and USD258,960 to Myanmar in order to

⁴⁶² July 2011 Board of Directors Meeting: €350m pledged for developing countries (France) July 8, 2011. Date of Access: January 5, 2012. http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_12

⁴⁶³ AFD and United Nations Industrial Development Organization support African agribusiness and agro-industry development (Vienna) December 15, 2011. Date of Access: January 5, 2012. http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_0

⁴⁶⁴ Contributions to WFP 2011. World Food Programme (Rome) January 2, 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/year/2011>

⁴⁶⁵ Dirk Niebel Meets Kenya's President-And Pledges New Funds for Drought-Hit Region, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 15 August 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/August/20110815_pm_138_kenia/index.html

⁴⁶⁶ Dirk Niebel Meets Kenya's President-And Pledges New Funds for Drought-Hit Region, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 15 August 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/August/20110815_pm_138_kenia/index.html

help address food shortages in the region, which are a result of the Southeast Asian tropical storms that took place from June 2011 to October 2011.⁴⁶⁷

On 3 November 2011, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that it would provide USD1.29 million in aid through the WFP to help people whose harvests had been lost and who faced food insecurity as a result of flooding in regions of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.⁴⁶⁸

As of 15 November 2011, the German government also donated USD647, 400 to the WFP in Nepal to help improve the lives of families in the Bajhang and Baitadi districts that had been facing food shortages. The WFP issued a statement saying that the funds would be used to distribute food and/ or cash to 46, 500 people for a period of three and a half months through WFP's ongoing food aid project.⁴⁶⁹

On 18 January 2012, the German government contributed USD31.4 million to the WFP for its emergency relief efforts in Yemen in light of the humanitarian crisis created by civil unrest and rising food and fuel prices. Through its recent donation, Germany will support the WFP in distributing over 20, 000 metric tons of food commodities such as oil, wheat flour and specialized nutritional products for extremely malnourished children. The donation will further assist the WFP in carrying out its Food for Girls' Education programme which provides take-home food rations as an incentive for families to send their girls to school.⁴⁷⁰

On 8 February 2012, members of the German Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that they will provide an additional USD15.76 million in emergency food aid and agricultural sustenance to people affected by the drought in the Sahel region of Africa. A large part of the aid will be provided through the WFP, while the remainder will be distributed through the International Committee of the Red Cross and German non-governmental organizations operating in the region.⁴⁷¹

On 5 March 2012, the German government announced a donation of USD656, 549 to the WFP to purchase maize, beans and blended food for Congolese refugees residing in the Rwandan camps

⁴⁶⁷ In Response to Severe Flooding in Southeast Asia, BMZ Increases Emergency Aid for Myanmar and Cambodia by 700, 000 Euros, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 03 November 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. <http://www.reliefweb.int/node/457095>

⁴⁶⁸ BMZ Provides Emergency Assistance in Response to Severe Flooding in Central America, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/November/20111103_pm_197_flutnothilfe_zentralamerika/index.html

⁴⁶⁹ Germany Provides Assistance of Rs 54 m to WFP, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. <http://www.reliefweb.int/node/459376>

⁴⁷⁰ WFP Receives USD31 Million Contribution from Germany to Fight Hunger in Yemen, World Food Programme 18 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-receives-us31-million-contribution-germany-fight-hunger-yemen>

⁴⁷¹ German Government Steps Up Humanitarian Assistance for Sahel Zone, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/_pr/press-releases/2012/120208-German-government-steps-up-humanitarian-assistance.html

of Gihembe, Kiziba and Nyabiheke. The food aid will particularly aim to provide nutrition to malnourished children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and people living with HIV/AIDS.⁴⁷²

As of 2 April 2012, the German Federal Foreign Office and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development have donated a total of USD7.49 million in humanitarian and emergency food aid to the people in Syria and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries, as a result of the recent humanitarian crisis in Syria. The aid will be delivered to Syrian refugees in Jordan through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Caritas and Syrian refugees in Lebanon will receive aid through World Vision.⁴⁷³

Germany has donated at least USD239.11 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid, and is therefore awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to donate USD1 billion by May 2012.

Analyst: Rabiya Asad

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD107 million by May 2012 towards sustainable agriculture development and emergency food aid.

On 21 September 2011, the Italian Government donated the “Iveco Icarus” to Kenya Red Cross in response to the famine that continues in Kenya. Iveco Icarus is a truck that is suited to the desert terrain typical of the area at the Sudan border. It will be used to transport food, medicines, and other supplies to the vulnerable people at the border.⁴⁷⁴

On 4 October 2011, the Italian Development Cooperation’s Emergency Office donated USD824,000 to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization. The funds were used in Libya to distribute seeds and agricultural equipment to farmers, improve irrigation systems, and provide technical assistance. Specifically, the contributions aided with the resumption of agricultural activity and prevent food insecurity.⁴⁷⁵

As of 2 January 2012, Italy has donated USD27.7 million to the UN’s World Food Programme.⁴⁷⁶ Of this amount, USD800,000 will be used to buy 480 tons of food supplements, which will be distributed to 16,000 children in Southern Sudan. The WFP announced that the goal of this

⁴⁷² German Donation Provides Hope for 54, 000 Congolese Refugees, World Food Programme 05 March 2012. Date of Access: 01 May 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/stories/german-donation-provides-hope-54000-congolese-refugees>

⁴⁷³ German Government Increases Humanitarian Aid for Syrians, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations 02 April 2012. Date of Access: 01 May 2012. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/_pr/press-releases/2012/20120402-increase-of-humanitarian-aid-for-syria.html

⁴⁷⁴ Cooperation: famine in Kenya, vehicle donated to transport food aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/09/20110921_Cooperazione_Kenya.htm?LANG=EN

⁴⁷⁵ Cooperation: Humanitarian assistance initiatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/20111028_InterventiAssUmanitaria.htm?LANG=EN

⁴⁷⁶ Contributions to World Food Programme 2010-2011, World Food Programme (Rome) 2 January 2012. Date of access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/year/2011>.

project is to prevent food insecurity and malnutrition in nine states before the start of the rainy season.⁴⁷⁷

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD27.93 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Nuri Kim

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1 billion by May 2012 towards sustainable agriculture development and emergency food aid.

On 15 July 2011, the Government of Japan extended emergency grant aid of USD5 million to the Horn of Africa in response to the famine in the East African regions through World Food Programme.⁴⁷⁸ On 5 August 2011, Japan also donated emergency relief goods equivalent to USD600 thousand to refugee camps in the Republic of Kenya.⁴⁷⁹

On 6 September 2011, Japan donated USD10 million in food assistance to Bangladesh. The funds will be used to provide communities vulnerable to natural disasters with 11,353 metric tons of wheat, 2,400 tons of wheat soya blends, and 160 metric tons of canned fish.⁴⁸⁰

On 7 November 2011, Japan contributed emergency relief goods equivalent to USD500,000 to the refugee camps in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in response to the droughts in the Horn of Africa.⁴⁸¹

On 18 April 2012, the Japanese government granted USD10 million to the Project for Food Aid for Poverty Areas through the WFP. The aid will provide 12,160 tons of food for 345,000 people who are suffering malnutrition due to natural disasters, poverty and conflict.⁴⁸²

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD16.1 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Nuri Kim

⁴⁷⁷ Cooperation: South Sudan, support for the World Food Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 05 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/12/20111205_Cooperazione_SudSudan.htm?LANG=EN

⁴⁷⁸ Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the "Horn of Africa" 15 July 2011. Date of Access: 04 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/7/0715_02.html

⁴⁷⁹ Assistance in response to droughts in the "Horn of Africa" (Emergency relief goods provided to refugee camps in the Republic of Kenya) 5 August 2011. Date of Access: 04 January 2012 http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/8/0805_03.html

⁴⁸⁰ Japan Donates US\$10 Million To Help WFP Feed Vulnerable People. World Food Programme. Dhaka. 06 September 2011. Date of Access: 06 February 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2012/feb/06/right-stupidity-spreads-enabled-polite-left>

⁴⁸¹ Assistance in response to droughts in the "Horn of Africa" (Emergency relief goods provided to refugee camps in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) 7 September 2011. Date of Access: 04 January 2012 http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/9/0907_02.html

⁴⁸² Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid through the World Food Programme (WFP) for the Project of Food Aid for Poverty Areas including Ethnic Minorities in Myanmar 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0418_03.html

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its AFSI commitment.

Russia has disbursed almost 86% of the funding it pledged for the AFSI implementation in 2009-2011.

According to the Russian Government decision of 8 December 2010 on Russia's participation in the AFSI in 2010-2014 US\$64.2 million is to be allocated in 2011-2012.⁴⁸³

On 14 November 2011, the Russian Government approved the action plan on the realization of the Complex Program of Russia's Participation in International Cooperation on Agriculture, Fishery and Food Security. According to the action plan relevant authorities will participate in the AFSI working group meetings and prepare statistical information about Russia's contribution to the AFSI.⁴⁸⁴

According to the information presented by the Russian authorities in the Russia's National Report on ODA on 16 May 2012, Russia already disbursed US\$285.4 million for the implementation of the AFSI.⁴⁸⁵

Russia distributed some of the funding it pledged towards the AFSI, but has not met its full pledge. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD572.67 million to the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative between May 2011 and May 2012.

On 16 July 2011, Andrew Mitchell, the British international development secretary, publicized that the United Kingdom would provide USD79.98 million to East African drought relief efforts. The funds will assist malnourished individuals in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia.⁴⁸⁶

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for distributing approximately USD79.98 million of the USD572.67 million it has committed to the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative for the period between May 2011 and May 2012.

Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to contribute USD1.167 billion towards the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative.

⁴⁸³ Executive Order No. 2226, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13560/>

⁴⁸⁴ Executive Order No. 2028, Government of Russia (Moscow). 14 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/17146/>

⁴⁸⁵ The Russian Federation ODA. National Report, Russian Ministry of Finance 16 May 2012. Date of Access: 16 May 2012. <http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/>

⁴⁸⁶ Mitchell To Announce Help For 1 Million Drought Victims On Camp Visit With Charity Heads, DFID (London) 16 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Press-releases/2011/Mitchell-to-announce-help-for-1-million-drought/>

On 13 June 2011, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced that they would fund a new research facility focused on studying a disease that threatens the world's wheat and barley supplies. Together, the agencies will contribute USD4.5 million to the creation of the new facility.⁴⁸⁷

On 7 July 2011, USAID reported that it had contributed USD366 million to drought relief efforts in the Horn of Africa.⁴⁸⁸ USAID established a Disaster Assistance Response Team in Nairobi in order to distribute emergency assistance.⁴⁸⁹

On 11 July 2011, USAID announced that it had donated an additional USD21 million to drought-affected populations in Somalia.⁴⁹⁰ The funds will be used to provide 19,000 metric tons of food to the World Food Programme (WFP), which will distribute the food within Somalia.⁴⁹¹

On 1 September 2011, the head of USAID, Dr. Rajiv Shah, publicized that an additional USD23 million would be contributed to drought relief efforts in the Horn of Africa.⁴⁹² Approximately USD10 million will be distributed to Somalia specifically.⁴⁹³

On 20 September 2011, the USDA, USAID, and the American Peanut Council made public that they would jointly contribute USD4.4 million to three American companies that will be expected to prepare Ready-To-Use-Therapeutic Foods (RUTFs) for over 70,000 malnourished children in the Horn of Africa.⁴⁹⁴

On 27 September 2011, USAID announced the African Agricultural Capital Fund (AACF), which will invest in Africa's agriculture sector in order to improve efficiency and profitability.⁴⁹⁵ Specifically, USAID and six private-sector partners will provide USD25 million to small and medium businesses engaged in the agricultural sector.⁴⁹⁶

⁴⁸⁷ New Research Facility Will Help Safeguard the Supply of Global What Crops, USAID (Washington) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110613_1.html

⁴⁸⁸ USAID Responding to Crisis in Horn of Africa, USAID (Washington) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110707_1.html

⁴⁸⁹ USAID Responding to Crisis in Horn of Africa, USAID (Washington) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110707_1.html

⁴⁹⁰ USAID Provides Food to Somalis Hit by Drought, USAID (Washington) 11 June 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110711.html>

⁴⁹¹ USAID Provides Food to Somalis Hit by Drought, USAID (Washington) 11 June 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110711.html>

⁴⁹² US Government Increases Assistance to Horn of Africa, USAID (Washington) 1 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110901.html>

⁴⁹³ US Government Increases Assistance to Horn of Africa, USAID (Washington) 1 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110901.html>

⁴⁹⁴ Peanut Based Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Foods Will Help Children in the Horn of Africa, USAID (Washington) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110920.html>

⁴⁹⁵ USAID Collaboration Results in African Agricultural Fund, USAID (Washington) 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110927.html>

⁴⁹⁶ USAID Collaboration Results in African Agricultural Fund, USAID (Washington) 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110927.html>

On 13 October 2011, Kevin J. Mullally, USAID's mission director for South Sudan, reported that the United States would contribute USD54 million to the Jonglei Food Security Program.⁴⁹⁷ The program aims to combat food insecurity in South Sudan by assisting families in Jonglei state.⁴⁹⁸

On 12 November 2011, USAID publicized that it would contribute USD250,000 to the Global Food Safety Partnership.⁴⁹⁹ The program, which is directed by the World Bank, encourages country-led efforts to improve food security and food safety.⁵⁰⁰

On 22 November 2011, USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) ratified an agreement with the Bank of Abyssinia and Zemen Bank to extend loans to small farmers and farming cooperatives in Ethiopia. The agreement provides USD7.3 million towards potential loans, which can be utilized to pay for agricultural equipment. The loans are meant to increase productivity within Ethiopia's agricultural sector while generating employment and income for Ethiopians.⁵⁰¹

On 15 February 2012, USAID reported that it would provide USD33 million in funds towards emergency food aid in the Sahel region of Africa. The donation is meant to guarantee that basic nutritional needs are met throughout the dry period, which extends from May to August.⁵⁰²

Thus, the United States has received a score of 0 because it allocated USD538.45 million of the USD1.167 billion it committed as part of the l'Aquila Food Security Initiative for the May 2011 – May 2012 period.

Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1.266 billion by May 2012 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 4 July 2011, the EU pledged to donate USD12.87 million in emergency food aid to 650,000 people in North Korea.⁵⁰³ Officials from the EU stated that the aid would be directed towards the northern and eastern provinces of North Korea that were hit the hardest by low food production.⁵⁰⁴ This aid was specifically intended for children under the age of five who had been hospitalized with severe acute malnutrition, pregnant and breastfeeding women, hospital patients,

⁴⁹⁷ USAID Funds Program to Reduce Food Insecurity in South Sudan, USAID (Washington) 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr111013.html>

⁴⁹⁸ USAID Funds Program to Reduce Food Insecurity in South Sudan, USAID (Washington) 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr111013.html>

⁴⁹⁹ USAID Supports New Fund to Advance Food Safety, USAID (Washington) 12 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr111112.html>

⁵⁰⁰ USAID Supports New Fund to Advance Food Safety, USAID (Washington) 12 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr111112.html>

⁵⁰¹ US Government Partners with Private Ethiopian Banks to Increase Access to Credit in Agriculture and Health Sectors, USAID (Washington) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr111122.html>

⁵⁰² USAID Responds to Drought in the Sahel, USAID (Washington) 15 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2012/pr120215.html>

⁵⁰³ EU to Provide Emergency Food Aid to North Korea, EUBusiness Ltd (Brussels) 04 July 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/nkorea-diplomacy.b3r/>

⁵⁰⁴ EU to Provide Emergency Food Aid to North Korea, EUBusiness Ltd (Brussels) 04 July 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/nkorea-diplomacy.b3r/>

and the elderly. The European Commission reported that the aid would be delivered through the WFP in order to ensure that the food reach its intended recipients.⁵⁰⁵

As of 27 July 2011, the EU Aid Commissioner, Kristalina Georgieva, announced that the EU would contribute USD35.76 million to feed the victims of the East African drought. Commissioner Georgieva announced that the money was to be directed towards delivering emergency food aid inside strife-torn Somalia, along with providing help to refugees in camps across the Horn of Africa and investing in drought preparedness measures to prevent future food insecurities.⁵⁰⁶

On 19 October 2011, ECHO, the humanitarian aid department of the European Union, announced to contribute USD1.97 million to enable WFP to increase its food distribution to flood victims in the Satkhira and Jessore districts of Bangladesh. The donation has allowed WFP to distribute 2,400 tons metric tons of rice and 180 tons of pulses, enough to feed about 30, 000 flood victims for two months. The donation will further enable WFP to provide nutritious wheat-soya blend to improve the lives of children under the age of two and their mothers, for four months.⁵⁰⁷

As of 18 November 2011, the EU announced that it would increase food aid for Africa's Sahel region by USD12.87 million in order to prevent a food shortage. Heavy rain across the Sahel, combined with increased rice prices on global markets, have left seven million people at "high risk" of food insecurity in the states of Niger, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, and Burkina Faso.⁵⁰⁸

On 18 January 2012, the Crisis Response Commissioner for the EU, Kristalina Georgieva, announced that the EU made an additional donation of USD121 million to alleviate the starvation still faced by two million people in Africa's Sahel region. The aid will primarily target the countries of Niger, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Burkina Faso, with a third of the money being directed towards Niger. The food aid particularly aims to assist approximately 300, 000 children under the age of two and pregnant and breastfeeding women.⁵⁰⁹

Therefore, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD184.47 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Rabiya Asad

⁵⁰⁵ EU to Provide Emergency Food Aid to North Korea, EUBusiness Ltd (Brussels) 04 July 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/nkorea-diplomacy.b3r/>

⁵⁰⁶ EU Vows to Double Aid to East Africa Drought, EUBusiness Ltd (Brussels) 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/eafrica-drought-aid.bke/>

⁵⁰⁷ Bangladesh: European Union Donates 1.5 Million Euros For Flood Victims in Satkhira and Jessore, World Food Programme 19 October 2011. Date of Access: 01 May 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/news-news-release/european-union-donates-%E2%82%AC15-million-flood-victims-satkhira-and-jessore>

⁵⁰⁸ EU Ups Urgent Sahel Food Aid by 10 Million Euros, EUBusiness Ltd (Brussels) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 05 January 2012. <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/sahel-food-aid.dl3/>

⁵⁰⁹ EU Doubles Sahel Humanitarian Aid to 95 million Euros, EUBusiness Ltd (Brussels) 18 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/sahel-aid-food.emk/?searchterm=food%20aid>

6. Accountability on Development [72]

Commitment:

“We will improve transparency of our aid information. [In particular, we will make further efforts on publishing information of allocations, expenditure and results.] Information will be provided in accessible formats that deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment

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

Background

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 committed to increasing accountability in its development efforts by endorsing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.⁵¹⁰ The Declaration, which aims to ensure the quality of aid initiatives, stresses the need for mutual accountability between donor and partner countries.⁵¹¹

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G8 supported the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), designed to deepen the Paris Declaration. One of the goals of the AAA was to strengthen “commitments made in the Paris Declaration related to more transparent and responsible delivery of aid.”⁵¹² To this end, the AAA pledged to enhance the “quality, availability and accessibility of information on aid in partner countries.”⁵¹³

The Paris Declaration and the AAA committed donors and partners to “enhance accountability and transparency in the use of development resources” as a means to “ensure implementation of

⁵¹⁰ Update on Africa, St. Petersburg Summit Documents (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html>.

⁵¹¹ Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011. http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁵¹² Transparent and Responsible Aid, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_43385067_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁵¹³ Transparent and Responsible Aid, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_43385067_1_1_1_1,00.html.

agreed commitments.”⁵¹⁴ In particular, donor countries were called on to “make aid predictable by providing timely, transparent and comprehensive information.”⁵¹⁵

Furthermore, at the L’Aquila Summit, the G8 pledged to “improve transparency and effectiveness” by strengthening “accountability with respect to G8 individual and collective commitments with regard to development and development-related goals.”⁵¹⁶

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its “ongoing commitment to transparency and the accountability process” through the Muskoka Accountability Report.⁵¹⁷ The Report stated that “regular, clear, and transparent reporting by G8 countries on progress in implementing [development] commitments is an important first step” for ensuring accountability.⁵¹⁸ As such, the Report encouraged the G8 to “continue to make improvements on how it fashions, implements, monitors and reports on commitments.”⁵¹⁹

Commitment Features

This commitment comprises both an informational and accessibility dimension. First, the commitment affirms the need for G8 members to enhance the transparency of aid information. Second, members must provide this information in accessible formats that deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.

Members will be assessed on whether progress has been made towards enhancing the transparency of aid information. This will be defined in terms of whether members make efforts to provide information on aid allocations, expenditure, and results.

Members will also be assessed on whether the information they provide is accessible and in line with the needs of partner countries and citizens. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 noted the informational capacity of the Internet and drew attention to the “openness, transparency and freedom” of the web.⁵²⁰ Free-access government websites are an example of a format that would allow partner countries and citizens “to make full use of the content, information and services that it offers.”⁵²¹ To this end, many state development agencies release accessible press releases online, allowing global access to information regarding aid allocations, expenditure, and results.

⁵¹⁴ Improving Aid Quality: The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (Paris), Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/28/48458542.pdf>.

⁵¹⁵ Improving Aid Quality: The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (Paris), Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/28/48458542.pdf>.

⁵¹⁶ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, L’Aquila Summit Documents (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html#africa>.

⁵¹⁷ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

⁵¹⁸ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

⁵¹⁹ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

⁵²⁰ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#internet>.

⁵²¹ Accessibility, G8 Summit 2009 – official website (Rome), Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Footer/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_Accessibilita.htm.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member state does not provide information on ANY of the following: aid allocations, expenditure, OR results through accessible formats.
0	Member state provides information on ONE of the following: aid allocations, expenditure, OR results through accessible formats.
+1	Member state provides information on aid allocations, expenditure, AND results through accessible formats.

Lead Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of aid information, and to increase its availability to the public in accessible formats.

On 6 July 2011, CIDA published a document entitled “Key Government of Canada Commitments for the Allocation of the Aid Budget,” which analyses how well Canada has complied with aid related commitments.⁵²²

On 20 September 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper declared that “the international community must now work together to ensure that the resources that have been promised are delivered in a manner that maximizes results, accountability and transparency.”⁵²³

On 29 November 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda attended the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Minister Oda announced Canada’s decision to join the International Aid Transparency Initiative, which emphasizes the availability and accessibility of aid information.⁵²⁴

On 16 November 2011, President of the Treasury Board Tony Clement stated that “by posting summaries of completed access to information requests online, our Government is fulfilling its commitment to making more information readily available to Canadians.”⁵²⁵ Minister Clement also announced an improvement to the Open Government initiative, whereby a newly attained licensing agreement allows for more simple access to the Open Data Portal.⁵²⁶ CIDA’s Open Data

⁵²² International Development Assistance Commitments, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011. <http://acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CAR-616141241-PD4#pdf>.

⁵²³ Canada champions accountability in global efforts to save mothers and children in developing countries, Office of the Prime Minister (New York City) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=4344>.

⁵²⁴ Minister Oda concludes successful trip to the Fourth High Level Forum in Aid Effectiveness, Canadian International Development Agency (Busan) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-12110647-KQS>.

⁵²⁵ Minister Clement Announces Progress on Key Open Government Initiatives, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 16 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2011/1116-eng.asp>.

⁵²⁶ Minister Clement Announces Progress on Key Open Government Initiatives, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 16 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2011/1116-eng.asp>.

Portal allows the agency to publish information on aid through “searchable machine-readable formats” and “web-based geomapping.”⁵²⁷

On 28 November 2011, Minister Oda declared that "increasing aid transparency is key to fostering the accountability needed for ensuring development effectiveness and results," and reiterated Canada's commitment to improve information availability to donor and recipient countries.⁵²⁸

On 12 April 2012, Tony Clement announced Canada's Open Government Action Plan,⁵²⁹ consistent with the Open Data Portal created in 2011 that publishes “statistical data and other information on Canada's international assistance and CIDA's activities...in data sets and machine-readable formats for all Canadians.”⁵³⁰ This Action Plan is furthermore consistent with Canada's participation in the Open Government Partnership. On 18 April 2012, Tony Clement announced Canada's decision to join the Open Government Partnership, with a mandate to make government information available to the public by default to the public, as well as expanding the access to Open Data.⁵³¹ This allows citizens to engage with government information and data through the internet, and highlights Canada's commitment to transparency and new technologies.

On 20 April 2012, Minister Oda reiterated Canada's commitment to transparency and accountability through accessible formats by announcing support for the Open Aid Partnership.⁵³² Minister Oda stated that "by supporting an initiative such as the Open Aid Partnership, Canada took its international transparency commitments a step further in enhancing the openness and effectiveness of its development efforts."⁵³³ The Open Aid Partnership is an initiative which seeks to increase open data using the internet, mobile phones, and social media.⁵³⁴

Canada is thus awarded a score of +1 for its commitment towards transparency of aid information and for providing such information in accessible formats.

Analyst: Shamila Ahmed

⁵²⁷ Minister Oda concludes successful trip to the Fourth High Level Forum in Aid Effectiveness, Canadian International Development Agency (Busan) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-12110647-KQS>.

⁵²⁸ CIDA joins the International Aid Transparency Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Busan) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11281180-LX3>.

⁵²⁹ Canada Joins International Open Government Partnership, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2012/0418-eng.asp>.

⁵³⁰ Open Data, Canadian International Development Agency, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-511112638-L57>

⁵³¹ Canada Joins International Open Government Partnership, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2012/0418-eng.asp>.

⁵³² Canada supports the Open Aid Partnership, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-420143919-PVM>.

⁵³³ Canada supports the Open Aid Partnership, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-420143919-PVM>.

⁵³⁴ Canada supports the Open Aid Partnership, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-420143919-PVM>.

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of its aid information and to provide this information to partner countries and citizens in accessible formats.

On 1 June 2011, France's Development Agency (AFD) announced that it will fund 10 development projects in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.⁵³⁵ The Agency detailed each projects' anticipated expenditure, and disclosed a budget totalling EUR459 million.⁵³⁶

On 1 February 2012, recognizing the 'growing desire for [development assistance] transparency and accountability of decision-makers,' the AFD announced that France will host a conference entitled 'Evaluation and its discontents, do we learn from experience in development?' on 26 March 2012 in Paris.⁵³⁷ This Conference aligns with the objectives of the commitment to improve aid transparency and effectiveness, with the purpose of "discuss[ing] whether the way [development assistance] evaluations are undertaken... reduces the usefulness of past experiences for designing future projects."⁵³⁸

France is thus awarded a score of 0 for providing aid-related information regarding allocation and expenditure in an accessible, online format as well as for initiating an event themed towards improving aid transparency and effectiveness.

Analyst: Shamila Ahmed

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase aid transparency by publishing aid allocations, expenditures, and results in accessible formats.

Information on developmental aid is provided through accessible online sources, including the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) website.⁵³⁹ Information about Official Development Assistance (ODA) is available in press releases and official government publications.⁵⁴⁰

⁵³⁵ AFD pledges nearly €459m in new support for development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_18?requestedYear=tech_year_2011

⁵³⁶ AFD pledges nearly €459m in new support for development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_18?requestedYear=tech_year_2011

⁵³⁷ AFD-EUDN 2012 Conference: Evaluation and its discontents, do we learn from experience in development? March 26th 2012, Paris, French Development Agency (Paris) 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 February 2012.

<http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/evenements?actuCtnId=74962>

⁵³⁸ AFD-EUDN 2012 Conference: Evaluation and its discontents, do we learn from experience in development? March 26th 2012, Paris, French Development Agency (Paris) 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 February 2012.

<http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/evenements?actuCtnId=74962>

⁵³⁹ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, <http://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/InDetail/index.html> (December 28th 2011)

⁵⁴⁰ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Press Room, <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/index.html> (December 28th 2011)

On 25 July 2011, BMZ State Secretary Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz met with Ulrich Post, the Chair of the Association of German Development NGOs (VENRO) as a part of ongoing efforts to increase cooperation between BMZ and the development sector. The meeting highlighted the government's draft 2012 budget, which will provide private aid agencies with EUR63.7 million.⁵⁴¹

Federal enterprise Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) “is helping implement the international agreements (such as the Paris Declaration) that call for greater aid transparency and predictability.”⁵⁴² GIZ “promotes transparency and exchange by making a great deal of information available to the public. This includes important corporate documents (e.g. annual reports, annual financial statements, organisation charts, and conceptual and strategy papers), sector-related information materials (e.g. brochures and films), and public relations products (e.g. the magazines Akzente and GIZ-Brief).”⁵⁴³

In October 2011, GIZ published its Policy on Transparency and Information, which is “designed not only to provide the public with data and documents on GIZ's work and results, but also to foster an intensive exchange of information with partners in project countries, clients and cooperation partners.” This Policy provides specific information on international and regional expenditures and allocations, as well as results of developmental growth concerning health care and education, among other topics development goals.⁵⁴⁴

On 8 December 2011, BMZ issued a press release detailing the results of its development partnership with Tanzania, noting for example that German aid has resulted in increased education levels, improved health, and access to clean drinking water.⁵⁴⁵

On 24 February 2012, State Secretary Beerfeltz unveiled the Global Civic Engagement, a new organization designed to be the focal point of German development initiatives. This organization brings together “various institutions and programmes enabling civil society and local authorities to get involved in development cooperation,” and focuses on management planning and annual accounts.⁵⁴⁶ Specifically, the Global Civic Engagement allocates EUR141 million out of EUR145 million total available in programme funding each year in consultation with “civil society, local authorities, the business community and government bodies.”⁵⁴⁷ State Secretary Beerfeltz emphasized the importance of increased accountability through fortified multi-stakeholder

⁵⁴¹ BMZ and Association of German Development NGOs agree to engage in dialogue and consultation, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 26 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 January 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/July/20110726_pm_126_venro/index.html

⁵⁴² Policy Transparency and Informationa, GIZ (Eschborn) October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.giz.de/en/SID-75283CC5-EA996EE1/downloads/giz2011-en-policy-transparency.pdf>

⁵⁴³ Policy Transparency and Informationa, GIZ (Eschborn) October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.giz.de/en/SID-75283CC5-EA996EE1/downloads/giz2011-en-policy-transparency.pdf>

⁵⁴⁴ Policy Transparency and Informationa, GIZ (Eschborn) October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.giz.de/en/SID-75283CC5-EA996EE1/downloads/giz2011-en-policy-transparency.pdf>

⁵⁴⁵ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Press Release http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/December/20111208_pm_231_tansania/index.html (January 2nd 2012)

⁵⁴⁶ Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz unveils “civil society think tank”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/February/20120224_pm_46_engagement/index.html

⁵⁴⁷ Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz unveils “civil society think tank”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/February/20120224_pm_46_engagement/index.html

consultation and procedural transparency, noting that “we want, and need, civil society to keep a watch eye on everything that is happening.”⁵⁴⁸

Germany is thus awarded a score of +1 for having provided information on aid allocations, expenditures, and results through accessible formats as well as for taking measures to enhance domestic accountability in development policy.

Analyst: Sarah Scott

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of aid information, and to increase its availability to the public in accessible formats.

Public Administration and Innovation submitted the country’s first Open Government Strategy, which serves as framework for improving the transparency of government activities and accessibility to information. The Open Government Partnership is designed to create more transparent, effective, and accountable governments and is committed to increasing the availability of information about governmental activities, and improving access to new technologies for openness and accountability.⁵⁴⁹ On the same occasion, Italy launched its National Open Data Portal, which is meant to improve the disclosure of Public Sector Information by publishing information online and via smartphone applications.⁵⁵⁰ Specifically, Apps4Italy has been used as a contest to promote open data availability through applications and creative data processing.⁵⁵¹

On 26 October 2011, the Italian parliament passed a bill which “includes a commitment to maximise aid transparency, following IATI standards, resources permitting.”⁵⁵²

Italy has taken steps to improve the transparency of its aid information, and to provide this information through accessible formats. The measures that Italy implemented through the Open Government Partnership are consistent with, and supportive of, Italy’s commitment to improve the transparency and accessibility of its aid allocations and expenditures.

Italy has not, however, published further information regarding the results of its aid allocations, and is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with its accountability commitment on development.

Analyst: Sheldbe Chan

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase aid transparency by publishing aid allocations, expenditures, and results in accessible formats.

⁵⁴⁸ Hans-Jurgen Beerfeltz unveils “civil society think tank”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

⁵⁴⁹ Open Government Declaration, Open Government Partnership, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/open-government-declaration>

⁵⁵⁰ Italy - Introduction, Open Government Partnership, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/italy>

⁵⁵¹ Italy - Open Government initiatives, Open Government Partnership, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/italy>

⁵⁵² Italy passes aid transparency bill, European Public Sector Information Platform (Brussels) 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <https://mail.google.com/mail/?ui=2&shva=1#inbox>

In July 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) issued a policy paper on Japan's Humanitarian Assistance, including details of Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aid expenditures and allocations. This paper was made publicly accessible on MOFA's website on 2 September 2011.⁵⁵³

In August 2011, MOFA published its Outline of Humanitarian Aid Policy. This policy recognizes that "adequate monitoring/evaluation is necessary in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of humanitarian assistance" and confirms that the Government of Japan "actively disseminates information on the results of its assistance for achieving accountability to the general public."⁵⁵⁴

On 27 April 2012, MOFA published information for grant allocation by region, including East Asia, Pacific and Europe. This is indicative of Japan's continued commitment to make program information, aid release dates, and specific aid disbursements available to the public.⁵⁵⁵

Japan is thus awarded a score of +1 for publishing aid allocations, expenditures and results in accessible formats intended to deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.

Analyst: Sarah Scott

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on improving transparency of its aid information.

In 2011 Russia started reporting its ODA information to the OECD Development Assistance Committee. In December 2011 Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak confirmed that Russia and OECD agreed the procedures and the formats of data provision.⁵⁵⁶ The data on Russia's ODA allocations is now available in the OECD statistical database.⁵⁵⁷

On 21 March 2012, the Russian Government invited bids for concluding a government contract to create a system of monitoring and assessing effectiveness of international development assistance. The system will include quantitative indicators to assess effectiveness of Russia's aid for development and a methodology of these indicators monitoring.⁵⁵⁸

Russia has taken actions to create a system of monitoring and assessing effectiveness of its foreign aid but provided information through accessible formats only on its aid allocations and expenditures during the compliance period. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

⁵⁵³ Japan Remains Committed to ODA-based Humanitarian Aid despite the Great East Japan Earthquake, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) 2 September 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/jfpu/2011/9/0902-01.html>

⁵⁵⁴ Outline of Humanitarian Aid Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) August 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/outline_hap.pdf

⁵⁵⁵ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2012 - Grant Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Japan) April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-12r.html>

⁵⁵⁶ Comments of Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak, Rossiyskaya Gazeta 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.rg.ru/2011/12/04/pusan-site.html>.

⁵⁵⁷ ODA by Donor, OECD.Stat. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=ODA_DONOR.

⁵⁵⁸ Order №0173100011512000028, Official Website of Russia for Placing Orders 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012. http://zakupki.gov.ru/pgz/public/action/orders/info/common_info/show?notificationId=2955028.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of its aid information.

On 6 October 2011, the British Government released its latest official figures on foreign aid spending up to 2010.⁵⁵⁹ The annual publication—“Statistics on International Development”—outlines how official UK financial resources for international development are spent.⁵⁶⁰ The report breaks down expenditure by country, organization, and purpose as well as the type of assistance given.⁵⁶¹

In addition, on 17 January 2012, the Department for International Development published a revised version of “Statistics on International Development”, further increasing the transparency of UK aid allocation.⁵⁶² Section 1 of the report provides background information for users of the report, describes what counts as development assistance or aid expenditure and describes the key differences between the data in this report and previously published data.⁵⁶³ Section 3 provides a summary of the level of GPEX and more detail of spending by aid type.⁵⁶⁴ Sections 4 and 5 focus on the destination of UK aid.⁵⁶⁵ Section 4 breaks down GPEX and ODA by recipient country and the UK’s multilateral expenditure by institutions.⁵⁶⁶ Section 5 shows a breakdown by sector.⁵⁶⁷

Though the UK has provided information on aid allocations and expenditures, they have failed to publish the results of this aid in an accessible format since the Deauville conference. Therefore, the United Kingdom has received a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

⁵⁵⁹Latest figures on UK aid spending released, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/Latest-figures-on-UK-aid-spending-released/>

⁵⁶⁰Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶¹Latest figures on UK aid spending released, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/Latest-figures-on-UK-aid-spending-released/>

⁵⁶²Statistics on International Development 2011, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-us/How-we-measure-progress/Aid-Statistics/Statistics-on-International-Development-2011/>.

⁵⁶³Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁴Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁵Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁶Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁷Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to accountability on development by providing information on aid allocations, expenditure and results through accessible formats.

The US has demonstrated a sustained commitment to development aid and emergency relief through USAID, its principal foreign assistance agency.⁵⁶⁸ The USAID website, <http://www.usaid.gov>, improves transparency of American aid information by providing information online that can be accessed by all citizens with internet access.

First, USAID describes its aid allocations through an interactive map. The map displays all the countries in which USAID provides assistance and provides links to individualized country portfolios.⁵⁶⁹ A text-based version of this map is also available online.

Next, USAID Budget Fact Sheets can be found on country portfolios and describe expenditure in detail for individual aid missions.⁵⁷⁰ However, factsheets are not available for countries. Instead, USAID provides selected reports and contact information for those countries that are not linked to expenditure breakdowns. It is also noteworthy that the Public Affairs section of the USAID website archives press releases, media advisories, and congressional reports.⁵⁷¹

USAID uses a variety of media to provide information about the results of its development assistance. Individual country portfolios include at least an overview of how aid has assisted development. In addition, humanitarian assistance reports, video reports, and written case studies provide portraits of the institutions and people who benefit from development assistance.⁵⁷²

Additionally, on 30 November 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced that the United States would be supporting the International Aid Transparency Initiative. She stated that the initiative was a “huge step forward for aid transparency and for the US as a responsible and effective aid donor.”⁵⁷³

On 9 February 2012, President Obama signed an executive order establishing the President’s Global Development Council. The council is expected to comprise 12 non-governmental individuals along with high-ranking officials, with USAID providing oversight. Its purpose is to “provide advice to the president and other senior US officials on US global development policies and practices.”⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁶⁸ About USAID, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

http://www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/.

⁵⁶⁹ USAID Regions and Countries, USAID (Washington, D.C.), Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://www.usaid.gov/locations/>.

⁵⁷⁰ Sub-Saharan Africa, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/sudan/index.html.

⁵⁷¹ Legislative and Public Affairs Bureau, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/>.

⁵⁷² Multimedia, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/news/.

⁵⁷³ Hillary Clinton declares US support for aid initiative, The Guardian (London), 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2011/nov/30/hillary-clinton-aid-initiative-busan>

⁵⁷⁴ Recruiting: Obama’s Global Development Council, Publish What You Find (London), 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 04 May 2012. <http://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/news/2012/02/recruiting-obamas-global-development-council/>

Thus, the US has improved the transparency of its aid information. By providing accessible information regarding aid allocation, expenditure, and results on the USAID website, the US has fully complied with its commitment. The US is therefore awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment toward transparency of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) by providing information on the allocation of the expenditure but not on the results.

On 13 October 2011, the European Commission released information regarding the re-prioritization of aid delivered to developing countries. This was done to concentrate on fewer sectors such as governance, agriculture, and clean energy. The document further specifies what subcategories the aid is contributing to in each of the aforementioned categories.⁵⁷⁵

On 21 December 2011, the Commission released an update regarding its progress on the Millennium Development Goals. The update details the total amount of ODA the EU has contributed toward each one of its development goals. “Meeting these Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is one of the main objectives of EU development policy, as most recently reflected in the EU's Agenda for Change, a new communication to refocus EU's aid on fewer sectors and those countries most in need.”⁵⁷⁶

On 16 June 2011, the European Commission provided a document with examples of projects that have been funded by the EU in Pakistan. The projects range from education to combating child labour in various districts.⁵⁷⁷

In Afghanistan on 19 June 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs outlined how the EUR1 billion provided to the country each year is spent. The document shows the money is spent towards a variety of development projects that range from “Basic Package of Health Services” to the UN Mine Action Service which aims to clear mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) hazards.⁵⁷⁸

On 20 June 2011, the European Commission released a document regarding its development cooperation with Bangladesh. The document refers to the “7-year bilateral cooperation strategy

⁵⁷⁵EU development policy: Commission to increase aid impact, concentrating on fewer sectors, focusing on countries most in need, European Commission (Brussels), 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1184&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁷⁶ Millennium Development Goals: EU gives additional support to 36 countries for tackling major development challenges, EU RAPID (Brussels), 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/930&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁷⁷ Examples of EU funded Projects in Pakistan, EU RAPID (Brussels), 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/409&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁷⁸ Commissioner Piebalgs visits Afghanistan: Examples of EU aid to Afghanistan, EU RAPID (Brussels), 19 June 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/422&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

(2007-2013)” It breaks down the key focal sectors that the money was spent on and the amount of money (EUR millions) that were spent. It then gives a brief description of how the money helped.⁵⁷⁹

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission outlined its history of development cooperation with Burma. The document provides figures for money donated, and figures in each of the aspects that the money was used for, i.e. number of cases of malaria treated, increased preparedness for Avian and Human Influenza, as well as the number of children that are attending schools.⁵⁸⁰

On 9 September 2011, the European Commission released a document regarding its development spending in Lesotho. “Lesotho currently receives support from the 9th and 10th European Development Funds (EDF). In addition, the country has also benefited substantially from European Commission’s funding for action in the fields of HIV/AIDS, food security, promotion of human rights, reinforcement of non-state actors, and other policy priorities.”⁵⁸¹

On 12 September 2011, European Commissioner Piebalgs visited South Africa to discuss development cooperation, and how the money being donated was being spent. “Development cooperation between the EU and South Africa mainly takes place in two areas, namely employment creation and capacity development for service delivery and social cohesion.”⁵⁸²

On 6 July 2011, the European Commission divulged how the money it donates for development to Somaliland is spent. The document lists a variety of projects that go towards the security and health of the people. “There are 63 projects ongoing: 27 projects in the governance sector amounting to EUR21.9 million; 13 projects in the education sector, amounting to EUR11.2 million; 13 projects in support to economic growth amounting to EUR15.1 million; and 9 projects worth EUR8.5 million in other sectors (health, water and sanitation) and EU Flight Operations worth EUR5.3 million.”⁵⁸³

On 21 November 2011, the European Commission reported how the money it sends to Benin contributes to the country in two main ways; transport/infrastructure and governance. “Between 2008 and 2013, Benin will benefit from total EU funding of EUR420 million, from both the

⁵⁷⁹Examples of EU development cooperation with Bangladesh, EU RAPID (Brussels), 20 June 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/431&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁰EU development cooperation with Burma/Myanmar, EU RAPID (Brussels), 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/89&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸¹EU development cooperation with Lesotho, European Commission (Brussels), 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/586&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸² Commissioner Piebalg’s visit to South Africa: examples of EU development cooperation, EU RAPID (Brussels), 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/591&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸³ Examples of EU Projects in Somaliland, EU RAPID (Brussels), 6 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/486&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

European Development Fund (EDF) and the EU budget; mainly in those two sectors.” The document also outlines a few of the projects that are funded by the European Union.⁵⁸⁴

On 7 November 2011, the European commission explained the projects that it has created in Uganda and how the development aid is spent towards the country’s infrastructure and rural development. The document also discusses the rehabilitation programs created to help the Northern Ugandan refugees as well as those who have suffered from floods.⁵⁸⁵

On 5 August 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs announced his decision to donate development aid to Somalia. The aid is to be mainly focused in a few areas: economic development, food security, education, and governance.⁵⁸⁶

On 28 October 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs visited key projects to assess the results of the projects set up by the European Union in Colombia. The document divulges into the amount of money that is allocated to the various projects as well as estimated results.⁵⁸⁷

On 22 August 2011, the European Commission released a document describing how the European Union was supporting the people of Libya. “Commission-funded humanitarian assistance has supported: the people fleeing Libya; the repatriation from neighbouring countries to their country of origin of over 31,700 third-country nationals who had been working in Libya; assistance to refugees who cannot go back to their home country and Libyans fleeing Libya; evacuating by sea and air an estimated 5,800 Europeans, for which a contribution of EUR10,574,084 was requested by eight participating states; and financing and pre-positioning of emergency stocks to provide relief aid in Libya.”⁵⁸⁸

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission outlined its history of development cooperation with Burma. The document gives figures as to how much money was donated, and figures in each of the aspects that the money was used for, i.e. number of cases of malaria treated, increased

⁵⁸⁴EU development cooperation with Benin, European Commission (Brussels), 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/807&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁵EU development cooperation with Uganda, EU RAPID (Brussels), 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/761&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁶ Helping Somalia recover and develop: European Commission to invest extra € 175 million in governance, education and food security, European Commission (Brussels), 5 August 2011. Date of Access: 16 February

2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/951&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁷ EU- Colombia: main areas of development cooperation, EU RAPID (Brussels), 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/743&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁸ What has the EU been doing to support the Libyan people? EU RAPID (Brussels), 22 August 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/565&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

preparedness for Avian and Human Influenza, as well as the number of children that are attending schools.⁵⁸⁹

On 23 March 2012, in response to the food crisis in the Sahel region, the European Commission dedicated over EUR 364.5 million to various nations in the region. “A large part of this additional allocation will be implemented by international organisations or NGOs. Niger's allocation will be channelled by the National Mechanism to the prevention and the management of food crises ... This type of support will relieve already fragile budgetary situations and enable governments to subsidise food and input (such as seeds and fertilizers) for the next season.”⁵⁹⁰

On 28 March 2012, the European Commission released a document regarding development and support for the poverty reduction in Vietnam. “The European Commission has provided more than €600 million in grants for specific projects and programmes, mainly in the area of education and health, rural development, governance and economic cooperation.”⁵⁹¹

On 30 April 2012, the European Commission outlined its development plans with Kenya, emphasising community and agricultural development. “EU Commissioner Andris Piebalgs will visit EU funded projects and activities in the north-west of Kenya where the EU and its Member States have been active in arid and semi-arid areas to promote long term development and increased resilience.”⁵⁹²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its 2011-2012 aid transparency commitment. It has worked towards providing transparent aid to the public, but has not detailed the outcomes or results of this aid in an accessible manner.

Analyst: Mikhail Amyn

⁵⁸⁹ EU development cooperation with Burma/Myanmar, EU RAPID (Brussels), 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/89&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁹⁰ The European Commission’s response to the food crisis and long-term food insecurity in the Sahel region of Africa, (Brussels) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/215&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁹¹ EU development cooperation with Vietnam, EU RAPID (Brussels) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/222&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁹² EU development cooperation with Kenya, European Commission (Brussels) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/294&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

7. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty [83]

Commitment:

“In this respect, we are committed to maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime based on the NPT and its three pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including by taking the actions in the plan adopted by consensus at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background

Created in 1970, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, achieve total nuclear disarmament, and ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes only.⁵⁹³ The NPT is reviewed every five years at a Review Conference, most recently in May 2010, though a follow-up Summit was held in June 2011 in Paris.⁵⁹⁴ The NPT has three pillars: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

The non-proliferation pillar stipulates that non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) agree not to import, build or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It also requires nuclear-weapon states (NWS) not to transfer any of these items.

Peaceful energy use promotes the exchange of equipment, materials and scientific, as well as technological information. Non-nuclear weapon states must comply with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, which the IAEA uses to “verify that States honor their commitments not to use nuclear programs for nuclear weapons.”⁵⁹⁵

Third, the NPT’s nuclear disarmament protocol requires all parties “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date ...

⁵⁹³ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (New York) 3-29 May 2010. Date Accessed: 29 October 2011.

<http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/>

⁵⁹⁴ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (New York) 3-29 May 2010. Date Accessed: 29 October 2011.

<http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/>

⁵⁹⁵ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 27 January 2012. Date Accessed: 8 February 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp.aspx?view=d>

complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”⁵⁹⁶ The 2000 NPT Review Conference set out 13 practical steps for meeting disarmament requirements.⁵⁹⁷

“Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery”⁵⁹⁸ was a priority at the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit. This reflects key nuclear security related developments that took place throughout 2011. Japan’s nuclear meltdown highlighted the need for safe practices when dealing with nuclear energy,⁵⁹⁹ while Iran and North Korea’s continued defiance of the NPT’s international standards and obligations stimulated further debate regarding best strategies for implementing the NPT.

Commitment Features

This commitment thus comprises three features: non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. For full compliance, G8 member countries must address each pillar of the NPT. States must take action in order to (1) encourage non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions, as well as ensure that nuclear weapons states are not enabling or promoting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, (2) share expertise, technology, and equipment with states seeking peaceful nuclear energy, and (3) advance their country in the 13 steps for nuclear disarmament established at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, outlined below.

Nuclear Disarmament Steps:⁶⁰⁰

- Entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Nuclear testing moratorium
- Fissile material cut-off Treaty (FMCT)
- Conference on Disarmament
- Irreversibility
- Elimination of nuclear arsenals
- Implementation – START II, START III, Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- Implementation – Trilateral Initiative (declaring excess military fissile material)
- International stability
- Peaceful purposes
- General and Complete Disarmament
- Reporting
- Compliance

⁵⁹⁶ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 27 January 2012. Date Accessed: 8 February 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp.aspx?view=d>

⁵⁹⁷ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: 2000 Review Conference, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 January 2012. Date Accessed: 8 February 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp2000.aspx?view=d>

⁵⁹⁸ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (May 2011). Date Accessed December 7th, 2011. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html>

⁵⁹⁹ <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html>

⁶⁰⁰ A complete explanation of the 13 nuclear disarmament steps may be found here: <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp2000.aspx?view=d>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member state does not take action that addresses ANY pillars of the NPT.
0	Member state takes action that addresses ONE or TWO pillars of the NPT.
+1	Member state takes action that addresses EACH pillar of the NPT.

Lead Analyst: David Kepes

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with the criterion established for maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.

On 9 December 2011, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) indicated that it had reviewed Canada's nuclear facilities in a follow-up to a 2009 review session. The IAEA expressed that Canada had fully complied with its recommendations for increasing nuclear safety and regulation. "The CNSC should be commended for the significant progress made in addressing the findings identified in the 2009 mission and for inviting this follow-up review" said IRRS team leader Martin Virgilio, Deputy Executive Director for Reactor and Preparedness Programs of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.⁶⁰¹ Part of Canada's commitment is ensuring that all nuclear materials are handled safely when transported, and the IAEA report specifically praised Canada's increased strength in this area.⁶⁰²

On 13 December 2011, Director General for Strategic Planning Jason K. Cameron indicated that Canada sent representatives to the IAEA meetings in June and September 2011, as well as to the UN General Assembly Nuclear Summit, also in September 2011. Canada reiterated its positions at all three events that transparency of peer reviews and increased cooperation with the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) were of paramount importance to nuclear safety and for the peaceful use of nuclear energy abroad.⁶⁰³

On 3 February 2012, Prime Minister Stephen Harper, speaking of Iran, noted that "for the first time in history, we are facing a regime that has, compared to virtually all other holders of nuclear weapons in the past, far less fear of using them."⁶⁰⁴ Prime Minister Harper emphasized Canada's commitment to preventing Iran from achieving nuclear weapons.⁶⁰⁵

⁶⁰¹ Experts Complete IAEA Follow-up Review of Canada's Nuclear Regulatory System, IAEA (Ottawa) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201130.html>.

⁶⁰² Experts Complete IAEA Follow-up Review of Canada's Nuclear Regulatory System, IAEA (Ottawa) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201130.html>.

⁶⁰³ Jason K. Cameron, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/pdfs/Presentations/CNSC_Staff/2011/December-13-2011-Staff-CNSC-Presentation-to-MPs-Senators-Staff_e.pdf

⁶⁰⁴ John Ivison, Stephen Harper fears Iran would use nuclear weapons if it was able to produce them, National Post (Canada) 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2012/02/03/stephen-harper-fears-iran-would-use-nuclear-weapons-if-it-was-able-to-produce-them/>

⁶⁰⁵ John Ivison, Stephen Harper fears Iran would use nuclear weapons if it was able to produce them, National Post, 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2012/02/03/stephen-harper-fears-iran-would-use-nuclear-weapons-if-it-was-able-to-produce-them/>

On 9 February 2012, Prime Minister Harper signed a deal with the Chinese government to allow more uranium into China. The trade deal allows Cameco, the largest public listed producer, to sell uranium to one of “the world’s fastest growing markets for these products” according to a statement by Prime Minister Harper.⁶⁰⁶ Canada and China have yet to finalize the text of the agreement but have otherwise agreed to the basic principles of the trade deal.

On 2 March 2012, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and the State Atomic Energy Corporation of the Russian Federation (ROSATOM) signed an amended Administrative Arrangement (AA) for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. “An AA plays an important role in enabling Canada to fulfill obligations pursuant to its bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreements (NCA). Canadian nuclear non-proliferation policy requires that Canada establish an NCA before engaging in nuclear trade or cooperation with other countries.”⁶⁰⁷

On 26 March 2012, at the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, Canada, in conjunction with Mexico and the United States, announced “the completion of an important joint nuclear security project to convert the fuel in Mexico’s research reactor from highly enriched uranium (HEU) to low enriched uranium (LEU). The project was initiated at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C. in April 2010, and was carried out by the three countries, working closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).”⁶⁰⁸ Prime Minister Harper stated that “the successful completion of this project demonstrates the concrete steps which countries can collectively take in the context of the Nuclear Security Summit. We will continue to work with the United States and Mexico to enhance nuclear security in our region and worldwide.”⁶⁰⁹

Moreover, on 27 March 2012, Prime Minister Harper “announced a renewed commitment of \$367 million over five years (2013-2018) to Canada’s Global Partnership Program (GPP).”⁶¹⁰ Created in 2002 and “managed by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the GPP is the main mechanism through which Canada supports international efforts to enhance nuclear security and combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and nuclear terrorism.”

On 12 April 2012, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade John Baird stated that “Canada unreservedly condemns North Korea’s rocket launch of earlier [that] day.”⁶¹¹ The Canadian Foreign Affairs Media Relations Office moreover declared that “Canada’s goal is to see

⁶⁰⁶ Canada reaches uranium trade deal with China, Reuters (United States) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/02/09/canada-china-uranium-idUSL2E8D94O520120209>

⁶⁰⁷ The CNSC and ROSATOM (Russian Federation) sign an amended Administrative Arrangement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 2 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=406

⁶⁰⁸ Trilateral announcement between Mexico, the United States and Canada on nuclear security, Office of the Prime Minister (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?mthd=advSrch&ctr.page=1&nid=665069&ctr.kw=non-proliferation>

⁶⁰⁹ Trilateral announcement between Mexico, the United States and Canada on nuclear security, Office of the Prime Minister (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?mthd=advSrch&ctr.page=1&nid=665069&ctr.kw=non-proliferation>

⁶¹⁰ Canada’s Global Partnership Program, Office of the Prime Minister (Seoul) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?mthd=advSrch&ctr.page=1&nid=665309&ctr.kw=non-proliferation>

⁶¹¹ Baird Strongly Condemns North Korea’s Rocket Launch, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=668209>

North Korea resume adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and comply fully with its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.”⁶¹²

While Canada has shown its commitment to non-proliferation and support for peaceful initiatives, it has not helped other nations advance along the thirteen steps of disarmament. Canada is thus awarded a score of 0 for its compliance with two of the three pillars of the NPT.

Analyst: Rohail Tanoli

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to implementing the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, by committing to share peaceful nuclear expertise and reaffirming its commitment to stemming the spread of nuclear materials.

On 27 July 2011, France hosted a conference entitled “Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations.”⁶¹³ In addition to reaffirming its commitment to combating nuclear non-proliferation, France worked with other nations to improve strategies for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon states.⁶¹⁴

On 14 October and 21 October 2011, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament Eric Danon reiterated France’s commitment to non-proliferation.⁶¹⁵ Representative Danon emphasized France’s support for the roadmap that the 2010 Review Conference had set out, confirming France’s commitment to finding solutions to the threat of nuclear proliferation through the current multilateral architecture.⁶¹⁶

Between 26-28 March 2012, at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, France pledged contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund. This Fund helps states strengthen their nuclear security frameworks and bolster their capabilities to stem the proliferation of nuclear materials and technologies for malicious, specifically terrorist, purposes.⁶¹⁷ Moreover, at the Summit, France reaffirmed the creation of the International Institute of Nuclear Energy, and reiterated its support “in terms of research, since France supports the development of processes that will make it possible to avoid, in the medium term, the use of highly enriched uranium to operate research reactors and to produce radioelements for medical use.”⁶¹⁸ These efforts complement France’s

⁶¹² Baird Strongly Condemns North Korea’s Rocket Launch, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=668209>

⁶¹³ Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, French Mission to the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4438>.

⁶¹⁴ Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, French Mission to the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4438>.

⁶¹⁵ Statement by Mr. Eric Danon, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament, General Assembly 1st Committee on Disarmament Machinery (New York) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5860>

⁶¹⁶ Statement by Mr. Eric Danon, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament, General Assembly 1st Committee on Disarmament Machinery (New York) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5860>

⁶¹⁷ Nuclear Security, International Atomic Energy Association, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www-ns.iaea.org/security/>

⁶¹⁸ Nuclear Security Summit, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/events-2129/article/nuclear-security-summit-seoul-26>

“efforts in the area of nuclear security and non-proliferation which aim to promote the responsible development of civilian nuclear applications.”

France has condemned nuclear proliferation and has encouraged non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions. However, France neither took measureable action to share expertise, technology, and equipment with states seeking peaceful nuclear energy nor advanced the 13 steps for nuclear disarmament established at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. For its compliance with one of the NPT’s three pillars, France is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Rohail Tanoli

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) Non-proliferation, (2) disarmament, and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

From 19-23 September 2011, Germany participated in the 55th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Parliamentary State Secretary of Germany Hans-Joachim Otto announced that Germany will phase out the use of nuclear energy completely by the end of 2022.⁶¹⁹ He stated that Germany “will speed up the shut-down of our NPPs and the restructuring of the German energy system.”⁶²⁰ The statement emphasizes that Germany remains committed to preventing nuclear development, and assured full transparency in efforts to do so. These announcements constitute compliance with the non-proliferation and disarmament pillar of the NPT.⁶²¹

On 8 November 2011, at the opening of the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group meeting, Germany endorsed sanctions and pressure for “the biggest non-proliferation challenges for the International Community”, alluding to Iran, North Korea and Syria.⁶²²

On 27 March 2012, at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, German Federal Minister Guido Westerwelle reaffirmed the need to “strengthen non-proliferation, including the relevant treaties

⁶¹⁹ Statement by Hans-Joachim OTTO, Parliamentary Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, Head of Germany Delegation at the 55th General Conference of IAEA (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/Statements/germany.pdf>

⁶²⁰ Statement by Hans-Joachim OTTO, Parliamentary Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, Head of Germany Delegation at the 55th General Conference of IAEA (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/Statements/germany.pdf>

⁶²¹ Statement by Hans-Joachim OTTO, Parliamentary Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, Head of Germany Delegation at the 55th General Conference of IAEA (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/Statements/germany.pdf>

⁶²¹ The International Non-proliferation Landscape and Proliferation Security Initiative, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2011/111108-Hoyer-Proliferation-Meeting-Berlin.html>

⁶²² The International Non-proliferation Landscape and Proliferation Security Initiative, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2011/111108-Hoyer-Proliferation-Meeting-Berlin.html>

and instruments...make progress on nuclear disarmament...[and] make absolutely sure that we have put in place the best possible security measures to safeguard nuclear materials. This includes materials for civilian purposes.”⁶²³ Moreover, Germany stressed that the international community must continue pressuring and sanctioning Iran for its non-compliance with international regulations regarding its nuclear program.⁶²⁴

On 4 May 2012, Minister Westerwelle declared that Germany “cannot and will not accept an Iranian nuclear weapon,” and stressed the importance of “substantive and verifiable guarantees that Iran is not pursuing a nuclear weapon.”⁶²⁵

Germany has thus been awarded a score of +1 for having addressed all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Subin Kweon

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to address all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

In the wake of Japan’s 2011 nuclear crisis, Italy adopted plans to phase out its nuclear facilities.⁶²⁶ In July 2011, in alignment with the 2000 NPT Review Conference’s nuclear disarmament steps, Italy eliminated its plan to create a new nuclear program.⁶²⁷

On 29 December 2011, Prime Minister Mario Monti approved increased sanctions on Iran over its nuclear program.⁶²⁸ Prime Minister Monti declared Italy’s “strong concern on the advancement of Iran’s nuclear program reaching a point of non-return” and noted “the urgency to strengthen instruments of pressure on Iran” to prevent the country from developing nuclear weapons.⁶²⁹

On 9 January 2012, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi di Sant’Agata confirmed that “[a]n Iran armed with atomic weapons would represent a grave threat for the entire world, not only for the United States. We therefore completely share the American concerns and we continue to

⁶²³ National Measures and International Cooperation to Enhance Nuclear Security, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2012/120327-BM_Seoul_Gipfel_Nukleare_Sicherheit.html

⁶²⁴ National Measures and International Cooperation to Enhance Nuclear Security, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2012/120327-BM_Seoul_Gipfel_Nukleare_Sicherheit.html

⁶²⁵ World powers will stop nuclear Iran: German FM, AFP (Washington) 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h2T884fYcO6SLuyVPISi8FeLq2sg?docId=CNG.4a36a1cbe932683ce1ad9961487e033a.d1>

⁶²⁶ New nuclear plants face public backlash, The Korea Herald (Korea) 26 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.koreaherald.com/business/Detail.jsp?newsMLId=20111226000732>

⁶²⁷ Nuclear Power in Italy, World Nuclear Association (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf101.html>

⁶²⁸ Premier Monti Says Italy Agrees With Further Iran Sanctions, The Wall Street Journal (Rome) 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111229-703773.html>

⁶²⁹ Premier Monti Says Italy Agrees With Further Iran Sanctions, The Wall Street Journal (Rome) 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111229-703773.html>

collaborate with our other partners of the international community to prevent Tehran from passing the [nuclear] 'threshold'".⁶³⁰

On 19 January 2012, Environment Minister Clini specified that Italy had rejected nuclear power, but not nuclear research, declaring that "nuclear research points towards clean energy in the medium-long term" and confirming that Italy "highly supports and promotes" renewable energy sources.⁶³¹

Italy has encouraged NNWS and NWS states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions, and has taken action consistent with the nuclear disarmament steps outlined at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. Italy is thus awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance with its commitment to addressing each pillar of the NPT.

Analyst: Sumaiya Ahmed

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to implementing each pillar of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) Non-proliferation, (2) disarmament and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 22 September 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda addressed the United Nations General Assembly at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security.⁶³² Prime Minister Noda pledged full disclosure of information to the international community regarding the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station.⁶³³ Furthermore, he announced that Japan and the IAEA would co-host an international conference in 2012, through which Japan will share the results of "comprehensive inspections and... charted courses of actions towards the safe use of nuclear energy."⁶³⁴ Prime Minister Noda moreover asserted Japan's support for peaceful nuclear energy use. He stated that Japan will steadfastly support "emerging nations and many other countries around the world [that] have earnestly explored ways of using nuclear energy amid the needs for energy security and for responses to global warming."⁶³⁵

⁶³⁰ Terzi: 'A Europe without Italy cannot exist', EurActiv (Italy) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.euractiv.com/future-eu/terzi-europe-italy-exist-interview-510026>

⁶³¹ Italian Minister says reject nuclear power, not research, EurActive, 19 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.euractiv.com/energy/italian-minister-reject-nuclear-power-research-news-510218>

⁶³² Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

⁶³³ Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

⁶³⁴ Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

⁶³⁵ Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

On 23 September 2011, Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gamba made an address at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in New York. He asserted that “Japan reiterates its determination to take the lead on ‘United Action’ [of all states] to facilitate the entry into force of the CTBT.”⁶³⁶ Minister Gamba called on the “nine states that have yet to sign or ratify the CTBT to do so at the earliest possible time.”⁶³⁷ He also noted the importance in “persistently [advocating] that the CTBT itself greatly contributes to regional confidence building and a more stable security environment.”⁶³⁸

On 20 December 2011, the Japanese and South Korean governments signed the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement in Tokyo, which entered into force on 21 January 2012.⁶³⁹ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserted that this treaty “provides the necessary legal framework for the realization of cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Korea in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”⁶⁴⁰ Areas addressed include the “application of measures for proper physical protection of nuclear material... [and] Control on the transfer of nuclear material... beyond the jurisdiction of the Parties.”⁶⁴¹

On 28 February 2012, Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan Ryuji Yamane addressed the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, reaffirming Japan’s commitment to the international disarmament process and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).⁶⁴² He indicated that Japan planned to “express [its] political will for steady implementation of the 2010 NPT action plan and also to put forward concrete proposals to that end” at the next Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NDPI) ministerial meeting.⁶⁴³ Yamane also stated that Japan has decided to jointly hold with the United Nations University the “Global Forum on Disarmament

⁶³⁶ Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/state1109.html>

⁶³⁷ Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/state1109.html>

⁶³⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/state1109.html>

⁶³⁹ Exchange of diplomatic notes for the Entry in Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html

⁶⁴⁰ Exchange of diplomatic notes for the Entry in Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html

⁶⁴¹ Exchange of diplomatic notes for the Entry in Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html

⁶⁴² Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

⁶⁴³ Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

and Non-proliferation Education” in Nagasaki on 10-11 August 2012.⁶⁴⁴ The purpose of this forum is to “contribute to the development of further efforts and to promote cooperation and a common understanding of the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education.”⁶⁴⁵

On 10 April 2012, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda and UK Prime Minister David Cameron released a joint statement reaffirming both countries mutual commitment to sustainable and peaceful use of nuclear energy.⁶⁴⁶ In an effort to strengthen nuclear safety and regulation, the two countries plan to share their experience “through contact between [their respective] nuclear regulatory authorities.”⁶⁴⁷ The two countries also decided to launch “annual dialogue at senior level... to strengthen bilateral co-operation across the full range of civil nuclear activities.”⁶⁴⁸

On 26 April 2012, Japan participated in a Director General-level meeting in Istanbul for the NDPI member countries.⁶⁴⁹ Japan was represented by Ambassador Makio Miyagawa.⁶⁵⁰ Participants discussed “the strategic approach of the NDPI in the lead-up to the First Preparatory Conference for the 2015 NPT Review Conference.”⁶⁵¹ Hiroshima was confirmed as the host city for the NDPI Foreign Ministers Meeting in 2014.⁶⁵²

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1 for addressing each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Wesley Fassl

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non

⁶⁴⁴ Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

⁶⁴⁵ Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

⁶⁴⁶ Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html

⁶⁴⁷ Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html

⁶⁴⁸ Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html

⁶⁴⁹ Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

⁶⁵⁰ Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

⁶⁵¹ Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

⁶⁵² Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

Russia has taken actions to encourage the non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions.

On 15 June 2011, Russian President met with the presidents of Iran and Kazakhstan and discussed the Iran's nuclear programme, the need to maintain the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime and Iran's cooperation with the six-party group of international mediators and with the IAEA.⁶⁵³

On 17 August 2011, Russian Foreign Minister met with his Iranian counterpart and introduced the concept of "reciprocity and step-by-step approach" to restore confidence in the Iranian nuclear program. According to the Russian Foreign Minister this Russia's initiative had been wholly embraced by the other members of the six-party group of international mediators.⁶⁵⁴

On 5 January 2012, Russian President had a telephone conversation with his Iranian counterpart and noted "the Iranian President's positive response to Russia's proposal to implement a phased plan to restore confidence in the Iranian nuclear program". The parties agreed to continue consultations on this issue.⁶⁵⁵

On 1 December 2011, after the DPRK announcement of a uranium enrichment program Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs urged the North Korea to "begin practical efforts to return to NPT and IAEA safeguards" and "declare a moratorium on all nuclear activity".⁶⁵⁶

Russia has taken actions to share expertise, technology, and equipment, to states seeking peaceful nuclear energy.

On 7 July 2011, the Russian Government adopted the draft Russian-Mexican agreement on cooperation for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The agreement was preliminarily agreed by the Mexican side and shall be signed after the bilateral negotiations.⁶⁵⁷ In January 2012, Chairperson of the Russian Council of the Federation Valentina Matvienko said that the agreement had been already ratified by Russia.⁶⁵⁸

⁶⁵³ Meeting between the presidents of Russia, Kazakhstan, and Iran, Russian President 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2396>.

⁶⁵⁴ Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov Makes Remarks and Answers Questions at Joint Press Conference Following Talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Salehi, Moscow, August 17, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 17 August 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/45314C5A70B009F4C32578F00038421C.

⁶⁵⁵ Telephone conversation with President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Russian President 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3302>.

⁶⁵⁶ Russian MFA Press and Information Department Comment on the DPRK Foreign Ministry's Announcement of a Uranium Enrichment Program, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/E972AD711F7681DA4425795A001E0CF9.

⁶⁵⁷ Executive Order No. 1168-r of 7 July 2011, Government of Russia 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1564851>.

⁶⁵⁸ Chairperson of the Russian Council of the Federation Valentina Matvienko met with foreign colleagues at the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, Russian Council of the Federation 11 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.council.gov.ru/print/inf_ps/chronicle/2012/01/item18541.html.

On 18 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to join the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)⁶⁵⁹ which is a specialized agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) aimed at assisting “its member countries in maintaining and further developing [...] the scientific, technological and legal bases required for a safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes”.⁶⁶⁰

On 23-26 January 2012, the NEA mission visited Russia to assess Russia’s nuclear activities in the context of its membership application. Decision on the Russia’s application is expected to be made by the OECD Council in 2012.⁶⁶¹

On 3 November 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB199 million (about US\$4 million) for the Technical Cooperation Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 2012-2014.⁶⁶² IAEA Technical Cooperation Department “helps to transfer nuclear and related technologies for peaceful uses”.⁶⁶³

On 28 December 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB7.8 million (about US\$0.27 million) annually for financing of the national program of scientific and technical support of the IAEA safeguards in 2012-2014.⁶⁶⁴

Russia has taken actions aimed at advancing nuclear disarmament.

On 7 June 2011, Russia ratified the Russian-US agreement on management and disposition of plutonium no longer required for defence purposes. The Agreement provides for construction and modification of facilities for plutonium disposition in Russia and establishment of an international mechanism for plutonium disposition financing. According to the Presidential Executive Office “the Agreement’s implementation will clearly demonstrate Russia’s commitment to moving forward the process of nuclear disarmament”.⁶⁶⁵

⁶⁵⁹ Formalization process of Russia’s ascension to Nuclear Energy Agency of OECD has started, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.rosatom.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosatom/rosatomsite.eng/presscentre/news/def3640048d753db8156fb44d49284f5>.

⁶⁶⁰ The Nuclear Energy Agency, OECD Nuclear Energy Agency. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.oecd-nea.org/nea/>.

⁶⁶¹ OECD Nuclear Energy Agency’s mission finished its visit to Russia, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.rosatom.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosatom/rosatomsite.eng/presscentre/news/3f5e3a8049facb5a8da9ed0b603ac646>.

⁶⁶² Executive Order No. 1932-r of 3 November 2011, Government of Russia 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/17020/>.

⁶⁶³ About Technical Cooperation, International Atomic Energy Agency. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www-tc.iaea.org/tcweb/abouttc/default.asp>.

⁶⁶⁴ Executive Order No. 1932-r of 28 December 2011, Government of Russia 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/17645/>.

⁶⁶⁵ Law on ratification of agreement between Russian and US governments on management and disposition of plutonium no longer required for defence purposes, Russian President 7 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2342>.

On 24 January - 7 February 2012, the third session of the Russian-US Bilateral Consultative Commission under the New START Treaty was held in Geneva. The parties discussed the Treaty implementation and signed the agreement on telemetric information.⁶⁶⁶

Russia has taken actions addressing each of the three pillars of the NPT. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has fully complied with its commitment to implementing each pillar of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) disarmament, and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 11 October 2011, Energy Secretary Chris Huhne presented Chief Nuclear Inspector Mike Weightman's final report on the Fukushima power plant disaster to Parliament⁶⁶⁷ The report was commissioned by the UK government to investigate what lessons could be learned from the crisis in Japan.⁶⁶⁸ Huhne reiterated the report's findings, asserting that the "UK has one of the best nuclear safety regimes in the world"⁶⁶⁹ but that it must continue efforts to decommission former nuclear sites "with [the] utmost vigour and determination".⁶⁷⁰

On 29 November 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague announced that China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US (together constitutive of the permanent 5 members of the UN Security Council, or the 'P5') had reached an agreement with the ASEAN concerning "outstanding issues related to P5 signature of the Protocol to the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty."⁶⁷¹ Under the Protocol, the P5 agree to respect the status of this Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and to abstain from using, and/or threatening to use, nuclear arms against states party to the treaty.⁶⁷² Secretary Hague asserted that the Treaty reiterated the UK's support for the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones and their importance in contributing to global nonproliferation and disarmament efforts.⁶⁷³

⁶⁶⁶ On the Third Session of the Bilateral Consultative Commission under the New START Treaty, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/61CBD4472DE2A6F44425799E00512851.

⁶⁶⁷ Final Fukushima Report Published, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_79/pn11_79.aspx

⁶⁶⁸ Chief Nuclear Inspector's Report on Lessons from Fukushima, Office for Nuclear Regulation 11

October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/final-report.htm>

⁶⁶⁹ Final Fukushima Report Published, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_79/pn11_79.aspx

⁶⁷⁰ Final Fukushima Report Published, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_79/pn11_79.aspx

⁶⁷¹ Foreign Secretary Statement on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=700493682>

⁶⁷² Foreign Secretary Statement on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=700493682>

⁶⁷³ Foreign Secretary Statement on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=700493682>

On 21 December 2011, the UK delegation delivered a statement to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) regarding Resolution 1737.⁶⁷⁴ The UK voiced concerns that “Iran is determined to develop nuclear weapons capability.”⁶⁷⁵ Furthermore, the UK stressed that “sanctions are a key tool to convince Iran to engage seriously” in negotiations.⁶⁷⁶ The UK also commended the Committee’s Panel of Experts for its efforts in raising awareness of steps that member states are required to take to implement sanctions and in fostering “greater general knowledge sharing and collaboration between states.”⁶⁷⁷

On 17 February 2012, the UK signed an agreement with France “to strengthen co-operation in the development of civil nuclear energy,” and to create stronger ties between private and public sector “bodies in the civil nuclear power industry.”⁶⁷⁸ British Prime Minister David Cameron and French President Nicolas Sarkozy signed the agreement in Paris.⁶⁷⁹ The two countries will cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to “establish a joint framework for cooperation and exchanging good practice on civil nuclear security” and to “strengthen international capability to react to nuclear emergencies.”⁶⁸⁰ A statement from the Prime Minister’s office affirmed the UK’s cooperative “commitment to the future of civil nuclear power, setting out a shared long term vision of safe, secure, sustainable and affordable energy.”⁶⁸¹ Cameron said the agreement will “combine... expertise [of both countries] to strengthen industrial partnership, improve nuclear safety, and create jobs at home.”⁶⁸² The agreement is expected to generate around GBP500 million and create 1500 jobs in the UK.⁶⁸³

On 04 April 2012, the UK Foreign office held a meeting on nuclear disarmament verification research with the United States, Russia, France, and China—collectively known as the P5.⁶⁸⁴ At the meeting, UK scientists and technical experts shared findings from the UK-Norway Initiative,

⁶⁷⁴ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁵ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁶ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁷ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁸ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁷⁹ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸⁰ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸¹ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸² UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸³ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸⁴ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

which is “a research project on how to verify that a nuclear warhead has been dismantled.”⁶⁸⁵ Following the meeting, other P5 experts discussed their views of the initiative.⁶⁸⁶ Foreign Office Minister for nuclear non-proliferation Alistair Burt stated: “I am delighted to be welcoming our P5 partners to London to share the UK’s experience from our research with Norway on the challenges associated with nuclear disarmament verification.”⁶⁸⁷ The “UK-hosted” meeting was one of a number of initiatives agreed upon by the P5 members at the second P5 Conference in Paris in June 2011.⁶⁸⁸

On 19 April 2012, Ambassador to the UK Mission to the United Nations (UN) Philip Parham made a statement to the Security Council urging the international community to address issues of nuclear security and standards enforcement.⁶⁸⁹ Parham urged countries to ratify the IAEA’s Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the UN’s International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.⁶⁹⁰ Parham also urged Iran and North Korea to engage in dialogue with the international community concerning the development of their nuclear programs.⁶⁹¹ Parham also insisted upon the creation of a Fissile Material Cut-Off treaty as part of long-term disarmament goals and highlighted the UK’s commitment to such a treaty, citing its unilateral “moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons since 1995.”⁶⁹²

Thus, the UK has received a score of +1 for addressing each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Wesley Fassl

⁶⁸⁵ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁶ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁷ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁸ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁹ UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

⁶⁹⁰ UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

⁶⁹¹ UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

⁶⁹² UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintaining and strengthening the NPT. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) Non-proliferation, (2) disarmament and (3) the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 21 September 2011, in an address to the United Nations, President Obama asserted the importance of continued negotiations between the United States and Russia to achieve more reductions in nuclear disarmament.⁶⁹³ He stated that “[t]he New START Treaty between the United States and Russia will cut our deployed arsenals to the lowest level in half a century.”⁶⁹⁴ President Obama furthermore announced that the United States will continue to pursue a ban on testing of nuclear weapons and production of fissile material.⁶⁹⁵ President Obama also declared that North Korea and Iran must face pressure and isolation for their continued non-compliance of the NPT.⁶⁹⁶

On 23 December 2011, the United States reported that it had completed 16 audits of Russian strategic missile forces sites under the New START Treaty. Similarly, under the bilateral agreement, Russia has completed 17 inspections in the United States.⁶⁹⁷

On 5 January 2012, the New Strategic Guidance for the Department of Defense outlined that the United States is to maintain peace by deterring and defending against North Korea’s nuclear weapon program.⁶⁹⁸ Following the death of Kim Jong Il, the US confirmed that it “remain[s] committed to stability on the Korean peninsula, and to the freedom and security of our allies.”⁶⁹⁹

On 9 January 2012, State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland condemned Iran’s nuclear enrichment facilities. She stated that the United States would “call on Iran once again to suspend enrichment activities, co-operate fully with the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and immediately comply with all (UN) Security Council and IAEA board of governors resolutions.”⁷⁰⁰

On 10 April 2012, Ambassador Bonnie D. Jenkins from the United States Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation stated that the United States had fulfilled 90 per cent of its

⁶⁹³ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁴ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁵ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁶ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁷ U.S. Reports Completing 16 News START Checks, NTI 23 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/us-completes-16-checks-in-russia-under-arms-treaty/>.

⁶⁹⁸ Strategic Review Suggests Potential New U.S. Nuclear Weapons Cuts, NTI 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/strategic-review-anticipates-potential-new-nuke-cuts/>.

⁶⁹⁹ Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense (Washington) 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.defense.gov/news/Defense_Strategic_Guidance.pdf.

⁷⁰⁰ “Iran’s uranium enrichment is escalation, says US.” BBC News. 10 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-16481144>.

commitments made at the 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit.⁷⁰¹ Commitments included removing HEU or converting HEU to non-military use; disposing and securing plutonium; strengthening nuclear security-related international conventions and multilateral initiatives; supporting the activities of the IAEA; and countering the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials.⁷⁰²

On 30 April 2012, the United States Office of the Spokesperson released a media note confirming that the US “will participate in a Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meeting of Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to be held in Vienna, April 30-May 11...The PrepCom will cover all aspects of the NPT, including disarmament, nonproliferation, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It will be the first meeting of the Treaty Parties since the successful 2010 Review Conference, which adopted by consensus a forward-looking agenda that outlines steps to strengthen the Treaty and the international nonproliferation regime.”⁷⁰³

For addressing each pillar of the NPT, the United States has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Subin Kweon

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to implement each pillar of the NPT.

On 23 January 2012, “given the EU’s serious and deepening concerns over the Iranian nuclear programme, the [European] Council...broadened the EU’s restrictive measures against that country.”⁷⁰⁴ These sanctions are meant to “target the sources of finance for the nuclear programme.”⁷⁰⁵ Sanctions include banning imports of Iranian petroleum and petrochemical products, prohibiting “the export of key equipment and technology for this sector to Iran” and freezing the assets of the Iranian central bank within the EU.⁷⁰⁶

On 1 February 2012, the EU further engaged in diplomacy with Iran, challenging the country to engage in constructive talks with both itself and the IAEA.⁷⁰⁷ These talks have yet to play out in full, but nonetheless indicate the EU’s condemnation of Iran’s nuclear program and its commitment to combat nuclear proliferation.

⁷⁰¹ Taking Stock of the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/187747.htm>

⁷⁰² Key Facts on the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/187208.htm>

⁷⁰³ US Participation in the NPT Preparatory Committee Meeting, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188958.htm>

⁷⁰⁴ Iran: New EU sanctions target sources of finance for nuclear programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf

⁷⁰⁵ Iran: New EU sanctions target sources of finance for nuclear programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf

⁷⁰⁶ Iran: New EU sanctions target sources of finance for nuclear programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf

⁷⁰⁷ Iran and EU complete ‘constructive’ talks over nuclear suspicions, First Post, 1 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. <http://www.firstpost.com/fwire/iran-and-eu-complete-constructive-talks-over-nuclear-suspicions-199341.html>

On 10 February 2012, the Council of the European Union released an India-EU Joint Statement whereby “leaders called for progress and finalization of an agreement between India and the European Atomic Energy Community for [research and development] cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”⁷⁰⁸

On 26 March 2012, at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy appealed for “more intense national efforts and international cooperation” to counter state and non-state proliferation.⁷⁰⁹ He noted that “within the EU, conversion of the few remaining research reactors fuelled with High Enriched Uranium is envisaged for the end of this decade, depending on the technical and economical feasibility.”⁷¹⁰ Mr. Van Rompuy furthermore announced that the EU’s latest initiative, the CBRN Centres of Excellence, “will enhance institutional capacities of selected countries and regions against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks. EUR70 million will be spent in 2012-13 to benefit 62 countries in eight regions, including Central and West Africa, the Maghreb, the Middle East, the Gulf, the Caucasus, and Central and South East Asia.”⁷¹¹

On 28 March 2012, following the 6th Republic of Korea-EU Summit, President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy reiterated the “urgent need to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.”⁷¹² He furthermore welcomed “the Korean support for our EU led 3+3 efforts” and stated that “all countries should introduce robust restrictive measures against Iran. This is the only way we can convince Iran to return to meaningful negotiations over its nuclear programme.”⁷¹³

On 13 April 2012, EU High Representative Catherine Ashton expressed “deep concern about the dangerous and destabilizing actions undertaken by North Korea,” referring to North Korea’s attempted rocket launch earlier that day. Ashton “called on North Korea to abide by its obligations under relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, its IAEA Comprehensive

⁷⁰⁸ India-European Union Summit Joint Statement, Council of the European Union (New Dehli) 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127934.pdf.

⁷⁰⁹ Remarks by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do>

reference=PRES/12/137&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁷¹⁰ Remarks by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do>

reference=PRES/12/137&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁷¹¹ Remarks by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do>

reference=PRES/12/137&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁷¹² Remarks by Herman Van Rompuy President of the European Council, following the 6th Republic of Korea-EU Summit, European Council (Seoul) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/12/141&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷¹³ Remarks by Herman Van Rompuy President of the European Council, following the 6th Republic of Korea-EU Summit, European Council (Seoul) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/12/141&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

Safeguards Agreement under the NPT, and its commitments towards denuclearization under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks.”⁷¹⁴

On 27 April 2012, during an EU - ASEAN ministerial meeting in Brunei, EU High Representative Ashton furthermore “endorsed an ambitious EU-ASEAN action plan for 2013-2017” which “lists several sectors where cooperation will be strengthened in the coming five years,” including the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.⁷¹⁵

On 3 May 2012, in a speech at the EU-China High Level Meeting on Energy, President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso announced deeper energy cooperation between the EU and China. Specifically, he noted that the EU expects this “co-operation to lead to a broader strengthening of our strategic relationship, through for example training the young generation and cooperating in ensuring safety in the nuclear energy field, building on the recent Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul.”⁷¹⁶

The EU has pursued the NPT’s pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: David Kepes

⁷¹⁴ EU Condemns North Korea Rocket Launch, Kuwait News Agency (Kuwait) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=2233586&language=en>

⁷¹⁵ Ashton hails new chapter in cooperation, Europolitics/External Relations (Seoul) 27 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.europolitics.info/external-policies/ashton-hails-new-chapter-in-cooperation-art332943-44.html>

⁷¹⁶ José Manuel Durão Barroso President of the European Commission Speech by President Barroso: "Deepening EU China co-operation on energy: Working together to meet global challenges" EU-China High Level Meeting on Energy, The European Commission (Brussels) 3 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/323&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

8. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [85]

Commitment:

“We will continue our efforts for the permanent and legally binding cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion through the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and we call upon all States to join our efforts in this regard as well as to uphold the moratorium on testing pending the entry into force of the CTBT.”

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.89	

Background:

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was created in 1996 to prohibit states from: (1) carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, and (2) allowing any nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions to take place in any area under a state’s control.⁷¹⁷ The CTBT also emphasizes that states must “refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.”⁷¹⁸

The CTBT currently has 182 signatories and 155 ratifying states.⁷¹⁹ It has not yet entered into force because the treaty specifies a number of ‘Annex 2’ states which must sign and ratify the treaty before this can occur.⁷²⁰ Examples of those states which have yet to sign include India, Pakistan, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Others, like Iran and the United States of America, have signed but have failed to ratify the treaty up until this time.⁷²¹

⁷¹⁷ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Disarmament (Geneva) 10 September 1996. Date of Access: 3 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/content/treaty/treatytext.tt.html>.

⁷¹⁸ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Disarmament (Geneva) 10 September 1996. Date of Access: 3 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/content/treaty/treatytext.tt.html>.

⁷¹⁹ CTBT Status of Signature and Ratification, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna) December 3, 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011, <http://www.ctbto.org/map/>.

⁷²⁰ CTBT: Ending Nuclear Explosions, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna). Date of Access: December 3, 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/public_information/CTBT_Ending_Nuclear_Explosions_web.pdf.

⁷²¹ Status of Signature and Ratification, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna) September 20, 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011, <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>.

In its Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament at the Deauville Summit, the G8 welcomed the recent progress of its members in supporting non-proliferation, noting especially those steps taken to comply with the action plan of the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.⁷²² The action plan was designed to support the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and specifies that CTBT member states must take action to bring the CTBT into force and to implement the treaty themselves.⁷²³ It also proposes that “All nuclear-weapon States undertake to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty with all expediency...” and that “nuclear-weapon States have the special responsibility to encourage Annex 2 countries...to sign and ratify.”⁷²⁴

The G8 reaffirmed support for the NPT action plan by declaring that “We urge all States to extend these efforts [of the action plan] by bringing into force the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)...” and pledging to work towards this goal in a number of ways.⁷²⁵ It also announced its support for the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission, particularly as it attempts to construct a verification regime that will ensure that all states comply with their commitments.⁷²⁶

Commitment Features:

Full compliance with this commitment will require states to work towards bringing the CTBT into force and to prevent any nuclear weapon test explosions from being carried out within their territory.

Efforts that allow the CTBT to enter into force can be split into two sections. It is particularly important that all G8 members sign and ratify the treaty, since the CTBTO Preparatory Commission notes that “The CTBT has an unusual entry-into-force provision. The Treaty will enter into force once 44 specified countries have ratified it. These countries possessed nuclear reactors or research reactors in 1996 when the Treaty was negotiated.”⁷²⁷

All member states in the G8 are counted within those forty-four. However, since ratification is a one-off procedure rather than an incremental process, and a number of countries besides members of the G8 must sign and ratify the CTBT before it could enter into force in the near future, further efforts are necessary. The G8 has recognized this and in the Renewed Commitment for Freedom

⁷²² Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

⁷²³ 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan, 2010 NPT Review Conference (New York) 3-28 May 2010. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/revcon2010/2010NPTActionPlan.pdf>.

⁷²⁴ 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan, 2010 NPT Review Conference (New York) 3-28 May 2010. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/revcon2010/2010NPTActionPlan.pdf>.

⁷²⁵ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

⁷²⁶ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

⁷²⁷ Glossary, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/glossary/?letter=e&cHash=388a6c115d#entry-into-force>.

and Democracy promises that all member states will “continue” to take steps to bring the CTBT into force.⁷²⁸

At the September 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, ratifying states and state signatories including the G8 member states agreed on a series of concrete steps which could be taken to bring the CTBT into force. Several of these can be used as measures of compliance with this commitment, though they are not the only means by which compliance could be achieved. Efforts to bring the CTBT into force beyond ratification may include: (1) the selection of coordinators to encourage non-signatory or non-ratifying states to adopt the CTBT; (2) volunteering to join the contact list to help the regional coordinators advertise programmes supporting the CTBT; (3) the creation of regional seminars to promote the treaty.⁷²⁹ Given that the 2011 conference declaration also places great importance on the conferences and workshops prepared by the CTBTO Preparatory Commission,⁷³⁰ participation in any of these by ratifying or non-ratifying states may also be considered as an effort to bring the treaty into force.

The second prerequisite for full compliance suggests that no G8 member state may carry out a nuclear weapon test explosion or allow one to be carried out within their jurisdiction.

Taken together, a state will be considered to be in full compliance if it has ratified the CTBT, taken further efforts to bring it into force, and maintained the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. Nonetheless, members can register for partial compliance by either ratifying the CTBT or taking new steps to bring it into force, as long as they comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Scoring:

-1	Member has not ratified the CTBT AND does not take new steps to bring it into force AND does not comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.
0	Member has ratified the CTBT OR Member takes new steps to bring the CTBT into force AND complies with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.
+1	Member has ratified the CTBT AND takes new steps to bring it into force AND complies with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Beard

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) because it has signed and ratified the CTBT, taken new steps to bring it into force, and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

⁷²⁸ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/index.html>.

⁷²⁹ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁰ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

Canada signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 18 December 1998.⁷³¹

When it held the Presidency of the G8 in 2010, Canada introduced an advocacy initiative urging states to ratify the CTBT as soon as possible.⁷³² In July 2011, the Canadian government endorsed the efforts of the French Presidency in pursuit of this goal.⁷³³

On 23 September 2011, Canada was a participant in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.⁷³⁴ Canada has always attended this conference series, which is held every two years by the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission.⁷³⁵ The purpose of the 2011 conference was “to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the earliest possible date....”⁷³⁶ Deputy Minister Kerry Buck of the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs issued a statement “urging the governments of all states that have not yet done so to ratify the test ban as soon as possible.”⁷³⁷ The Final Declaration of the conference called on those Annex 2 states that had not ratified the CTBT to do so.⁷³⁸

On 22 September 2011, Canada attended the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) in New York.⁷³⁹ After discussions with fellow members

⁷³¹ Canada Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=31&cHash=600ebb8036>.

⁷³² Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (I) of the Final Declaration of the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty in the Period September 2009 – August 2011, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/16-09-11/CTBT-Art.XIV-2011-4.pdf.

⁷³³ Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (I) of the Final Declaration of the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty in the Period September 2009 – August 2011, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/16-09-11/CTBT-Art.XIV-2011-4.pdf.

⁷³⁴ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁵ The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT): Entry into Force, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 8 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/ctbt_eif-ticen_entree.aspx?view=d.

⁷³⁶ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁷ Address by Assistant Deputy Minister, International Security Branch and Political Director, Department of Foreign Affairs of Canada, Ms. Kerry Buck, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Canada.pdf.

⁷³⁸ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁹ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21

including Japan and Germany, the NPDI adopted a statement declaring that “we reiterate our commitment to universalizing the CTBT and promoting its early entry-into-force...Members of the NPDI will continue to utilize diplomatic opportunities to urge states that have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.”⁷⁴⁰

During the October 2011 session of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, the Canadian delegation introduced a resolution⁷⁴¹ calling for negotiations to create a “treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices...”⁷⁴² The resolution made no mention of the CTBT, but Canadian delegate, Hussein Hirji, condemned those countries that blocked negotiations towards disarmament.⁷⁴³ Hussein Hirji’s comments and his presidency during the 2011 session of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament demonstrate Canada’s diplomatic efforts to persuade other states to abandon nuclear weapons.⁷⁴⁴

Canada provides a significant amount of funding to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission. Released on 6 December 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission’s annual statement on its member states’ payments shows that Canada has fully paid its dues of just under USD2 million.⁷⁴⁵ Canada remains a member in good standing, demonstrating its continued support of the CTBT.⁷⁴⁶ Nevertheless, this contribution does not constitute a new initiative and therefore is not on its own representative of compliance with Canada’s CTBT commitment.

Canada has no nuclear weapons program and has never permitted nuclear weapon tests within its borders.⁷⁴⁷

September 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁷⁴⁰ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁷⁴¹ Perception in First Committee “World Cannot Afford to Stand Still” on Disarmament, but Divergent Views Emerge on Reasons for Stagnation, Ways to Overcome it, United Nations First Committee Sixty-Sixth Session (New York) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3445.doc.htm>.

⁷⁴² Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, Reaching Critical Will (New York) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/lcom/lcom11/res/L40Rev1a.pdf>.

⁷⁴³ Perception in First Committee “World Cannot Afford to Stand Still” on Disarmament, but Divergent Views Emerge on Reasons for Stagnation, Ways to Overcome it, United Nations First Committee Sixty-Sixth Session (New York) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3445.doc.htm>.

⁷⁴⁴ Perception in First Committee “World Cannot Afford to Stand Still” on Disarmament, but Divergent Views Emerge on Reasons for Stagnation, Ways to Overcome it, United Nations First Committee Sixty-Sixth Session (New York) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3445.doc.htm>.

⁷⁴⁵ CTBTO Member States’ Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ CTBTO Member States’ Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁷⁴⁷ Canada’s Nuclear History, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/about/past/>.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1 for compliance since it has ratified the CTBT, taken further efforts to bring the treaty into force, and maintained the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: Jim Robson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to its ratification of the CTBT, the efforts that it has taken to bring the CTBT into force, and its continued compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

France signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and it ratified the treaty on 6 April 1998.⁷⁴⁸

Between 7 and 10 June 2011, France participated in a special universalization outreach effort at which a French representative addressed representatives of nine countries that have neglected to sign or have failed to ratify the CTBT.⁷⁴⁹ The information session involved a roundtable with some CTBT member states, and visits to the International Data Centre, among other events.⁷⁵⁰ A French representative, along with ambassadors from the United Kingdom (UK) and Morocco, called for the guest delegations “to strive for their country’s accession to the CTBT.”⁷⁵¹

On 23 September 2011, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT to “promote the entry into force of the treaty that bans all nuclear testing.”⁷⁵² In a statement made there, France promised to support Mexico and Sweden as they co-chair the coordination of international efforts to promote the CTBT.⁷⁵³ Juppé also noted that the steps that the United States of America has taken towards ratification of the treaty “warrant our full support.”⁷⁵⁴

⁷⁴⁸ France Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/countryprofiles/?country=62&cHash=188f9b6af4>.

⁷⁴⁹ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/>.

⁷⁵⁰ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/>.

⁷⁵¹ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/>.

⁷⁵² High-Level Conference to Promote Ban on All Nuclear Testing, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2011/media-advisory-high-level-conferenceto-promote-ban-on-all-nuclear-testing-update/>.

⁷⁵³ Statement by French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé at the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, France at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5802>.

⁷⁵⁴ Statement by French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé at the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, France at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5802>.

Between 6 and 24 February 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission's Working Group B met to discuss technical issues surrounding efforts to bring the CTBT Treaty into force in Vienna.⁷⁵⁵ The meeting focused on the choice of a country to hold the Integrated Field Exercise for 2014 (IFE14).⁷⁵⁶ This decision will be formally approved at the next meeting of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, which will take place in June 2012.⁷⁵⁷ France has advanced the IFE14 measure as an effort to meet the "technical and political challenge..." that the entry into force of the CTBT Treaty presents.⁷⁵⁸

On 1 July 2011, the P5 released a statement outlining the agreements that they made at the First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference.⁷⁵⁹ France, as a member of the P5, "called upon all States to uphold the moratorium on nuclear weapons-test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty pending its entry into force."⁷⁶⁰ While this is an extremely weak form of additional effort, it illustrates that the CTBT remains on the French agenda at the UN.

France has continued to maintain the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. France's last round of nuclear tests was conducted in 1996, and "Subsequently France closed and dismantled its testing sites and its fissile material production facilities..."⁷⁶¹ In fact, France is the only nuclear member state to have dismantled all of its nuclear weapon testing sites.⁷⁶² In October 2011, the Permanent Representative of France to the Disarmament Conference, Eric Danon, reaffirmed France's commitment to the CTBT. He noted that "We...dismantled our test sites" and

⁷⁵⁵ CTBTO Working Group B Is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁶ CTBTO Working Group B Is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁷ CTBTO Working Group B is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁸ CTBTO Working Group B is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁹ First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the NPT Review Conference (Paris, June 30th-July 1st, 2011) Statement by the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5660>.

⁷⁶⁰ First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the NPT Review Conference (Paris, June 30th-July 1st, 2011) Statement by the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5660>.

⁷⁶¹ Fifteenth Anniversary of France's Last Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/fifteenth-anniversary-of-frances-last-nuclear-test/?Fsize=ppvbybrkqvowfovrc>.

⁷⁶² Ratification Par L'Indonesie du Traite d'Interdiction Complete des Essais Nucleaires, Diplomatie (Paris) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/enjeux-internationaux_830/desarmement-maitrise-armements-contrrole-exportations_4852/france-non-proliferation-armes-destruction-massive-leurs-vecteurs_4857/regime-non-proliferation-nucleaire_4859/ratification-par-indonesie-du-traite-interdiction-complete-essais-nucleaires-06.12.11_97305.html.

that “Our doctrine, which is strictly defensive, severely limits the use of nuclear weapons, restricting their use to extreme circumstances of self-defence.”⁷⁶³

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its ratification of the CTBT, its ongoing efforts to promote the universal acceptance of the CTBT, and for its continued compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: Nisha Kumari

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to its previous ratification of the treaty, its compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and its new efforts to bring the treaty into force.

Germany signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 20 August 1998.⁷⁶⁴

On 23 September 2011, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. In a statement he declared that “the decision whether to sign and ratify the CTBT or not reveals the true intentions of a state. To sign and ratify the CTBT serves as an important confidence building measure. It could help to overcome regional tension especially in the Middle East and East Asia.”⁷⁶⁵ Therefore, he called for a “push for an early entry into force of the CTBT.”⁷⁶⁶

On 22 September 2011, the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) met in New York. German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and the other NPDI foreign ministers accepted a proposal that included a “Commitment to promoting the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT),” and “Transparency in nuclear-weapons states regarding their nuclear arsenals.”⁷⁶⁷

Upon Indonesia’s ratification of the CTBT on 6 December 2011, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle indicated that more progress needed to be made on bringing the CTBT into force.

The German government congratulated Indonesia and called the ratification an advance to “help pave the way for the Treaty to finally enter into force.”⁷⁶⁸ He also asked non-signatory states to sign and ratify the CTBT in the wake of Indonesia’s ratification of that treaty.⁷⁶⁹

⁷⁶³ Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, France at the United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of

Access: 26 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5841>.

⁷⁶⁴ Germany Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=66&cHash=11c0ce04b3>.

⁷⁶⁵ Statement by German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Germany.pdf.

⁷⁶⁶ Statement by German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Germany.pdf.

⁷⁶⁷ Making Progress on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 24 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/AAmt/BM-Reisen/2011/09-VNGV-NewYork/110921-NPDI-NY.html>.

⁷⁶⁸ Important Advance for Nuclear Test Ban, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. <http://www.auswaertiges->

On 19 December 2011, the German Foreign Ministry “said it has ‘clear expectations’ of North Korea’s new leadership,” and demanded that North Korea abandon its nuclear program following the death of North Korea’s Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Il.⁷⁷⁰ The Government of Germany has been committed to the termination of all nuclear testing in order to ensure that North Korea’s nuclear tests of 2006 and 2009 are the last of their kind.

On 13 April 2012, North Korea launched a long-range missile which failed minutes after take-off. In reaction to this action, Westerwelle criticized Pyongyang, saying, “I condemn the attempt for a rocket launch by North Korea. This is a violation of international obligations and will increase tensions on the Korean peninsula.”⁷⁷¹ The statement was also a continuation of German policy regarding the missile launch, as Westerwelle, among 68 other foreign ministers, had demanded that Pyongyang scrap its missile launch a few days prior to the event.⁷⁷²

Germany also supported a tightening of UN sanctions following the launch, with Germany’s Ambassador to the UN Peter Wittig stating that “it is time for the North Koreans to end behaving like a pariah state.”⁷⁷³ North Korea has yet to sign the CTBT, but in February 2012, it declared that it would put in place “a moratorium on nuclear tests and other nuclear activities....”⁷⁷⁴ Despite this hopeful sign, however, many expect that the failed missile launch was merely a precursor to a further North Korean nuclear test,⁷⁷⁵ which makes strong reactions to this event important for the CTBT.

In April 2012, Germany announced that it will be allocating approximately EUR7.5 million to the budget of the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission.⁷⁷⁶ As a result, Germany is

amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung_/Aktuelles/111206_Ratifizierung_Indonesien_node.html.

⁷⁶⁹ Important Advance for Nuclear Test Ban, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung_/Aktuelles/111206_Ratifizierung_Indonesien_node.html.

⁷⁷⁰ World Reacts to Death of Kim Jong Il Fox News (Berlin) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2011/12/19/japan-offers-condolences-to-north-korea-after-death-kim-jong-il/>.

⁷⁷¹ Germany, UK Hit Rocket Blast, Urge “Strong” UN Response, Inquirer News (New York) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/176021/germany-uk-hit-rocket-blast-urge-strong-un-response>.

⁷⁷² Germany, UK Hit Rocket Blast, Urge “Strong” UN Response, Inquirer News (New York) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/176021/germany-uk-hit-rocket-blast-urge-strong-un-response>.

⁷⁷³ UN Hardens North Korea Sanctions over Rocket Launch, Naharnet Newsdesk (Lebanon) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://www.naharnet.com/stories/en/36985-u-n-hardens-n-korea-sanctions-over-rocket-launch>.

⁷⁷⁴ Head of CTBTO Hopes that Next Step by DPRK will be to Join the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 29 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/head-of-ctbto-hopes-that-next-step-bydprk-will-be-to-join-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁷⁵ New Photo Shows Work at NKorea Nuclear Test Site, Associated Press (Washington) 27 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://news.yahoo.com/photo-shows-nkorea-nuclear-test-211744781.html>.

⁷⁷⁶ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung_/Nukleares/CTBT.html.

ranked third in contributions after the United States and Japan in 2012.⁷⁷⁷ However, given that budgetary costs do not represent a new commitment, this cannot count as compliance with the CTBT Treaty commitment.

While it has no nuclear weapons of its own, Germany stores American nuclear weapons on its territory,⁷⁷⁸ and has ensured that the moratorium is upheld.

Thus, Germany has received a +1 for having ratified the CTBT, having taken new efforts to bring it into force, and having complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: John Amadi

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to support nuclear non-proliferation through ratification and promotion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

On 1 February 1999, Italy became the 28th state to ratify the CTBT.⁷⁷⁹ Italy is “one of the 44 countries listed in the Treaty whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force.”⁷⁸⁰

Italy attended the “Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” on 23 September 2011. While there, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti called upon states to sign and ratify the CTBT, mentioning those designated as “Annex 2” states by the treaty in particular.⁷⁸¹ He further affirmed Italy’s commitment to the International Monitoring System, overseen by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).⁷⁸²

From 15 to 17 November 2011, Italy participated in a workshop entitled “Role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Regional and Global Security” in Istanbul.⁷⁸³ The

⁷⁷⁷ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung_/Nukleares/CTBT.html.

⁷⁷⁸ German Foreign Minister Likens Nuclear Weapons Threat to Global Warming, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 8 April 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14976869,00.html>.

⁷⁷⁹ Italy Ratifies Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2 February 1999. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/1999/italy-ratifies-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁸⁰ Italy Ratifies Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2 February 1999. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/1999/italy-ratifies-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁸¹ Summoning States to Ratify Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Secretary-General Says Message Is Clear: ‘Time for Waiting Has Passed, Take the Initiative and Lead,’ United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/dc3302.doc.htm>.

⁷⁸² Statement by the Hon. Prof. Vincenzo Scotti, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Italy.pdf.

⁷⁸³ Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/istanbul-cross-regional-workshop-on-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

workshop was organized by the CTBTO and the Government of Turkey. Italy highlighted the importance “of the CTBTO data for national disaster early warning efforts.”⁷⁸⁴

On 14 October 2011, Italy was one of many countries to put forward draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37 to the United Nations General Assembly.⁷⁸⁵ This resolution reaffirms support for the CTBT, encouraging other nations to sign and ratify the treaty.⁷⁸⁶ The resolution further underlines the importance of the verification regime, and encourages international promotion of the CTBT.⁷⁸⁷

Italy also contributes to the CTBTO’s International Monitoring System, maintaining a monitoring facility in Valguarnera, Sicily.⁷⁸⁸ Since its certification in 2005,⁷⁸⁹ the Auxiliary Seismic Station has strengthened the CTBTO’s verification regime by monitoring Italy for underground nuclear explosions.⁷⁹⁰ The facility ensures that no nuclear testing occurs within Italy’s borders, and also verifies global compliance with the CTBT.⁷⁹¹ Thus, Italy has complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Therefore, Italy has been provided a score of +1 for supporting nuclear non-proliferation by ratifying the CTBT, by taking steps to bring it into force through participation in conferences and regional workshops, among other efforts, and by complying with the moratorium on nuclear weapons test explosions.

Analyst: Nessa Kenny

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) by having ratified that document, by having taken further efforts to bring it into force, and by continuing to uphold the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

⁷⁸⁴ Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/istanbul-cross-regional-workshop-on-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁸⁵ United Nations Draft Resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com11/res/L37.pdf>.

⁷⁸⁶ United Nations Draft Resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com11/res/L37.pdf>.

⁷⁸⁷ United Nations Draft Resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com11/res/L37.pdf>.

⁷⁸⁸ Station Profiles, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/verification-regime/station-profiles/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib&station=118&cHash=28f779bf0d>.

⁷⁸⁹ World Map, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/map/#ims>.

⁷⁹⁰ Overview of the Verification Regime, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/verification-regime/background/overview-of-the-verification-regime/page-1/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib>.

⁷⁹¹ Summoning States to Ratify Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Secretary-General Says Message Is Clear: ‘Time for Waiting Has Passed, Take the Initiative and Lead,’ United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/dc3302.doc.htm>.

Japan signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 8 July 1997.⁷⁹² On 23 September 2011, Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba participated in the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. In a statement, Gemba appealed to all states to ratify the treaty and expressed Japan's "determination to take the lead on 'United Action' to facilitate the entry into force of the CTBT."⁷⁹³ For example, Japan noted that this year it had set up the NPDI with Australia.⁷⁹⁴ The Japanese government also stated that it aims to establish the realization of a nuclear weapons-free world, and vowed to "renew its call on all remaining 8 Annex 2 states" to ratify the treaty just as Indonesia did.⁷⁹⁵ Japan and other ratifying states and signatories of the CTBT adopted a range of concrete measures to bring the treaty into force.⁷⁹⁶

On 27 February 2012, the Japanese government made a contribution of JPY60 million to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission for enhancing the capability of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling (ATM) system to track radioactivity dispersion.⁷⁹⁷ In general, ATMs are useful because they permit states to tell when "a nuclear weapon test explosion" has occurred, and "to provide objective data regarding radioactivity dispersion in the case of a nuclear power station accident."⁷⁹⁸ In this case, the purpose of this project is to enable the signatories of CTBT to predict and judge the "influence of dispersed radioactivity more accurately...."⁷⁹⁹

On 21 September 2011, Japan hosted the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI).⁸⁰⁰ Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba co-chaired the

⁷⁹² Japan Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=87&cHash=799bb22496>.

⁷⁹³ Address by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba at 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty, Articles XIV Conferences – Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Japan.pdf.

⁷⁹⁴ Address by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba at 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty, Articles XIV Conferences – Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Japan.pdf.

⁷⁹⁵ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Approval by the Indonesian Parliament for Indonesia's Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁷⁹⁶ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry Into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷⁹⁷ Japan's Voluntary Contribution for Enhancement of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0227_01.html.

⁷⁹⁸ Japan's Voluntary Contribution for Enhancement of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0227_01.html.

⁷⁹⁹ Japan's Voluntary Contribution for Enhancement of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0227_01.html.

⁸⁰⁰ Minister for Foreign Affairs Gemba Leads Discussions on Various Issues Including Non-Proliferation

meeting which produced a statement in which member states re-iterated their “commitment to universalizing the CTBT...”⁸⁰¹ One way in which the parties agreed to fulfill this promise was to support efforts to hold a “conference on establishment of a Middle-East zone free of nuclear weapons” in 2012.⁸⁰² In addition, they declared that they would “continue to utilize diplomatic opportunities to urge states that have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.”⁸⁰³

On 2 December 2011, the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution drafted by Japan known as “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.”⁸⁰⁴ This resolution places emphasis on concrete actions to be taken by the global community towards eliminating nuclear weapons.⁸⁰⁵ It urges all states to sign and ratify the CTBT, and also stresses the “importance of maintaining existing moratoriums on nuclear-weapons test explosions or any other nuclear explosions.”⁸⁰⁶ The resolution also states that “by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contain negative security assurances, nuclear-weapons states would undertake individual legal binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against States parties to such treaties.”⁸⁰⁷

Indonesia ratified the CTBT on 6 December 2011.⁸⁰⁸ Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba approved of Indonesia’s ratification, suggesting that “this is an important step forward for the Treaty’s entry into force as it will encourage the remaining 8 Annex 2 states which have not ratified it to ratify it.”⁸⁰⁹ While Japan has played a crucial role in Indonesia’s ratification by inviting members of Indonesia’s government to visit Japan’s CTBT verification

and Disarmament and the MDGs, Embassy of Japan in Egypt (Cairo) October 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. http://www.eg.emb-japan.go.jp/e/culture_event/letter/2011_5/2_2.htm.

⁸⁰¹ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁸⁰² Statement of the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, New York, 21 September 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁸⁰³ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁸⁰⁴ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁵ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁶ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁷ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁸ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁸⁰⁹ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

facilities, and by engaging in nuclear talks with Indonesia since 2007, these efforts fall outside of the current commitment period, and cannot be counted towards the scoring guidelines.⁸¹⁰

However, further steps were taken in November 2011 when the Japanese Mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima sent letters to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia urging them to ratify the treaty.⁸¹¹

On 27 December 2011, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda met with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to “discuss a wide spectrum of issues including the prospects of civil nuclear cooperation....”⁸¹² Although India has neither signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty⁸¹³ nor signed the CTBT,⁸¹⁴ Japan is taking the necessary steps to encourage India to ratify the CTBT.⁸¹⁵ Further, the Japanese government has firmly stated that any nuclear testing by India would result in “the termination of civil nuclear cooperation.”⁸¹⁶ The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba stated that the two states “will move forward in talks on the civilian nuclear cooperation pact while paying consideration to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.”⁸¹⁷

Following the death of North Korea’s Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Il in December 2011, Japan attempted to take advantage of the leadership change by calling on North Korea to clarify the intentions of its nuclear program.⁸¹⁸

On 19 April 2012, Deputy Press Secretary Naoko Saiki announced that Japan is supportive of the UN Security Council’s Presidential Statement of 16 April 2012, which condemns North Korea’s

⁸¹⁰ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁸¹¹ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁸¹² Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹³ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁴ Status of Signature and Ratification, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>.

⁸¹⁵ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁶ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-Deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁷ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-Deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁸ World reacts to death of Kim Jong IL, Fox News (Berlin) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2011/12/19/japan-offers-condolences-to-north-korea-after-death-kim-jong-il/>.

failed long-range missile launch.⁸¹⁹ She noted that the Japanese government is working closely with the United States, the Republic of Korea, China, and Russia, among other nations, to deliver an “unequivocal and credible message...[to] deter further provocation in the event of the launch.”⁸²⁰

Japan is “determined to continue to make active efforts in close coordination and cooperation with the international community for the comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern regarding North Korea...”⁸²¹ Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba also reacted to the tightening of sanctions by the UN Security Council, saying that it was “of great significance for the security of the East Asia region as a whole over which the launch this time has caused grave concerns.”⁸²²

Japan’s Three Non-Nuclear Principles describe the Japanese government’s “policy of not possessing, not producing, and not permitting the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.”⁸²³ In accordance with this stance, the Japanese government has not conducted any nuclear weapon test explosions.

As a result, Japan has received a score of +1 for having ratified the CTBT, for having made new efforts to bring the treaty into force, and for its compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: John Amadi

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on CTBT. Russia ratified the CTBT on 30 June 2000.⁸²⁴

Russia has taken several steps to bring the CTBT into force.

On 23 September 2011, Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Ryabkov participated at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York. Deputy Minister Ryabkov said that Russia “is determined to continue supporting the CTBT in multilateral formats, that is, in the framework of the UN, G8, and during the new NPT review process, at the regional and public political fora” as well as “actively support the CTBT in [Russian] bilateral contacts”.⁸²⁵

⁸¹⁹ Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary: “North Korea’s Launch of a Missile, which it calls a “Satellite,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2012/4/0419_01.html.

⁸²⁰ Press Conference by Deputy Press Secretary Naoko Saiki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2012/4/0419_01.html.

⁸²¹ Press Conference by Deputy Press Secretary Naoko Saiki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2012/4/0419_01.html.

⁸²² UN Hardens North Korea Sanctions over Rocket Launch, Naharnet Newsdesk (Lebanon) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://www.naharnet.com/stories/en/36985-u-n-hardens-n-korea-sanctions-over-rocket-launch>.

⁸²³ On the Three Non-Nuclear Principles, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/nnp/index.html>.

⁸²⁴ Status of Signature and Ratification, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>.

⁸²⁵ Statement by the Head of delegation of the Russian Federation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Ryabkov at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, New York, September 23, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 24

On 28 September 2011, during his visit to Moscow, Executive Secretary of the CTBT Preparatory Commission Tibor Tóth met with Russian Deputy Defence Minister Anatoly Antonov.⁸²⁶ The parties agreed on the procedures for CTBT Preparatory Commission representatives' access to the Russian monitoring objects.⁸²⁷

On 7 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a special statement welcoming the CTBT ratification by Indonesia. The Foreign Affairs Ministry noted that this step will strengthen Russian-Indonesian cooperation, including in the sphere of non proliferation.⁸²⁸

On 31 January 2012, Permanent Representative of Russia to the Conference on Disarmament, Alexey Borodavkin, welcomed the CTBT ratification by Indonesia, Ghana, Guatemala and Guinea and called "on all countries and first of all, those remaining from the "44 list", to sign and ratify it as soon as possible".⁸²⁹

According to the CTBT Organization, during the compliance cycle Russia has carried no nuclear weapon test explosion nor allowed other countries to carry them within its jurisdiction.⁸³⁰

Russia ratified the CTBT, has taken steps to bring it into force and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The UK has signed and ratified the CTBT, taken new steps to bring it into force, and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

The UK signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996 and ratified it on 6 April 1998.⁸³¹

Between 7 and 10 June 2011, the UK participated in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission's Special Universalization Outreach Effort.⁸³²

September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/4BCDEF896E8C7D51C325791500215DD2.

⁸²⁶ Russia Reaffirms Strong Support for the CTBT, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/russia-reaffirms-strong-support-for-the-ctbt/>.

⁸²⁷ Deputy Defence Minister Anatoly Antonov met with the CTBT Preparatory Organization representative, Russian Ministry of Defence (Moscow) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.function.mil.ru/news_page/country/more.htm?id=10715132@egNews.

⁸²⁸ On the Ratification of the CTBT by Indonesia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D16D3CE8880F03514425799900399797.

⁸²⁹ Statement by Ambassador Alexey Borodavkin, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the Conference on Disarmament (Geneva) 31 January 2012, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D16D3CE8880F03514425799900399797.

⁸³⁰ Locations of Nuclear Explosions, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/map/>.

⁸³¹ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=182&cHash=e429988885>.

At this time, a delegate from the UK gave an address encouraging states that had not yet ratified the CTBT to do so.⁸³³

The UK was also a participant in the 23 September 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt reaffirmed the UK's commitment to the CTBT as a priority in its foreign policy goals of disarmament and non-proliferation.⁸³⁴ He called on all Annex 2 countries that had not ratified to do so as quickly as possible, and offered the diplomatic support of the UK during the ratification process.⁸³⁵

He also announced that the UK and Norway would host a meeting of P5 countries to discuss new methods of nuclear warhead dismantlement, and stressed that the conference was in accord with the spirit of the CTBT.⁸³⁶ The UK and Norway jointly hosted the Initiative Workshop on Nuclear Disarmament Verification from 7 to 9 December 2011.⁸³⁷ This workshop indicates the UK's continuing commitment to multilateral nuclear treaties and cooperation.

On 14 October 2011, the UK was one of a number of countries to put forward a United Nations General Assembly Resolution calling for the swift ratification and entry into force of the CTBT.⁸³⁸

In a joint statement issued on 1 July 2011 following the P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, the UK and the rest of the P5 called upon all states to ensure the quick entry into force of the CTBT.⁸³⁹ The UK has fully paid its dues to the

⁸³² Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib1%2Bor%2B1%3D%40%40version>.

⁸³³ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib1%2Bor%2B1%3D%40%40version>.

⁸³⁴ Statement by Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/UK.pdf.

⁸³⁵ Statement by Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/UK.pdf.

⁸³⁶ Statement by Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/UK.pdf.

⁸³⁷ UK Norway Workshop, UK-Norway Initiative (London) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <https://registration.liveworkshop.co.uk/ukniworkshop/>.

⁸³⁸ Sixty-sixth General Assembly First Committee 12th Meeting, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3438.doc.htm>.

⁸³⁹ Final Joint Press Statement, First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the NPT Review Conference (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://ukungeneva.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/690410782/690411482/p5-press-statement>.

CTBTO Preparatory Commission, as reported on 16 December 2011.⁸⁴⁰ The UK's annual payment of USD3.7 million is the third largest such amount of the states that have signed and ratified the CTBT, and the UK's continued membership in good standing within the CTBTO Preparatory Commission represents ongoing support for the goals of the organization.⁸⁴¹ However, it is not representative of compliance with the commitment because it does not represent a new initiative.

In the March 2012 issue of the CTBT Magazine, British Foreign Secretary William Hague stated that bringing the CTBT into force was a central policy objective of the UK and encouraged the eight remaining Annex 2 states to ratify the treaty.⁸⁴²

At the UN Disarmament Conference on 4 April 2012, the UK reaffirmed its commitment to the CTBT. The statement mentioned that the UK provides diplomatic assistance to states seeking to ratify the CTBT and financial support for small island states in pursuit of the same goal.⁸⁴³

On 9 April 2012, Niue signed the CTBT.⁸⁴⁴ The UK financed the trip of Niue's Associate Minister for External Affairs Talatitama Talaiti's to New York to sign the CTBT.⁸⁴⁵ This voluntary contribution was part of a program intended to promote the CTBT in Small Island States.⁸⁴⁶ The UK had previously financed Talaiti's trip to the CTBTO Vienna headquarters in August 2011.⁸⁴⁷ However, since this effort is part of a commitment made outside of the commitment period, it cannot count towards the UK's compliance score.

⁸⁴⁰ CTBTO Member States' Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁸⁴¹ CTBTO Member States' Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁸⁴² CTBTO Spectrum, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) March 2011. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Spectrum/2012/Spectrum_18_web.pdf.

⁸⁴³ Statement by the UK at the UN Disarmament Conference, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

<http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=PressS&id=751944882>.

⁸⁴⁴ Press Release – Niue Signs the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/press-release-niue-signs-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁸⁴⁵ Press Release – Niue Signs the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/press-release-niue-signs-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁸⁴⁶ Statement by the at the UN Disarmament Conference, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=PressS&id=751944882>.

⁸⁴⁷ Press Release – Niue Signs the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/press-release-niue-signs-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

On 6 December 2011, the UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague, welcomed Indonesia's ratification of the CTBT and called on the remaining eight states to ratify the treaty.⁸⁴⁸

On 17 February 2012, the Arms Control Association (ACA) along with the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (VCDNP) organized a roundtable conference on CTBT.⁸⁴⁹ The Government of the United Kingdom sponsored the conference.⁸⁵⁰ The conference addressed "the prospects of entry of the CTBT into force. Having noted recent ratifications by Indonesia and Guatemala, participants concentrated on discussion of ways to facilitate ratification by the remaining Annex II states."⁸⁵¹

Although the UK possesses nuclear weapons, the country has adopted a voluntary moratorium on nuclear weapon tests.⁸⁵²

Thus, the UK receives a +1 for having fully complied with its commitment. It has done so by ratifying CTBT, by upholding its moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and by having taken further efforts to bring the CTBT into force.

Analyst: Jim Robson

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment regarding the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). While the US has upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and taken additional steps towards bringing the CTBT into force, it has failed to ratify the treaty and therefore receives a score of 0.

On 21 September 2011, US President Barack Obama declared in a speech before the United Nations (UN) General Assembly that "we must come together to pursue the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons."⁸⁵³ He further affirmed that "America will continue to work for a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons and the production of fissile material needed to make them."⁸⁵⁴

Moreover, on 6 December 2011, US President Barack Obama praised Indonesia's ratification of the CTBT. In a press release, President Obama called upon "all states to sign and ratify the

⁸⁴⁸ Foreign Secretary welcomes Indonesia's ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=702347082>.

⁸⁴⁹ CTBT at 15: Status and Prospects, Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Vienna) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://vcdnp.org/120217_ctbt_conference.htm.

⁸⁵⁰ CTBT at 15: Status and Prospects, Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Vienna) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://vcdnp.org/120217_ctbt_conference.htm.

⁸⁵¹ CTBT at 15: Status and Prospects, Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Vienna) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://vcdnp.org/120217_ctbt_conference.htm.

⁸⁵² Disarmament, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/counter-proliferation/nuclear-2010/disarmament/>.

⁸⁵³ Address by President Barack Obama at the United Nations General Assembly, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/09/21/remarks-president-obama-address-united-nations-general-assembly/>.

⁸⁵⁴ Address by President Barack Obama at the United Nations General Assembly, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/09/21/remarks-president-obama-address-united-nations-general-assembly/>.

agreement...”⁸⁵⁵ He also reaffirmed that “The US remains fully committed to pursuing ratification of the Test Ban Treaty and will continue to engage members of the Senate on the importance of this Treaty to U.S. security.”⁸⁵⁶ Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton echoed this sentiment and declared, “We will continue to work closely with all members of the United States Senate to help achieve advice and consent to this important international agreement.”⁸⁵⁷

On 23 September 2011, the US attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. Representing the US, Ms. Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, informed the assembly that the US remains committed to bringing the CTBT into force and urged the remaining Annex 2 countries that have not ratified the treaty to do so.⁸⁵⁸ In addition, she offered congratulatory remarks to Guinea, Ghana, Central African Republic, Liberia, Trinidad and Tobago, the Marshall Islands, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for having ratified the CTBT since the last conference.⁸⁵⁹

On 23 September 2011, respected non-governmental organizations invited to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT agreed upon a statement that urged US President Barack Obama to “translate his lofty CTBT words into concrete action by pursuing the steps necessary to win the support of two-thirds of the U.S. Senate for ratification of the treaty...” In the same address, they called upon the President to appoint a “senior, high-level White House coordinator” to overlook efforts to ratify the Treaty.⁸⁶⁰

From 15 November 2011 to 17 November 2011, the US continued to show support for the CTBT by attending the Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the CTBT.⁸⁶¹

⁸⁵⁵ Statement by President Barack Obama on Indonesia’s Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/12/06/statement-president-indonesia-s-ratification-comprehensive-test-ban-trea>.

⁸⁵⁶ Statement by President Barack Obama on Indonesia’s Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/12/06/statement-president-indonesia-s-ratification-comprehensive-test-ban-trea>.

⁸⁵⁷ Indonesia Ratifies the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, US Department of State (Washington) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/12/178317.htm>.

⁸⁵⁸ Address by US Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ellen Tauscher at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/173911.htm>.

⁸⁵⁹ Address by US Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ellen Tauscher at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/173911.htm>.

⁸⁶⁰ Address by Non-Governmental Organization Representatives at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Arms Control Association (Washington) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012.

<http://www.armscontrol.org/events/Article-XIV-Conference-on-Facilitating-CTBT-Entry-Into-Force-NGO-Remarks>.

⁸⁶¹ Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna). Date of Access: 7 December

On 6 December 2011, US representatives addressed the participants of the Advanced Science Course held in Vienna, Austria. This initiative was launched and funded by the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission with the “objective of training and educating the next generation of CTBT experts.”⁸⁶²

On February 18 2012, the US participated in the Thirty-Eighth Session of the CTBTO Working Group B. While there, US Mission Counsellor for Arms Control John Godfrey delivered an address outlining specific concerns about the logistics of facilitating the International Monitoring System.⁸⁶³ The US continues to be actively engaged with members of the CTBTO in an effort to bring the Treaty into force.

On 29 August 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission announced that the US has pledged a voluntary in-kind contribution of USD8.9 million.⁸⁶⁴ The funds will be earmarked to go towards enhancing the CTBTO's radionuclide, noble gas and seismic detection capabilities.⁸⁶⁵

On 6 September 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission announced that the US has pledged USD25.5 million for the reconstruction of a hydroacoustic station in the French Southern Territories.⁸⁶⁶ The hydroacoustic station is used by the International Monitoring System to detect any nuclear explosions conducted within the world's oceans as part of the verification regime established to enforce the Treaty.⁸⁶⁷

On 14 June 2011, US Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Rose Gottemoeller announced to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission that the United States has “continued to bear the full costs of operating, maintaining, and sustaining the 31 stations of the International Monitoring System assigned by the Treaty to the United States.”⁸⁶⁸ In addition, Ms. Gottemoeller stated that technical experts in the US continue to work closely

2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/istanbul-cross-regional-workshop-on-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁸⁶² Advanced Science Course on the CTBT Verification Technologies, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/advanced-science-course-on-the-ctbt-verification-technologies/>.

⁸⁶³ Statement by the United States to the Thirty-Eighth Session of CTBTO Working Group B, International Organizations in Vienna (Vienna) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://vienna.usmission.gov/st_021612.html.

⁸⁶⁴ International Day against Nuclear Tests, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/newsletters/newsletters/international-day-against-nuclear-tests/>.

⁸⁶⁵ International Day against Nuclear Tests, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/newsletters/newsletters/international-day-against-nuclear-tests/>.

⁸⁶⁶ Large Voluntary Contribution by the United States, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/large-voluntary-contribution-by-the-united-states/>.

⁸⁶⁷ Overview of the Verification Regime, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna). Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/verification-regime/monitoring-technologies-how-they-work/hydroacoustic-monitoring/>.

⁸⁶⁸ Statement by US Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Rose Gottemoeller at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission, US Department of State (Vienna) 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/166086.htm>.

with experts from the Provisional Technical Secretariat and other Signatory States to improve the capabilities of the International Monitoring System and the International Data Centre.⁸⁶⁹

These efforts, however, do not substantiate compliance to the Summit commitments because no new actions were taken. On 24 January 2012, US Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Rose Gottemoeller delivered an address at the Conference on Disarmament. She continued to emphasize that “the United States is committed to securing ratification of the CTBT...,” and that the US Department of State is attempting to persuade “the United States Senate and the American public... [of] the merits of the Treaty.”⁸⁷⁰ On 4 April 2012, Mr. John Bravaco, a US delegate of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, reaffirmed that his state “remains committed to the CTBT as...[a] critical element of the nuclear disarmament process” by “continuing its engagement with the United States Senate and the American public on the merits of the Treaty.”⁸⁷¹

The US has upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing since its last nuclear test on 23 September 1992, pending the entry into force of the CTBT.⁸⁷²

However, on 6 January 2012, it was revealed by the US National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) that the country continued to pursue subcritical nuclear experiments using plutonium in mid-2011.⁸⁷³ On 9 January 2012, the NNSA revealed yet another plutonium test conducted on 16 November 2011.⁸⁷⁴ Japan’s chief cabinet secretary, Osamu Fujimura, defended the experiments claiming that they are not banned under the CTBT and stressing that such tests are required to “maintain the safety and capability of ...[the] nuclear weapons stockpile” of the United States.⁸⁷⁵

Therefore, the US has partially complied with its commitment on the CTBT. Despite maintaining the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and its continual efforts to bring the CTBT into force, it receives a score of 0 for its failure to ratify the CTBT.

Analyst: Kelvin Chen

⁸⁶⁹Statement by US Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Rose Gottemoeller at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission, US Department of State (Vienna) 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/166086.htm>.

⁸⁷⁰ Opening Statement by US Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Rose Gottemoeller at the Conference on Disarmament, US Department of State (Geneva) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/182385.htm>.

⁸⁷¹ Statement by US Representative Mr. John A. Bravaco at the United Nations Disarmament Commission 2012 Session (New York) 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/187495.htm>.

⁸⁷² 23 September 1992 – Last US Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/specials/infamous-anniversaries/23-september-1992-last-us-nuclear-test/>.

⁸⁷³ Sandia Lab Conducts Additional Plutonium Trial, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/sandia-device-conducts-additional-plutonium-trial/>.

⁸⁷⁴ Fourth U.S. Nonexplosive Plutonium Test Reported, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/fourth-nonexplosive-plutonium-test-conducted-us/>.

⁸⁷⁵ US Simulated Nuke Test Doesn’t Draw Flak (Tokyo) 7 January 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20120107b1.html>.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The EU has been rewarded a score of +1 for taking additional steps toward bringing the CTBT into force, for upholding the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing pending the entry into force of the CTBT, and for having all of its G8 member states sign and ratify the CTBT.

The EU's G8 Member States have all ratified the treaty. France, Germany, and the United Kingdom (UK) ratified the treaty in 1998, while Italy followed suit in 1999.^{876,877,878,879}

On 23 September 2011, Mr. Jacek Najder, a delegate of the EU to the United Nations, attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. He emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT as a critical step to achieving international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.⁸⁸⁰ The EU also called for the remaining Annex 1 and 2 States who have not signed and ratified the CTBT to do so "with all expediency."⁸⁸¹ Mr. Jacek Najder assured the assembly that "you can count on [the] European Union's full support" in the fulfillment of the CTBT mandate for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.⁸⁸²

On 7 December 2011, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, congratulated Indonesia on its ratification of the CTBT. In a statement, she noted that "the entry into force of the CTBT is a major objective on the multilateral agenda, and

⁸⁷⁶ France Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=62&cHash=188f9b6af4>.

⁸⁷⁷ Germany Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=66&cHash=11c0ce04b3>.

⁸⁷⁸ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=182&cHash=e429988885>.

⁸⁷⁹ Italy Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=85&cHash=cc7b23710b>.

⁸⁸⁰ Statement on behalf of the European Union by Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, H.E. Mr. Jacek Najder at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Poland.pdf.

⁸⁸¹ Statement on behalf of the European Union by Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, H.E. Mr. Jacek Najder at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Poland.pdf.

⁸⁸² Statement on behalf of the European Union by Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, H.E. Mr. Jacek Najder at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Poland.pdf.

remains a strategic priority for the European Union....”⁸⁸³ She also called upon those states that have not signed or ratified to do so immediately.⁸⁸⁴

On 2 September 2011, Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, a delegate of the EU to the United Nations, reaffirmed that the EU is committed to working with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission’s Provisional Technical Secretariat and all other States to further efforts regarding the entry into force of the treaty. In keeping with the theme of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, Mr. Vrailas stressed that “...the EU continues to underpin the moratorium on nuclear test explosions...,” and urged “...all States to comply with such a moratorium....”⁸⁸⁵

The UK and France have upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing since conducting their last nuclear test explosions on 26 November 1991, and 27 January 1996 respectively.^{886,887}

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with the commitment. All Member States have signed and ratified the CTBT, continue to comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapons test explosions, and the EU has made further efforts to bring the CTBT into force.

Analyst: Kelvin Chen

⁸⁸³ Statement by EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton on the Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by Indonesia, European Union (Brussels) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012.

http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126597.pdf.

⁸⁸⁴ Statement by EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton on the Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by Indonesia, European Union (Brussels) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012.

http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126597.pdf.

⁸⁸⁵ Statement by Chargé d’Affaires H.E. Mr. Ioannis Vrailas on behalf of the European Union at the United Nations, European Union at the United Nations (New York) 2 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_11335_en.htm.

⁸⁸⁶ 26 November 1991 – Last UK Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/specials/infamous-anniversaries/26-november-1991-last-uk-nuclear-test>.

⁸⁸⁷ Fifteenth Anniversary of France’s Last Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/fifteenth-anniversaryof-frances-last-nuclear-test/>.

9. Good Governance: Afghanistan [97]

Commitment

"We will continue to support the transition process endorsed by Afghanistan and the international community at the London and Kabul Conferences as well as at the NATO Lisbon Summit."

- G8 Members Declaration at Deauville Summit

Assessment

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

Background

The Government of Afghanistan currently faces serious political and security challenges related to terrorism, refugee displacement and economic poverty.⁸⁸⁸ Echoing their concerns from the past, the G8 members have emphasized on the global importance of establishing stability and prosperity in Afghanistan.⁸⁸⁹

A decade after their primary initiative to provide assistance to Afghanistan, the G8 members continue to offer support for development and reconstruction in the region. At the Kabul Conference held on 27 June 2011 and the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan held on 5 December 2011, NATO members agreed towards the final handover of power to the Afghan government in 2014.⁸⁹⁰

The 2011 Bonn Conference and the 2010 London Conference also focused on combating security issues in Afghanistan. The member states committed to support the creation of a string criminal justice system in Afghanistan.⁸⁹¹ Additionally, the participants pledged their support for the

⁸⁸⁸ "UNHCR Country Profile: Afghanistan" (Geneva). Date of Access: 15 December 2011.

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e486eb6>.

⁸⁸⁹ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Research Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/index.html>

⁸⁹⁰ International Conference on Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December

2011. http://www.auswaertigesamt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html; Communiqué of Kabul Conference, UNAMA (Kabul) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011.

<http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=4482>.

⁸⁹¹ International Conference on Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [http://www.auswaertiges-](http://www.auswaertigesamt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html)

[amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html](http://www.auswaertigesamt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html).

‘Reconciliation and Reintegration’ of former Taliban insurgents, a program initiated at the 2010 NATO Lisbon Summit.⁸⁹² Furthermore, members laid emphasis on providing assistance to improve Afghanistan’s relations with its regional neighbours.⁸⁹³

The current economy of Afghanistan remains to be one of the weakest in the world.⁸⁹⁴ With extreme rates of poverty and unemployment, the Afghan government faces grave challenges of bureaucratic corruption.⁸⁹⁵ In order to promote accountability and transparency, the G8 members highlighted the importance of economic development at both the Bonn and the Kabul conferences.⁸⁹⁶

Commitment Features:

The G8 members remain committed to providing assistance to ensure a peaceful transition and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. Endorsing the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Afghanistan, the G8 members pledge to support the Afghan government to combat security issues, strengthen regional cooperation and improve domestic development.⁸⁹⁷

The transition process requires the strengthening of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to improve civilian protection. In this respect, the G8 members pledge a stronger partnership between ANSF and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).⁸⁹⁸ Furthermore, the members emphasize on assisting the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) in the implementation of a strong policing and justice system to deter illegal and criminal activities.⁸⁹⁹

Similarly, the G8 members are focused on supporting Afghanistan’s process of regional integration and cooperation with South Asia, the Middle East and Central Asia.⁹⁰⁰ To this end, the G8 members commit to supporting regional trade and transit agreements, settlement of refugees,

⁸⁹² Lisbon Summit Declaration, NATO (Lisbon) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_68828.htm.

⁸⁹³ Communiqué of “Afghanistan: The London Conference,” Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://centralcontent.fco.gov.uk/central-content/afghanistan-hmg/resources/pdf/conference/Communique-final>.

⁸⁹⁴ UNHCR Country Profile: Afghanistan,” UNHCR (Geneva) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e486eb6>.

⁸⁹⁵ UNHCR Country Profile: Afghanistan,” UNHCR (Geneva) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e486eb6>.

⁸⁹⁶ International Conference on Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html; Communiqué of Kabul Conference, UNAMA (Kabul) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=4482>.

⁸⁹⁷ Communiqué of “Afghanistan: The London Conference,” Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://centralcontent.fco.gov.uk/central-content/afghanistan-hmg/resources/pdf/conference/Communique-final>.

⁸⁹⁸ Communiqué of “Afghanistan: The London Conference,” Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://centralcontent.fco.gov.uk/central-content/afghanistan-hmg/resources/pdf/conference/Communique-final>.

⁸⁹⁹ Communiqué of “Afghanistan: The London Conference,” Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://centralcontent.fco.gov.uk/central-content/afghanistan-hmg/resources/pdf/conference/Communique-final>.

⁹⁰⁰ Communiqué of “Afghanistan: The London Conference,” Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://centralcontent.fco.gov.uk/central-content/afghanistan-hmg/resources/pdf/conference/Communique-final>.

and Afghan led bilateral security treaties especially with Pakistan.⁹⁰¹ In addition, the G8 members promise to reinforce the focus on supporting the Afghan government with the Reconciliation and Reintegration of former Taliban insurgents.⁹⁰²

Finally, the G8 members commit to helping Afghanistan achieve economic independence in light of the troop withdrawal in 2014.⁹⁰³ To combat corruption, the G8 members pledge to channel fifty-percent of donor aid directly through the Afghan Ministry of Finance within the next two years.⁹⁰⁴ Additionally, the G8 members pledge to assist the Afghan government in promoting public education, women’s issues, and respect for human rights.⁹⁰⁵

In order fully comply with this commitment, the G8 members must assist the Afghan government by providing support in *at least two* of the following areas: combating security issues, improving regional integration, and strengthening domestic development. Alternatively, the G8 members can offer partial compliance by offering support for *at least one* of the three policy areas.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member provides no resources at all in any of the given areas of security issues, regional cooperation and domestic development.
0	Member provides resources for only <i>one out of three</i> areas of security issues, regional cooperation and domestic development.
+1	Member provides resources in at least <i>two out of three</i> areas of security issues, regional cooperation and domestic development.

Lead Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to the transition process in Afghanistan by strengthening domestic development and assisting the Afghan government to combat security issues.

⁹⁰¹ Communiqué of “Afghanistan: The London Conference,” Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://centralcontent.fco.gov.uk/central-content/afghanistan-hmg/resources/pdf/conference/Communique-final>.

⁹⁰² International Conference on Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011 http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html.

⁹⁰³ International Conference on Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011 http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html.

⁹⁰⁴ International Conference on Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html.

⁹⁰⁵ International Conference on Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Bonn_Konferenz_2011/Bonn-Konferenz-Einstieg-node.html.

On 2 November 2011, Canada welcomed the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan.⁹⁰⁶ Through the Istanbul Declaration, the international community pledged “to give strong emphasis and further impetus to the ongoing regional cooperation endeavours.”⁹⁰⁷ However, Canada was not one of the parties that adopted the declaration.

Although Canada’s combat mission came to a conclusion in July 2011, the Quarterly Report to Parliament on Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan for the Period of 1 April to 30 June 2011—realised on 23 November 2011—reaffirms that Canada will support the peaceful transition of power to the Afghan government through training of Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) personnel and “rule of law initiatives” until 2014.⁹⁰⁸

At the International Conference on Afghanistan on 5 December 2011 held in Bonn, Germany, the Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird reaffirmed Canada’s continued commitment to the nation to 2014 and beyond: “we continue to support health and education for Afghan women and children...to support the development of the Afghan security forces as the second-largest contributor to the NATO Training Mission Afghanistan, and to strengthen the rule of law, human rights and promote regional cooperation.”⁹⁰⁹ At the conference, the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.⁹¹⁰

On 13 December 2011, the Canadian International Cooperation Minister, Beverley J. Oda, announced a CAD13 million donation to Afghanistan through the World Food Programme.⁹¹¹ This donation will assist approximately three million people in the northern regions of the country.⁹¹² Nearly 1.2 million people in drought-affected regions will be given food rations, while

⁹⁰⁶ Istanbul Process on Regional Security And Cooperation For a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://mfa.gov.af/en/news/4598>.

⁹⁰⁷ Istanbul Process on Regional Security And Cooperation For a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://mfa.gov.af/en/news/4598>.

⁹⁰⁸ Quarterly Report to Parliament for the Period April 1 to June 30, 2011, Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan (Ottawa) 23 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/assets/pdfs/docs/r06_11-eng.pdf

⁹⁰⁹ Address by Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird at the International Conference on Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2011/2011-040.aspx?view=d>

⁹¹⁰ Conference Conclusions: International Conference on Afghanistan, December 2011, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/conference-conclusions-international-conference-afghanistan-december-2011/p26689>.

⁹¹¹ Minister Oda announces support for drought-affected people in Afghanistan, Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan (Ottawa) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2011/2011_12_13.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

⁹¹² Minister Oda announces support for drought-affected people in Afghanistan, Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan (Ottawa) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2011/2011_12_13.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

over 42,000 families in urban areas will receive cash vouchers.⁹¹³ This initiative will provide much-needed aid to help Afghans survive the winter months.

On 19 December 2011, Gilles Rivard, the Canadian Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, noted between then and 2014 Canada will invest CAD360 million in Afghanistan with priority given to youth through education and health; security; rule of law including through the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan; and cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours.⁹¹⁴

The fourteenth and final report on Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan 2008-2011 was released on 29 March 2012 and outlines the progress on Canada's efforts in Afghanistan during the period of 2008-2011.⁹¹⁵ The report also includes the final status of the 44 targets that were set out at the beginning of the period in 2008: 33 have been reached or surpassed, 5 have been partially achieved (and 2 of those will be achieved later this spring), and 6 have not been achieved at all although work has been done to move towards them.⁹¹⁶ Furthermore, the report includes the details of Canada's engagement in Afghanistan from 2011-2014. Based in Kabul, the engagement has now shifted to four priorities: investing in the future of Afghan youth and children through development programming; advancing security, the rule of law, and human rights through the provision of up to 950 Canadian Forces trainers and 45 Canadian civilian police; promoting regional diplomacy; and, finally, helping to deliver humanitarian assistance.⁹¹⁷

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the Canadian Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the "the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan."⁹¹⁸ Further, "the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan's economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024)."⁹¹⁹

⁹¹³ Minister Oda announces support for drought-affected people in Afghanistan, Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan (Ottawa) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2011/2011_12_13.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

⁹¹⁴ Statement by His Excellency Gilles Rivard, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, to the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations (New York) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada_un-canada_onu/statements-declarations/ambassadors-ambassadeurs/20111219_Rivard_Afghanistan_SC_CS.aspx?view=d.

⁹¹⁵ Government Tables Final Report on Canada's Priorities and Signature Projects in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan (Ottawa) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canadaafghanistan/newsnouvelles/2012/2012_03_29.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

⁹¹⁶ Government Tables Final Report on Canada's Priorities and Signature Projects in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan (Ottawa) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canadaafghanistan/newsnouvelles/2012/2012_03_29.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

⁹¹⁷ Fourteenth and Final Report to Parliament (Ottawa) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/assets/pdfs/docs/r06_12-eng/pdf.

⁹¹⁸ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

⁹¹⁹ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting domestic development in the areas of education, health, and assisting the Afghan government to address security issues through adoption of the conclusion of the conference in Bonn.

Analyst: David Cosolo

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment of supporting the transition process in Afghanistan.

On 11 October 2011, the Afghan Ministry of Finance announced that the French Agency for Development (AFD) donated USD7.7 million to assist the agriculture sector.⁹²⁰ The funds will be divided between two distinct programs: the development of a national agriculture sector and the development of a national livestock-breeding sector.⁹²¹ This donation will help Afghanistan develop domestically and further reinforces the AFD's goal to help the nation grow through health and agriculture initiatives.⁹²²

On 26 October 2011, French Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Alain Juppé announced that he presented Afghan Foreign Minister Zalmi Rassoul the French proposal for a “friendship and cooperation treaty between France and Afghanistan.”⁹²³ Juppé stated that the treaty contains “specific security proposals for military training, police training, the creation of an Afghan gendarmerie...and infrastructure development.”⁹²⁴

At the International Conference on Afghanistan on 5 December 2011, the French Government reaffirmed its commitment to transfer power from international forces to the Afghan Government, and remain invested in the country for the Decade of Transformation (2015-2024).⁹²⁵ At the conference, the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security

⁹²⁰ France donates US\$7.7 million for boosting agriculture sector in Afghanistan, Ministry of Finance Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 12 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://mof.gov.af/en/news/4023>

⁹²¹ France donates US\$7.7 million for boosting agriculture sector in Afghanistan, Ministry of Finance Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 12 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://mof.gov.af/en/news/4023>.

⁹²² France donates US\$7.7 million for boosting agriculture sector in Afghanistan, Ministry of Finance Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 12 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://mof.gov.af/en/news/4023>.

⁹²³ Meeting Between Alain Juppé, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, and Zalmi Rassoul, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan-Excerpts-, France-Diplomatie (Paris) 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20111102.gb.html&submit=consulter#Chapitre3>

⁹²⁴ Meeting Between Alain Juppé, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, and Zalmi Rassoul, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan-Excerpts-, France-Diplomatie (Paris) 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20111102.gb.html&submit=consulter#Chapitre3>

⁹²⁵ Address by Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Gerard Araud at the Security Council, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5980>.

Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.⁹²⁶

On 27 January 2012, French troops resumed training Afghan soldiers following a weeklong suspension, while President Sarkozy announced that all French troops will leave Afghanistan by the end of 2013 – a year earlier than originally planned.⁹²⁷

On 28 January 2012, Afghan President Hamid Karzai and French President Nicolas Sarkozy formally announced the signing of the previously mentioned long-term treaty between the two nations.⁹²⁸ The treaty outlines France's commitment "in several key areas such as education, health, economy and culture", and also ensures "continued assistance in areas of security and defense, agriculture and rural development, and good governance and rule of law."⁹²⁹

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the French Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the "the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan."⁹³⁰ Further, "the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan's economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024)."⁹³¹

Thus, France has been given a score of +1 for supporting the Afghanistan transition process by aiding domestic develop through agriculture funding, and providing support to the Afghan government in the area of security.

Analyst: David Cosolo

⁹²⁶ Conference Conclusions: International Conference on Afghanistan, December 2011, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/conference-conclusions-international-conference-afghanistan-december-2011/p26689>.

⁹²⁷ France to resume Afghanistan training mission, Al Jazeera 27 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/asia/2012/01/20120127163951135150.html>

⁹²⁸ Afghanistan and France Sign Long-term Friendship and partnership Treaty – Office of the President, Office of the President Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. Conference Conclusions: International Conference on Afghanistan, December 2011, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/conference-conclusions-international-conference-afghanistan-december-2011/p26689>.

⁹²⁹ Afghanistan and France Sign Long-term Friendship and partnership Treaty – Office of the President, Office of the President Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. Conference Conclusions: International Conference on Afghanistan, December 2011, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/conference-conclusions-international-conference-afghanistan-december-2011/p26689>.

⁹³⁰ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

⁹³¹ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

Germany:+1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to assist the Afghan government with the transition process by providing support in all three of the following areas: combating security issues, improving regional integration, and strengthening domestic development.

On 27 November 2011, German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle and German Defense Minister, Thomas de Maiziere announced to reporters in Berlin, Germany that the Taliban should be included in Afghanistan peace talks ahead of the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan.⁹³² According to Westerwelle and de Maiziere, negotiation and reconciliation with the Islamist militant group was the only option available to achieve a political resolution to the conflict and maintain a lasting peace in the region.⁹³³

On 29 November 2011, German Chancellor Angela Merkel told reporters in Berlin, Germany that she would attempt to convince Islamabad to change its position on boycotting the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan.⁹³⁴ According to the German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan will have important impacts on every nation in the region and as a result Pakistan has a stake in its success.⁹³⁵

On 4 December 2011, the German and Dutch governments pledged EUR35.6 million in aid to Afghanistan for the development of agriculture and education sectors.⁹³⁶ The contracts were signed among the Afghan Minister of Education Ghulam Farooq Wardak, the Dutch Ambassador to Afghanistan Radnik van Vollenhoven, and the German Chargé d'Affaires Thomas Zahneisen.⁹³⁷ According to Wardak, Germany's contribution of EUR20 million would be spent through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund to improve infrastructure and quality of education.⁹³⁸

On 5 December 2011, German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle and Turkish Foreign Minister, Ahmet Davutoğlu held a meeting in Bonn, Germany where they agreed to continue

⁹³² Germany backs Taliban talks in Afghanistan, Google News (Berlin) 27 November 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jgIBP2h7Bd7HIY1y4t4hEFTi4faQ?docId=CNG.3897a3194b0d48ccca8b58b0c2a9d105.621>.

⁹³³ Germany backs Taliban talks in Afghanistan, Google News (Berlin) 27 November 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jgIBP2h7Bd7HIY1y4t4hEFTi4faQ?docId=CNG.3897a3194b0d48ccca8b58b0c2a9d105.621>.

⁹³⁴ Germany hopes Pakistan will still attend Afghanistan meeting, The Express Tribune (Berlin) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/299968/germany-hopes-pakistan-will-still-attend-afghanistan-meeting/>.

⁹³⁵ Germany hopes Pakistan will still attend Afghanistan meeting, The Express Tribune (Berlin) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/299968/germany-hopes-pakistan-will-still-attend-afghanistan-meeting/>.

⁹³⁶ Germany, Holland pledge 35.6 m euros in aid, Pajhwok Afghan News (Kabul) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. <http://www.pajhwok.com/en/2011/12/04/germany-holland-pledge-356-meuros-aid>.

⁹³⁷ Germany, Holland pledge 35.6 m euros in aid, Pajhwok Afghan News (Kabul) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. <http://www.pajhwok.com/en/2011/12/04/germany-holland-pledge-356-meuros-aid>.

⁹³⁸ Germany, Holland pledge 35.6 m euros in aid, Pajhwok Afghan News (Kabul) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. <http://www.pajhwok.com/en/2011/12/04/germany-holland-pledge-356-meuros-aid>.

supporting Afghanistan beyond NATO troops' withdrawal in 2014.⁹³⁹ The two ministers agreed to offer assistance in all fields to Afghanistan after 2014, specifically reconstruction and development, and concluded that if the international community does not remain engaged in Afghanistan then instability could spread into Central Asia.⁹⁴⁰

On 5 December 2011, at the request of the Afghan government, the German government hosted the Bonn II conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany.⁹⁴¹ The conference focused on gathering international support to help ensure a peaceful transition and reconstruction process in Afghanistan.⁹⁴² At the conference, German Chancellor, Angela Merkel stressed the importance of reconciliation and power sharing with the Taliban.⁹⁴³ German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle claimed that this conference would help keep Afghanistan from becoming a haven for terrorists and maintain that it is safe for the next generation.⁹⁴⁴ The final statement at the conference included a pledge to strengthen oversight of Afghan elections, protect civilians, strengthen the rule of law, and eliminate corruption.⁹⁴⁵

At the conference, the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.⁹⁴⁶

⁹³⁹ Turkey, Germany agrees to support Afghanistan beyond 2014, Today's Zaman (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.todayszaman.com/newsDetail_getNewsById.action?load=detay&newsId=264893&link=264893.

⁹⁴⁰ Turkey, Germany agrees to support Afghanistan beyond 2014, Today's Zaman (Bonn) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.todayszaman.com/newsDetail_getNewsById.action?load=detay&newsId=264893&link=264893.

⁹⁴¹ HAIDARI: Bonn II: Seeking a secure Afghanistan, The Washington Post (Bonn), 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/2011/dec/6/bonn-ii-seeking-asecure-afghanistan/>.

⁹⁴² Afghanistan pledges electoral-anti-corruption reforms, The Globe and Mail (Bonn), 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/asia-pacific/afghanistanpledges-electoral-anti-corruptionreforms/article2260975/?utm_medium=Feeds%3A%20RSS%2FAtom&utm_source=World&utm_content=2260975.

⁹⁴³ World leaders pledge to support Afghanistan beyond 2014, Deutsche Welle World (Bonn), 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. <http://www.dwworld.de/dw/article/0,,15580601,00.html>.

⁹⁴⁴ Afghanistan pledges electoral-anti-corruption reforms, The Globe and Mail (Bonn), 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/asia-pacific/afghanistanpledges-electoral-anti-corruptionreforms/article2260975/?utm_medium=Feeds%3A%20RSS%2FAtom&utm_source=World&utm_content=2260975.

⁹⁴⁵ Afghanistan pledges at Bonn conference to fight corruption, Canada News (Bonn), 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 December 2011. <http://www.canada.com/news/canada-inafghanistan/Afghanistan+pledges+Bonn+conference+fight+corruption/5812985/story.html>.

⁹⁴⁶ Conference Conclusions: International Conference on Afghanistan, December 2011, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/conference-conclusions-international-conference-afghanistan-december-2011/p26689>.

On 13 December 2011, the AFPAK (Afghanistan/Pakistan) Civil Society Forum held a conference in Islamabad, Pakistan.⁹⁴⁷ At the conference, Afghan, German, and Pakistani delegates stressed that closer cooperation between neighboring countries is necessary in the AFPAK region if the peace building process is to be expanded.⁹⁴⁸ The conference was jointly organized by the German political foundation Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) and the Community Appraisal and Motivation Program (CAMP).⁹⁴⁹ The conference was also supported by the Pakistan International Human Rights Organization (PIHRO) and National Center for Policy Research, Kabul University, and partly sponsored by the German Foreign Office.⁹⁵⁰

On 20 December 2011, the Afghan Ministry of Finance and the German Development Bank signed two Financing Agreements worth EUR65 million that will support the Afghan reconstruction and development efforts.⁹⁵¹ These funds will benefit the Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF).⁹⁵² Rudiger Konif, Ambassador of Germany in Kabul noted that the RIDF “have proven their suitability to trigger Afghan-led development processes as indispensable civilian elements in the process of transition.”⁹⁵³

On 21 December 2011, the German magazine Der Spiegel announced that the German government would be funding a TV police show in Afghanistan in order to help improve the image of the country's police force.⁹⁵⁴ According to Der Spiegel, the sponsors of the project include the German Foreign Ministry and the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, which has been the focus of Germany's efforts to help professionalize Afghan police forces before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) withdrawal.⁹⁵⁵

⁹⁴⁷ Pak, Afghan and German delegates stress closer ties, Daily Times (Islamabad) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011.

http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011%5C12%5C15%5Cstory_15-12-2011_pg7_15.

⁹⁴⁸ Pak, Afghan and German delegates stress closer ties, Daily Times (Islamabad) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011.

http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011%5C12%5C15%5Cstory_15-12-2011_pg7_15.

⁹⁴⁹ Pak, Afghan and German delegates stress closer ties, Daily Times (Islamabad) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December

2011. http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011%5C12%5C15%5Cstory_15-12-2011_pg7_15.

⁹⁵⁰ Pak, Afghan and German delegates stress closer ties, Daily Times (Islamabad) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December

2011. http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011%5C12%5C15%5Cstory_15-12-2011_pg7_15.

⁹⁵¹ Ministry of Finance and German Development Bank sign financing agreements over EUR 65 million, German Embassy in Kabul (Kabul) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

http://www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Wirtschaftliche_Zusammenarbeit/MoF_and_KfW_sign_financing_agreements_s.html.

⁹⁵² Ministry of Finance and German Development Bank sign financing agreements over EUR 65 million, German Embassy in Kabul (Kabul) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

http://www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Wirtschaftliche_Zusammenarbeit/MoF_and_KfW_sign_financing_agreements_s.html.

⁹⁵³ Ministry of Finance and German Development Bank sign financing agreements over EUR 65 million, German Embassy in Kabul (Kabul) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

http://www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Wirtschaftliche_Zusammenarbeit/MoF_and_KfW_sign_financing_agreements_s.html.

⁹⁵⁴ Germany funds Afghan TV cop show, The Local (Berlin) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.thelocal.de/national/20111221-39645.html>.

⁹⁵⁵ Germany funds Afghan TV cop show, The Local (Berlin) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.thelocal.de/national/20111221-39645.html>.

On 26 January 2012, the Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan described the first filming of the home-grown Afghan police detective series “Amanullah.”⁹⁵⁶ The 20 episodes, each with 24 minutes of airtime, was initiated by the European Police Mission EUPOL Afghanistan, produced by Saba Film, and financed by the German Foreign Office.⁹⁵⁷ The first episode will be aired on national television channel Radio Television Afghanistan (RTA) in the summer of 2012.

On 25 January 2012, the German Embassy in Kabul provided funding for agricultural micro-projects to Afghan villages.⁹⁵⁸ The Embassy’s micro-project scheme is part of Germany’s overall development cooperation that contributes to poverty alleviation and improvement of living standards, to cover the basic needs of the poorest social classes, especially in rural areas.⁹⁵⁹ Three village elders of Kata Khel village located in Deh Sabz district northeast of Kabul thanked Ambassador Rüdiger König for the support of the German Embassy towards the rehabilitation of the irrigation system in their village.⁹⁶⁰

On 18 January 2012, peace talks between the Taliban and the US in Doha stalled due to a delay by Washington to set free some important Taliban leaders from Guantanamo Bay prison.⁹⁶¹ On 4 March 2012, it was reported that German government officials have accelerated their efforts to end the stalemate and help resume peace dialogue between the Taliban and the U.S. government.⁹⁶²

On 11 March 2012, the Minister of Finance of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Dr. Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal (MoF), and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dirk Niegel, officially signed the summary record of the governmental negotiations on Afghan-German Development Cooperation in 2012.⁹⁶³ These negotiations focused on creating a stronger Afghan-German cooperation plan for 2012 and,

⁹⁵⁶ Shooting of TV Crime Series Started This Week: Police Detective “Amanullah” Investigates His First Case, Newsletter of the European Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://81.17.241.206/dari/sites/default/files/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2002_12_1.pdf.

⁹⁵⁷ Shooting of TV Crime Series Started This Week: Police Detective “Amanullah” Investigates His First Case, Newsletter of the European Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://81.17.241.206/dari/sites/default/files/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2002_12_1.pdf.

⁹⁵⁸ Embassy provides funding for agricultural micro-project, Deutsche BotschaftKabul (Kabul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Beispiele_aus_der_entwicklungspolitischen_Zusammenarbeit/Embassy_provides_funding_for_agricultural_micro-project_s.html.

⁹⁵⁹ Embassy provides funding for agricultural micro-project, Deutsche BotschaftKabul (Kabul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Beispiele_aus_der_entwicklungspolitischen_Zusammenarbeit/Embassy_provides_funding_for_agricultural_micro-project_s.html.

⁹⁶⁰ Embassy provides funding for agricultural micro-project, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul (Kabul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Beispiele_aus_der_entwicklungspolitischen_Zusammenarbeit/Embassy_provides_funding_for_agricultural_micro-project_s.html.

⁹⁶¹ Germany, Qatar push for resumption of US-Taliban talks, Pakistan Today (Islamabad) 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 12 April 2012. <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/03/05/news/national/germany-qatar-push-for-resumption-of-us-taliban-talks/>.

⁹⁶² Germany, Qatar push for resumption of US-Taliban talks, Pakistan Today (Islamabad) 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 12 April 2012. <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/03/05/news/national/germany-qatar-push-for-resumption-of-us-taliban-talks/>.

⁹⁶³ Expansion and intensification of Afghan German Development Cooperation (Kabul) 11 March 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://mof.gov.af/en/news/770>.

subsequently, the German government announced the allocation of EUR240 million towards various good governance practices in Afghanistan.⁹⁶⁴ Additionally, both parties made recommendations regarding a sustainable joint-initiative geared towards the growth of Afghanistan's private economy and public employment.⁹⁶⁵

On 13 March 2012, German Defense Minister, Thomas de Maizière met with Pakistani Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani in Islamabad to exchange views on defense cooperation and military collaboration, war on terror, and regional and international issues.⁹⁶⁶ The meeting ended with Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani stating that Pakistan was committed to supporting the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process in Afghanistan.⁹⁶⁷

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the German Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the "the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan."⁹⁶⁸ Further, "the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan's economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024)."⁹⁶⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment of supporting good governance in Afghanistan.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the Afghanistan stabilizing mission and the process of transition towards good governance.

On 20 July 2011, Italy agreed to help Afghanistan rebuild its economy by providing EUR150 million in financial aid with the aim to rebuild infrastructure and facilities.⁹⁷⁰ The Afghan Minister of Finance, Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal noted that "now that we talk about transition, the best way to help Afghanistan is to invest in the Afghan Economy."

⁹⁶⁴ Expansion and intensification of Afghan German Development Cooperation (Kabul) 11 March 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://mof.gov.af/en/news/7707>.

⁹⁶⁵ Expansion and intensification of Afghan German Development Cooperation (Kabul) 11 March 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://mof.gov.af/en/news/7707>.

⁹⁶⁶ Pak committed to Afghan peace process: PM Gilani, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://paktribune.com/news/Pak-committed-to-Afghan-peace-process-PM-Gilani-248273.html>.

⁹⁶⁷ Pak committed to Afghan peace process: PM Gilani, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://paktribune.com/news/Pak-committed-to-Afghan-peace-process-PM-Gilani-248273.html>.

⁹⁶⁸ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

⁹⁶⁹ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

⁹⁷⁰ Finance Minister had a Meeting with Italian Minister for Economic Development, Ministry of Finance Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. 20 July 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://mof.gov.af/en/news/2312>

On 25 July 2011, in support of the National Rural Access Program (NRAP), Afghan Minister of Finance, Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal and the Italian Ambassador to Afghanistan, Claudio Glaentzer came to an agreement through which Italy would give EUR 14 million for road construction in western Afghanistan.⁹⁷¹

On 5 December 2011, Italy participated in the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany.⁹⁷² At the conference, the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.⁹⁷³

On 26 January 2012, the Afghan President, Hamid Karzai and the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Monti signed a long-term bilateral cooperation and partnership accord.⁹⁷⁴ The document ensures Italy's long term commitment to Afghanistan beyond 2014 and focuses on cooperation in the realms of political, security, and economic, counter-narcotics, rules of law, and capacity-building.⁹⁷⁵

On 1 February 2012, Afghanistan signed a strategic partnership with France, Britain, and Italy to help promote security, good governance, rule of law, development, health, education, and cultural cooperation.⁹⁷⁶

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the Italian Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the "the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan."⁹⁷⁷ Further, "the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward

⁹⁷¹ Italy grants 14 million euro to support National Rural Access Programme in Western Region, Ministry of Finance Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. 25 July 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012.

<http://mof.gov.af/en/news/2421>

⁹⁷² Afghanistan – Bonn Conference: support for the long term, but Kabul must strengthen democracy, says Terzi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/12/20111205_Afghanistan_ConferenzaBonn.htm

⁹⁷³ Conference Conclusions: International Conference on Afghanistan, December 2011, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/conference-conclusions-international-conference-afghanistan-december-2011/p26689>

⁹⁷⁴ Karzai Meets Italian President, Signs Strategic Pact, Tolo News (Kabul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/5146-karzai-meets-italian-president-signs-strategic-pact>

⁹⁷⁵ Karzai Meets Italian President, Signs Strategic Pact, Tolo News (Kabul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/5146-karzai-meets-italian-president-signs-strategic-pact>

⁹⁷⁶ Afghan Strategic Partnership, Tolo News (Kabul) 1 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.tolonews.com/en/daoud-sultanzoy/5210-afghan-strategic-partnership-agreements-with-europe>

⁹⁷⁷ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>

Afghanistan's economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).⁹⁷⁸

Thus, for its support of the transition process in the areas of security and domestic development, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with the commitment of good governance.

Analyst: Halah Akash

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process endorsed by Afghanistan and the international community at the London and Kabul Conferences and the NATO Lisbon Summit. It is supporting security issues and domestic development.

On 17 July 2011, the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a statement supporting the transition from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to the Government of Afghanistan, stating, "Japan will continue to support the nation building of Afghanistan under Afghan ownership in collaboration with the international community, including assistance to the ANSF."⁹⁷⁹

In October 2011, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a report on the status of Japan's Assistance Program to Afghanistan.⁹⁸⁰ Since the program began in November 2009, the Japanese Government has given over USD1.75 billion (YEN175.3 billion) to Afghanistan.⁹⁸¹ The report outlines a number of other accomplishments. In terms of enhancing national security, Japan has donated YEN64.4 billion to assist police salaries through UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), to train police officers in Japan, and to use literacy as a means of empowering Afghan police.⁹⁸² Moreover, the funds have also been allocated to a number of counter-narcotics projects, including strengthening border control and developing the capacity for criminal justice through the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).⁹⁸³

In terms of supporting domestic development, Japan donated YEN94.2 billion to build new schools in Kabul, rehabilitate roads in Kabul, rebuild the airstrip at the Kabul International Airport, and improve rice-based agriculture in Nangarhar.⁹⁸⁴ Japan contends that its commitment

⁹⁷⁸ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

⁹⁷⁹ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on Transition in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/7/0717_01.html

⁹⁸⁰ Implementation status of Japan's Assistance Package to Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/assist_pac.html.

⁹⁸¹ Implementation status of Japan's Assistance Package to Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/assist_pac.html.

⁹⁸² Implementation status of Japan's Assistance Package to Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/assist_pac.html.

⁹⁸³ Implementation status of Japan's Assistance Package to Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/assist_pac.html.

⁹⁸⁴ Implementation status of Japan's Assistance Package to Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/assist_pac.html.

to education, infrastructure, and agriculture is “for Afghanistan’s sustainable and self-reliant development.”⁹⁸⁵

On 5 December 2011, at the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joe Nakano, announced that Japan planned to host a ministerial conference to address the strategy for sustainable Afghan development including regional economic cooperation.⁹⁸⁶ At the conference, Japan and rest of the international community agreed to assist the Afghan National Security Forces through training, equipping, financing, and development of capabilities beyond 2013. Further, the international community agreed to develop a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.⁹⁸⁷

On 10 December 2011, the representatives from the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) announced the Japanese government’s pledge of USD9.3 million to fund an infectious disease prevention program for the Afghan children.⁹⁸⁸ On 12 January 2012, the Government of Japan demonstrated its support by providing the Afghan Ministry of Education with a grant of USD25 million.⁹⁸⁹ The grant will allow the Afghan government to provide access to primary education to children in three disadvantaged provinces through the creation of safe, secure, and child friendly learning spaces by 2012.⁹⁹⁰

On 24 January 2012, Japan’s embassy in Kabul announced a USD9 million contract with the Afghan Ministry of Justice for capacity building the criminal justice sector.⁹⁹¹ The funding will support criminal justice capacity building in the Balkh, Bamyan, and Herat provinces.⁹⁹²

On 1 March 2012, the UNHCR announced a donation of USD20 million from the Government of Japan “to support the Agency’s return and reintegration programs for returnees in

⁹⁸⁵ Implementation status of Japan’s Assistance Package to Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/assist_pac.html.

⁹⁸⁶ The International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_02.html.

⁹⁸⁷ Conference Conclusions: International Conference on Afghanistan, December 2011, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/conference-conclusions-international-conference-afghanistan-december-2011/p26689>.

⁹⁸⁸ The Government of Japan has announced a pledge of US\$9.3 million to fund polio eradication efforts in Afghanistan, UNICEF Afghanistan (Kabul) 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/afghanistan_61195.html.

⁹⁸⁹ Government of Japan pledges approximately \$25 million to school construction in Afghanistan, Ministry of Education of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://moe.gov.af/en/announcement/6271>.

⁹⁹⁰ Government of Japan pledges approximately \$25 million to school construction in Afghanistan, Ministry of Education of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://moe.gov.af/en/announcement/6271>.

⁹⁹¹ Japan Signs a \$9m Agreement with Afghanistan, Tolo News (Kabul) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/5123-japan-signs-a-9m-agreement-with-afghanistan>.

⁹⁹² UNODC and the Government of Japan Signed \$9 million Grant Agreement, ReliefWeb (New York) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/472237>.

Afghanistan.”⁹⁹³ The bulk of the funds will go towards travel and reintegration funds for Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran, but will also help find long-lasting solutions for the returnee population.⁹⁹⁴

On 5 March 2012, the Government of Japan donated USD13.6 million to UNODC as part of its “Aid to Afghanistan” initiative.⁹⁹⁵ This donation is in addition to the USD9 million that Japan previously donated to the UN Office in January 2012, which aimed to strengthen the Afghan criminal justice system.⁹⁹⁶ This brings the total to USD23million in aid from Japan to Afghanistan through UNODC in 2012. Japan is committed to strengthening civilian authority, development, and governance in Afghanistan and the surrounding region.

On 10 March 2012, the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Japanese Foreign Ministry, announced a USD111 million donation from Japan to Afghanistan to bolster domestic development.⁹⁹⁷ The funds will be used to improve the Kabul International Airport, the Bamyán Airport, the East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Northern Kabul, Kabul University, and address small irrigation development in Kabul suburbs.⁹⁹⁸

On 31 March 2012, Japan’s Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan Tadamichi Yamamoto, briefed Afghan President Karzai on preparations for the 2012 Tokyo Conference. The conference, planned as a follow-up to the Bonn Conference, will aim to translate the commitments made in Bonn, into action. The Tokyo Conference will be held in July 2012 and also aims to make decisions “on how the international community can provide economic assistances to Afghanistan throughout the Transformation Decade (2015-2025).”⁹⁹⁹

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the Japanese Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the “the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan.”¹⁰⁰⁰ Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring

⁹⁹³ Japan Assists Return and Reintegration of Afghan Refugees, Daily Outlook Afghanistan (Kabul) 1 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://outlookafghanistan.net/news?post_id=3525

⁹⁹⁴ Japan Assists Return and Reintegration of Afghan Refugees, Daily Outlook Afghanistan (Kabul) 1 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://outlookafghanistan.net/news?post_id=3525

⁹⁹⁵ Japan contributes nearly \$23 million to support UNODC work in Afghanistan and region, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (New York) 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2012/March/japan-contributes-nearly-23-million-to-support-unodc-work-in-afghanistan-and-the-region.html>

⁹⁹⁶ Japan contributes nearly \$23 million to support UNODC work in Afghanistan and region, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (New York) 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2012/March/japan-contributes-nearly-23-million-to-support-unodc-work-in-afghanistan-and-the-region.html>

⁹⁹⁷ Press Release – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 10 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://mfa.gov.af/en/news/7700>

⁹⁹⁸ Press Release – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 10 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://mfa.gov.af/en/news/7700>

⁹⁹⁹ Japan’s Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan Briefs President Karzai on Preps for Tokyo Conference, Office of the President (Kabul) 31 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://president.gov.af/en/news/8243>

¹⁰⁰⁰ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).¹⁰⁰¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a +1 for its compliance with the commitment to assist the transition process in Afghanistan by providing support in the areas of security and domestic development.

Analyst: David Cosolo

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process in Afghanistan.

Russia has provided resources to support the Afghanistan transition process in the area of security.

According to the Russian Ministry of the Interior order, adopted on 30 December 2011, 42 counterterrorist specialists, 20 public security officers from Afghanistan and 189 counterdrug specialists from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia will be trained in 2012. The costs will be covered by the Russian federal budget.¹⁰⁰²

On 26 January 2012, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB100 million (USD3.3 million) to the NATO-Russia Council Helicopter Maintenance Trust Fund.¹⁰⁰³ The fund is aimed at “providing maintenance and repair capacity, including the provision of spare parts and technician training, to the Afghan Air Force helicopter fleet”.¹⁰⁰⁴ According to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a training programme for the Afghan technicians was launched at Novosibirsk Aircraft Repair Facility in April 2012.¹⁰⁰⁵

Russia has also provided resources to support the Afghanistan transition process in the area of domestic development.

On 2 September 2011, at the meeting with the Presidents of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, the Russian President confirmed that Russia was ready to take part and invest “considerable money” in the important projects of regional development. The projects include building an electricity transmission line from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Pakistan and creation of the Trans-Afghanistan Gas Pipeline.¹⁰⁰⁶ In the joint statement, the

¹⁰⁰¹ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰⁰² Plan of the All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior for 2012, All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.vipkmvd.ru/details.php?id=1349>.

¹⁰⁰³ Executive Order No. 30-r of 26 January 2012, Government of Russia (Moscow) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1599624>.

¹⁰⁰⁴ NATO Allies and Russia put their trust in Afghan Air Force, NATO 21 April 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_72872.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Comment of Russian MFA Press and Information Department in relation to proposition of NATO Secretary General to Russia to finance Afghan national security forces, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/0/247A3A02D3711E83442579EA003CF14B.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Press statement following a meeting with the Presidents of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, Russian Presidential Executive Office (Moscow) 2 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/transcripts/2766>.

participants welcomed “Russia’s interest in participation in the realization of the project of construction of the gas pipeline Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India”.¹⁰⁰⁷

On 22 January 2012, Russia presented 40 KAMAZ trucks and 3 thousand tons of wheat flour to Afghanistan. According to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs “realization of humanitarian projects is important contribution to the social-economic restoration of Afghanistan”.¹⁰⁰⁸

On 1-2 March 2012, the first meeting of the Russian-Afghan Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation took place in Moscow. The Commission was created on 14 June 2011 and its functions include: defining main directions of bilateral trade and economic cooperation, assisting business from both countries, identification and removal of bilateral trade barriers and cooperation on restoring the infrastructure objects in Afghanistan.¹⁰⁰⁹

During the compliance period, Russia has supported the Afghanistan transition process by taking measures in the areas of security and domestic development. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process in Afghanistan by contributing to domestic development and encouraging regional integration.

In November 2011, the UK funded an Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics-hosted conference on a 2012 poppy-field eradication campaign.¹⁰¹⁰ These contributions are compounded by the British Prime Minister, David Cameron’s decision to reduce the UK’s military presence in Afghanistan by 426 personnel by February 2012 as a part of the transition process.¹⁰¹¹

The UK was present at the Istanbul Conference as an observer in early November 2011 and supported the resulting “Istanbul Process,”¹⁰¹² aimed at laying out a framework of security cooperation between Middle and Central Asian states such as Afghanistan, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, China, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.¹⁰¹³ However, the UK was not amongst the

¹⁰⁰⁷ Joint Statement of the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan, Russian Presidential Executive Office (Moscow) 2 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/63.

¹⁰⁰⁸ On Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Russian-Afghan trade and economic cooperation, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 20 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rasia.nsf/1083b7937ae580ae432569e7004199c2/432569d80021985f43256b5f00546c61>.

¹⁰¹⁰ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: July-August 2011, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-report-julyaug>

¹⁰¹¹ PM announces UK withdrawals from Afghanistan. Ministry of Defence (London) 6 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/PmAnnouncesUkTroopWithdrawalsFromAfghanistan.htm>

¹⁰¹² Foreign Office Minister welcomes increased cooperation on Afghanistan, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: January 1 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=685713182>

¹⁰¹³ Aiming low at Istanbul meeting on Afghanistan, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 30 October 2011. Date of Access: January 1 2012.

group of parties that adopted the Istanbul Declaration on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan.

In the wake of the Pakistani border incident on 26 November 2011, the UK has also supported the CENTCOM investigation into the event and encouraged Pakistani involvement to increase stability in Afghanistan.¹⁰¹⁴ As such, the UK is championing regional cooperation. However, because the UK has not coupled its rhetoric support with action, this development does not count towards compliance for this commitment.

The UK has also provided humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. This aid has gone to numerous causes, namely the 1 November 2011 purchase of 3,800 artificial limbs and 10,000 crutches for Afghan amputees (as a part of a 40 per cent increase in UK aid to Afghanistan).¹⁰¹⁵

On the same day, the UK International Secretary for Development, Andrew Mitchell, also launched a fund that will help ordinary Afghans to expose corruption and extra funding to assist the Afghan people engage in traditional Afghan trades.¹⁰¹⁶ The funding is part of the UK's long-term development commitment to the country.¹⁰¹⁷

On 5 December 2011, the UK attended the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn, Germany.¹⁰¹⁸ The UK along with the rest of the international community agreed to engage with Afghanistan beyond 2014 and to produce a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.¹⁰¹⁹

In January 2012, the UK-led Provincial Reconstruction Team in Helmand Province completed building two new schools in Lashkar Gah, refurbished a school in Nad-E-Ali, and reopened a school in Nar e Saraj.¹⁰²⁰ The UK also made USD20 million contribution to an Asian Development Bank initiative to restore power to some 50,000 people in the Helmand province.¹⁰²¹ The initiative is expected to boost local business in the province.¹⁰²²

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/10/30/us-afghanistan-security-conference-idUSTRE79T19820111030>

¹⁰¹⁴ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: November 2011, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) December 2011. Date of Access: January 1 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progressnov11>

¹⁰¹⁵ UK helps Afghan children recover from war, Department for International Development (London) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: January 28 2012.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/press-releases/Afg-SoS-Press-release-1Nov2011.pdf>

¹⁰¹⁶ UK helps Afghan children recover from war, Department for International Development (London) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: January 28 2012.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/press-releases/Afg-SoS-Press-release-1Nov2011.pdf>

¹⁰¹⁷ UK helps Afghan children recover from war, Department for International Development (London) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: January 28 2012.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/press-releases/Afg-SoS-Press-release-1Nov2011.pdf>

¹⁰¹⁸ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: November 2011, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progressnov11>

¹⁰¹⁹ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: November 2011, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progressnov11>

¹⁰²⁰ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: January 2012, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progress-jan12>

¹⁰²¹ New Power Initiative in Gereshk to Bring Power to 50000 People and Boost Local Business, Ministry of Finance: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 21 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012

In January 2012, the UK signed the UK-Afghanistan Enduring Strategic Partnership Document with Afghanistan, thereby, reaffirming long-term UK support for Afghanistan after 2014.¹⁰²³ The document outlines the UK's commitment to work with the Afghan government "to support Afghan participation in regional international organisations."¹⁰²⁴ In terms of security, the UK "will promote the national security of Afghanistan during and after the transition of lead responsibility for security to the Afghan Government." As such, the UK will continue to support the ANSF and agree to a program of professional development for the ANSF, including the Afghan National Army's Officer Academy.¹⁰²⁵ In terms of economic development, the British commitments include maximizing trade and investment, "including Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement and a UK-Afghanistan double taxation system."¹⁰²⁶

The UK military personnel were also present in a supporting role during the ANSF-led anti-insurgency *Operation Rozi Roshan* in central Helmand.¹⁰²⁷

In February 2012, the UK supported comments by Pakistan's Prime Minister, Yousuf Gilani supporting Afghan peace and reconciliation processes with Taliban and other insurgency groups.¹⁰²⁸ The UK Foreign Secretary William Hague met with the Pakistani Foreign Minister Hina Khar on the 21 February in London, discussing UK-Pakistan relations and regional stability with Afghanistan.¹⁰²⁹

During the 11 and 12 April 2012 G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the UK Foreign Minister and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the "the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and

<http://mof.gov.af/en/news/6403>.

¹⁰²² New Power Initiative in Gereshk to Bring Power to 50000 People and Boost Local Business, Ministry of Finance: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul) 21 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012

<http://mof.gov.af/en/news/6403>.

¹⁰²³ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: January 2012, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progress-jan12>.

¹⁰²⁴ The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Foreign and Common Wealth Office (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

¹⁰²⁵ The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Foreign and Common Wealth Office (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

¹⁰²⁶ The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Foreign and Common Wealth Office (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

¹⁰²⁷ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: January 2012, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progress-jan12>.

¹⁰²⁸ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: February 2012, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progress-feb12>.

¹⁰²⁹ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: February 2012, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progress-feb12>.

order throughout Afghanistan.”¹⁰³⁰ Further, “the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan’s economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).”¹⁰³¹

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with its commitments to assist Afghanistan with the transition process by providing support in the areas of domestic development and security.

Analyst: Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition process endorsed by Afghanistan and the international community at the London and Kabul Conferences and the NATO Lisbon Summit. The US assisted the Afghan government by providing support in all three of the following areas: combating security issues, improving regional integration, and strengthening domestic development.

On 19 June 2011, the outgoing US Defense Secretary Robert Gates confirmed in Washington that the US State Department was in talks with the Taliban in order to increase the possibility of a diplomatic resolution to the Afghan conflict.¹⁰³² Robert Gates also stated that continued military pressure on the Taliban would continue in order to ensure they are willing to meet the guidelines that the US-led coalition has set out for peace, such as renouncing violence, breaking with al-Qaeda and respecting the Afghan Constitution.¹⁰³³ On 19 December 2011, senior US officials in Washington stated that talks with the Taliban were on the verge of the second phase of confidence-building, which if successful could lead to the beginning of a third phase of negotiations in which the Taliban and Afghan government hold direct peace talks.¹⁰³⁴

On 2 August 2011, the Afghan, Pakistan, and the US Trilateral Core Group met for the fourth time. The group aims to strengthen cooperation between the three countries on the situation in Afghanistan.¹⁰³⁵ The August meeting focused on the Istanbul and Bonn Conference on Afghanistan that took place in November and December 2011 respectively.¹⁰³⁶

¹⁰³⁰ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰³¹ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰³² Gates confirms talks with Taliban, The Washington Times (Washington), 19 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2011/jun/19/robert-gates-wary-of-cuts-defense-budget/>.

¹⁰³³ Gates confirms talks with Taliban, The Washington Times (Washington), 19 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 December 2011. <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2011/jun/19/robert-gates-wary-of-cuts-defense-budget/>.

¹⁰³⁴ U.S. secret talks with Taliban at critical point, Digital Journal (Washington), 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://digitaljournal.com/article/316346#ixzz1hVFXSMe0>.

¹⁰³⁵ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: November 2011, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) December 2011. Date of Access: January 1 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progressnov11>.

¹⁰³⁶ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: November 2011, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) December 2011. Date of Access: January 1 2012.

On 23 September 2011, the US Embassy Coordinating Director for Rule of Law and Law Enforcement Ambassador, Hans G. Klemm, and the Afghan Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, Jawid Ludin, signed agreements that will allocate USD 268 million for joint programs in rule of law, counternarcotics, and law enforcement.¹⁰³⁷ The Afghan Deputy Minister, Ludin noted that “progress in these areas is especially important for the citizens of Afghanistan as the country moves towards security transition.”¹⁰³⁸

On 31 October 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Afghan Ministry of Finance signed an agreement, which aims to bolster the capacity of the Afghan Civil Service Commission to provide improved basic government services.¹⁰³⁹ The USD15 million grant agreement will allow the Afghan government to reform the Civil Service Commission in the areas of human resources, financial and procurement management, and organizational governance.¹⁰⁴⁰

On 5 December 2011, the Bonn II conference on the future of Afghanistan was held in Bonn, Germany.¹⁰⁴¹ Participants at the conferences included US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, who announced that the US was unfreezing hundreds of millions of dollars in development funds to Afghanistan due to financial reforms made by Kabul.¹⁰⁴² By the end of 2014 Afghanistan’s security forces are expected to increase to 352,000 and without foreign financial assistance, the Afghan government will be unable to pay for the security forces basic services.¹⁰⁴³

On 10 December 2011, US Ambassador to Afghanistan, Ryan C. Crocker, spoke at a roundtable event in Washington affirming that US troops will remain in Afghanistan to support the Afghan government and combat security issues after the scheduled withdrawal in 2014, as long as the Afghan government requested it.¹⁰⁴⁴ At the Bonn II conference on 5 December 2011 in Germany,

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progressnov11>.

¹⁰³⁷ U.S. Allocates \$268 Million for Afghan Justice and Counternarcotics Programs, Embassy of the United States in Kabul (Kabul) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012.

<http://kabul.usembassy.gov/ajcp.html>.

¹⁰³⁸ U.S. Allocates \$268 Million for Afghan Justice and Counternarcotics Programs, Embassy of the United States in Kabul (Kabul) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012.

<http://kabul.usembassy.gov/ajcp.html>.

¹⁰³⁹ USAID Investment Expected to Improve Afghan Civil Service, Embassy of the United States in Kabul (Kabul) 31 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://kabul.usembassy.gov/15-million-grant-signed-eng.html>.

¹⁰⁴⁰ USAID Investment Expected to Improve Afghan Civil Service, Embassy of the United States in Kabul (Kabul) 31 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://kabul.usembassy.gov/15-million-grant-signed-eng.html>.

¹⁰⁴¹ Bonn conference pledges sustained support for Afghanistan, Dawn (Bonn), 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/12/05/bonn-conference-opens-with-pledge-for-long-term-help.html>.

¹⁰⁴² Bonn conference pledges sustained support for Afghanistan, Dawn (Bonn), 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/12/05/bonn-conference-opens-with-pledge-for-long-term-help.html>.

¹⁰⁴³ Planning Afghanistan's future beyond 2014, The Guardian (Berlin), 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/9978498>.

¹⁰⁴⁴ U.S. Troops Could Stay in Afghanistan Past Deadline, The New York Times (Kabul), 10 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/11/world/asia/troops-in-afghanistan-past-2014-us-ambassador-ryan-crocker-says.html?_r=2.

Afghan President Hamid Karzai called on the international community to support Afghanistan politically and militarily for at least another decade.¹⁰⁴⁵

On 10 December 2011, commander of US Special Forces, Admiral William McRaven told reporters in Kabul that US military officials have announced plans to triple the ranks of the village paramilitary groups, which are trained by US Special Forces, from their current strength of nearly 10,000 to 30,000.¹⁰⁴⁶ According to US commanders these militia groups are an integral part of the plan to strengthen the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and hand over security responsibility to the Afghan government as foreign troops begin their withdrawal.¹⁰⁴⁷

On 14 December 2011, the US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta told reporters in Kabul, Afghanistan that the US will continue to conduct intelligence operations from Afghanistan, such as drone operations, in order to defend Afghanistan.¹⁰⁴⁸ According to Panetta these intelligence operations need to be continued because they are an important part of the effort to defend Afghanistan and combat security issues.¹⁰⁴⁹ Panetta also demanded that Islamabad do more to keep its side of the border secure and stop insurgents from using Pakistan as a base to coordinate attacks on Afghanistan.¹⁰⁵⁰

On 22 March 2012, the commander of US Forces in Afghanistan, John Allen told the Senate Armed Service Committee in Washington that the Afghan Local Police (ALP) initiative has been successful and is the key to countering Taliban insurgency in Afghanistan.¹⁰⁵¹ According to Lieutenant Colonel, Jimmie Cummings, at the request of the Afghan Ministry of Interior, the US Army is accelerating efforts to establish additional ALP sites in northern Afghanistan.¹⁰⁵² In

¹⁰⁴⁵ U.S. Troops Could Stay in Afghanistan Past Deadline, The New York Times (Kabul), 10 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/11/world/asia/troops-in-afghanistan-past-2014-us-ambassador-ryan-crocker-says.html?_r=2.

¹⁰⁴⁶ U.S. military acknowledges abuse by Afghan militias it trains, The Washington Post (Kabul), 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/us-military-acknowledges-abuse-by-afghan-militias-it-trains/2011/12/15/gIQA6zzqwO_story.html.

¹⁰⁴⁷ U.S. military acknowledges abuse by Afghan militias it trains, The Washington Post (Kabul), 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/us-military-acknowledges-abuse-by-afghan-militias-it-trains/2011/12/15/gIQA6zzqwO_story.html.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Pentagon chief says US at turning point in Afghan war, pledges to continue drone operations, The Washington Post (Kabul), 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia-pacific/panetta-says-us-at-turning-point-in-afghan-war-military-leaders-map-out-plans-for-2012/2011/12/14/gIQAtMqotO_story.html.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Pentagon chief says US at turning point in Afghan war, pledges to continue drone operations, The Washington Post (Kabul), 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia-pacific/panetta-says-us-at-turning-point-in-afghan-war-military-leaders-map-out-plans-for-2012/2011/12/14/gIQAtMqotO_story.html.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Pentagon chief says US at turning point in Afghan war, pledges to continue drone operations, The Washington Post (Kabul), 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia-pacific/panetta-says-us-at-turning-point-in-afghan-war-military-leaders-map-out-plans-for-2012/2011/12/14/gIQAtMqotO_story.html.

¹⁰⁵¹ Afghan local police key to success against Taliban, The Washington Times (Washington), 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/mar/29/afghans-whom-taliban-fear/?page=2>.

¹⁰⁵² Afghan local police key to success against Taliban, The Washington Times (Washington), 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/mar/29/afghans-whom-taliban-fear/?page=2>.

addition, he stated that the US Special Forces are continually training new Afghan Local Policemen and that 600 new ALP candidates have been processed in the week prior to 26 March 2012 and will be posted in the South and East of Afghanistan.¹⁰⁵³

On 11 March 2012, Deputy Foreign Minister Jawid Ludin and the U.S. Embassy's Coordinating Director for Rule of Law and Law Enforcement Ambassador Stephen G. McFarland signed an agreement in which the Government of the United States of America pledged over USD238 million for rule of law, counternarcotics, and law enforcement programs to be carried out jointly with the Government of Afghanistan.¹⁰⁵⁴ In the area of counternarcotics, the funding will support and expand current programs including the operation of 29 residential drug treatment centers located throughout Afghanistan, and will help further joint narcotics interdiction efforts.¹⁰⁵⁵

On 2 February 2012, the US Ambassador to Afghanistan, Ryan Crocker announced that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has dedicated USD800 million dollars to Afghanistan to be spent on agriculture, health, training sectors, and reconstruction in Afghanistan.¹⁰⁵⁶ In addition, on 10 March 2012, the US government sent formal notes to foreign capitals to request pledges from individual countries in yearly amounts ranging from USD500,000 to USD250 million dollars.¹⁰⁵⁷

On 4 April 2012, the US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, at a roundtable event in Washington, confirmed that a contingent of the US Army Forces and Special Operation Units will remain in Afghanistan after the scheduled US Army withdrawal in 2014.¹⁰⁵⁸ According to Clinton, a smaller US force will remain in Afghanistan after 2014 to train, advise, and assist Afghan Forces and continue to pursue counter-terrorism operations so long as the Afghan Government permits.¹⁰⁵⁹

On 9 April 2012, the US forces in Afghanistan under General John Allen, and the Afghan Foreign Minister, Abdul Rahim Wardak signed an agreement focusing on security cooperation.¹⁰⁶⁰ Under the agreement, the newly-formed Afghan Special Operations Unit will take the lead in night raids

¹⁰⁵³ Afghan local police key to success against Taliban, The Washington Times (Washington), 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/mar/29/afghans-whom-taliban-fear/?page=2>.

¹⁰⁵⁴ U.S. Government Provides Funding for Continuation of Key Rule of Law and Counternarcotics Programs in Afghanistan, Embassy of the United States Kabul (Kabul), 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. <http://kabul.usembassy.gov/mou2.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁵ U.S. Government Provides Funding for Continuation of Key Rule of Law and Counternarcotics Programs in Afghanistan, Embassy of the United States Kabul (Kabul), 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. <http://kabul.usembassy.gov/mou2.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁶ US Donates \$800m to Afghanistan, Tolo News (Washington), 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 April 2012. <http://www.tolonews.com/en/business/5223-us-donates-800m-to-afghanistan>.

¹⁰⁵⁷ U.S. seeks more money for Afghan force, The Washington Post (Washington), 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-seeks-more-money-for-afghan-force/2012/03/26/gIQAxNs8eS_story_1.html.

¹⁰⁵⁸ US military to have small presence in Afghanistan post 2014, First Post (Washington), 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://www.firstpost.com/world/us-military-to-have-small-presence-in-afghanistan-post-2014-266125.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁹ US military to have small presence in Afghanistan post 2014, First Post (Washington), 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://www.firstpost.com/world/us-military-to-have-small-presence-in-afghanistan-post-2014-266125.html>.

¹⁰⁶⁰ United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012. <http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html>.

and searches of houses and private compounds.¹⁰⁶¹ The agreement also stated that the US army will continue to support the Afghan Special Operation units if required and US Special Operations Units will continue to take part in the night raids.¹⁰⁶² In addition, the agreement confirmed that CIA drone attacks inside and from Afghanistan will continue.¹⁰⁶³ According to former Pentagon official, Michael Maloof, the CIA drone strikes and Special Forces night raids have been a very effective counter-terrorism tactic to defend Afghanistan against the Taliban.¹⁰⁶⁴

During the 11 and 12 April 2012, G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the US Secretary of State and the other G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the "the development of a sufficient and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces capable of maintaining security and law and order throughout Afghanistan."¹⁰⁶⁵ Further, "the Ministers reaffirmed the agreement reached in Bonn for sustainable levels of financial support, consistent with the Kabul process, toward Afghanistan's economic development and security-related costs as part of their enduring engagement with Afghanistan through 2014 and into the Transformation Decade (2015-2024)."¹⁰⁶⁶

On 1 May 2012, the US President, Barak Obama and the Afghan President, Hamid Karzai signed the Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the US.¹⁰⁶⁷ The agreement includes mutual commitments in the following areas: protecting and promoting shared democracy values, advancing long-term security, reinforcing regional security and cooperation, social and economic development, and strengthening Afghan institutions and governance.¹⁰⁶⁸

Thus the US has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with efforts to support the Afghanistan transition process by providing support in all of the following areas: security issues, regional cooperation, and domestic development.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitments to support the Afghanistan transition process by supporting domestic development and providing assistance to the Afghan government to combat security issues.

¹⁰⁶¹ United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012. <http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html>.

¹⁰⁶² United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012. <http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html>.

¹⁰⁶³ United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012. <http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html>.

¹⁰⁶⁴ United States seeks to establish a permanent base in Afghanistan, Press TV (Washington), 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 16 2012. <http://presstv.com/detail/235408.html>.

¹⁰⁶⁵ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰⁶⁶ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Chair's Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2012-04-12-FM.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰⁶⁷ White House Fact Sheet on the Strategic Partnership, US Embassy in Kabul (Kabul) May 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://kabul.usembassy.gov/pr-050112.html>.

¹⁰⁶⁸ White House Fact Sheet on the Strategic Partnership, US Embassy in Kabul (Kabul) May 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://kabul.usembassy.gov/pr-050112.html>.

The EU contributed significantly to improving security in Afghanistan. In October 2011, the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) contracted a EUR15 million Police Staff College to be built in Kabul and a Regional Police Training Centre in Bamyan.¹⁰⁶⁹ The EUPOL also provided the Afghan National Army (ANA) courses on crime scene and corruption investigation.¹⁰⁷⁰ As of February 2012, the EUPOL's Police Staff Training College has trained over two thousand officers.¹⁰⁷¹

The EU continues to support the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan programme, aimed at paying the salaries of the ANA in a more accountable manner. EUR140 million was expected to have been paid by the end of 2011.¹⁰⁷²

Further, the European Commission is expected to spend EUR600 million between 2011 and 2013 in assistance to Afghanistan.¹⁰⁷³ "Priority areas for the EU in Afghanistan include agriculture, governance, health and regional cooperation."¹⁰⁷⁴

At the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference hosted in Istanbul on the 2 and 3 November 2011, the EU pushed for a security agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan,¹⁰⁷⁵ as well as the resulting Centre for Regional Cooperation based in the Afghan Foreign Ministry.¹⁰⁷⁶

However, the EU was not amongst the parties that signed the Declaration of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan. In addition, the EU has provided significant independent aid and promoted the development of human rights in Afghanistan.

On 3 November 2011, this included a EUR47 million contribution to Afghan health and hospital services in 16 provinces over a period of 19 months.¹⁰⁷⁷

¹⁰⁶⁹ European Union Provides 15 Million Euros towards EUPOL Projects, EUPOL Afghanistan (Kabul) 18 October 2011. Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://81.17.241.206/?q=node/120>.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: September 2011, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) October 2011. Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progress-sept11>.

¹⁰⁷¹ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: February 2012, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghan-progress-feb12>.

¹⁰⁷² Commissioner Piebalgs visits Afghanistan: Examples of EU aid to Afghanistan, Europa (Brussels) 19 June 2011. Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/422&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁰⁷³ Commissioner Piebalgs visits Afghanistan: Examples of EU aid to Afghanistan, Europa (Brussels) 19 June 2011. Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/422&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Commissioner Piebalgs visits Afghanistan: Examples of EU aid to Afghanistan, Europa (Brussels) 19 June 2011. Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/422&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁰⁷⁵ EU envoy for Kabul optimistic on Istanbul conference, Khaama Press (Kabul) 1 Nov 2011. Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://www.khaama.com/senior-eu-representative-137>.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Commissioner Piebalgs visits Afghanistan: Examples of EU aid to Afghanistan, Europa (Brussels) 19 June 2011. Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/422&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

The EU also exhibited the International Drawing Competition on Gender Equality in November 2011,¹⁰⁷⁸ where 400 Afghan children took part, in order to promote education regarding equality.¹⁰⁷⁹

On 22 January 2012, the EU issued a press release, endorsing the initiation of a new TV crime series “Detective Amanullah.”¹⁰⁸⁰ The EUPOL and the GIZ partnered in this joint initiative that focuses on creating social awareness regarding the role of the AFP.¹⁰⁸¹ Furthermore, the participating governments see this as an opportunity to promote and encourage the Afghani populace, especially women, to join the police force.¹⁰⁸²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for assisting Afghan transition process through domestic development and security assistance.

Analyst: Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe

¹⁰⁷⁷ European Union provides €47 million to Health Sector, Delegation of the European Union to Afghanistan (Kabul) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/press_corner/all_news/news/2011/20111103_01_en.htm.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Gender drawing competition 2011, European Commission Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid (Brussels) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/gender/drawing-competition-2011_en.htm.

¹⁰⁷⁹ Drawing competition to help children understand gender equality, Delegation of the European Union to Afghanistan (Kabul) 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/press_corner/all_news/news/2011/20110718_en.htm.

¹⁰⁸⁰ European Union supports Afghanistan TV crime series (Kabul) 22 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://81.17.241.206/sites/default/files/PR_AMANULLAH_%20EN.pdf.

¹⁰⁸¹ European Union supports Afghanistan TV crime series (Kabul) 22 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://81.17.241.206/sites/default/files/PR_AMANULLAH_%20EN.pdf.

¹⁰⁸² European Union supports Afghanistan TV crime series (Kabul) 22 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://81.17.241.206/sites/default/files/PR_AMANULLAH_%20EN.pdf.

10. Crime and Corruption: Stolen Asset Recovery [107]

Commitment:

“We will fulfill our international commitments to secure the return of stolen assets.”

- Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs

Assessment:

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

Background:

Asset recovery is a fundamental principle of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Asset recovery is defined in Article 52 as “Prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime.”¹⁰⁸³ In regards to the Arab Springs, asset recovery generally refers to money taken by dictators and placed in financial institutions in G8 countries. The convention allows for civil court cases to determine the status of the assets, and obliges the country to freeze assets, and “give priority consideration to returning confiscated property to the requesting State Party, returning such property to its prior legitimate owners or compensating the victims of the crime.”¹⁰⁸⁴ As of 25 November 2011, all G8 countries have signed the treaty and Japan and Germany have yet to ratify it.¹⁰⁸⁵

On 27 May 2011, the G8 launched the “Deauville Partnership” with the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia. This partnership “enshrines common values of freedom and democracy and is founded on the respect for the sovereignty of States and peoples, whose protection is the common responsibility of governments.”¹⁰⁸⁶ The G8 indicated the option to partner with other countries making the transition to democracy. At a meeting on 10 September 2011, Jordan and Morocco, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates have joined the partnership. The partnership now incorporates nine international and regional financial institutions, including the

¹⁰⁸³ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (New York) 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf, 42

¹⁰⁸⁴ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (New York) 2004. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf, 47

¹⁰⁸⁵ Signatories to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (New York) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

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

¹⁰⁸⁶ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs (Deauville) May 27, 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

IMF.¹⁰⁸⁷ This partnership has two parts, “a political process to support the democratic transition and foster governance reforms, notably the fight against corruption and the strengthening of the institutions needed to ensure transparency and accountable government; and an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth”¹⁰⁸⁸. The fight against corruption is a key feature of economic reforms. The G8 has given its assistance in this area based on prior international agreements signed.

Commitment Features:

Stolen Assets Recovery Program (StAR) is a joint plan between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank which StAR operates under the UN Convention Against Corruption. It obliges states to ensure that “the recovered assets are used well, to support the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or invest in badly needed infrastructure, for example.”¹⁰⁸⁹ Programs that are launched to uncover stolen assets, therefore, must also include mechanisms to ensure these are put to effective use.

For StAR to be successful, G8 Members must ratify and implement the UNCAC. Therefore, for successful compliance on this commitment, each member country must have ratified this treaty. StAR is intended to encourage bilateral activities, and the WBG and UNODC do not want to get involved in the proceedings. Therefore, to ensure compliance, member countries must have created framework agreements with countries in the Deauville partnership. Countries can also enlist private sector assistance, as that is acceptable under StAR.¹⁰⁹⁰

The Accra Agenda for Action was adopted by the G8 in 2007. In the agreement, member countries committed themselves to fight against corruption and to “take steps in their own countries to combat corruption by individuals or corporations and to track, freeze, and recover illegally acquired assets.”¹⁰⁹¹ The Fourth High Level Forum on Development Effectiveness (HLF4) took place in Busan, South Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2011. In the “Statement of Resolve of the Arab Funds of the Coordination Group,” various multilateral financial organizations from the MENA area indicated their desire to be part of the process through which funds are distributed.¹⁰⁹² The role of the G8 countries then is to work with this “coordination group” to ensure the assets recovered target either MGDs or infrastructure. Under

¹⁰⁸⁷ Deauville Partnership Broadens Support for Mideast, North Africa, International Monetary Fund (Washington) September 10, 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2011/CAR091011A.htm>

¹⁰⁸⁸ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs (Deauville) May 27, 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

¹⁰⁸⁹ Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative: Challenges, Opportunities, and Action Plan, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, World Bank (Washington) 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/StAR-Sept07-full.pdf>, 17

¹⁰⁹⁰ Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative: Challenges, Opportunities, and Action Plan, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, World Bank (Washington) 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/StAR-Sept07-full.pdf>, 9

¹⁰⁹¹ Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Commitments, OECD (Washington) March 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww1.worldbank.org%2Ffinance%2Fstar_site%2Fdocuments%2FAccraReport%2FReport%2FAccra%2520Commitments.pdf, 12

¹⁰⁹² STATEMENT OF RESOLVE OF THE ARAB FUNDS OF THE COORDINATION GROUP, The Coordination Group (Busan) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/2011-11-02_Busan_Statement_of_Resolve.pdf

Accra, they have committed to devoting substantial resources to asset recovery, although only the United Kingdom and the United States have made substantial process in this area.¹⁰⁹³

Compliance Scale:

-1	The member country has not committed any new resources to the recovery of stolen assets AND therefore no assets recovered have been invested in effective projects as under StAR.
0	The member country has committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets OR the member country has recovered assets and ensured they have been invested in effective projects as under StAR.
+1	The member country has committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets AND recovered assets have been invested in effective projects under StAR.

Lead Analyst: Aoife Quinn

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with their international commitments to secure the return of stolen assets and has taken appropriate bilateral action in promoting StAR.

As of 24 May 2011 Canada imposed an asset freeze against people associated with the current Syrian regime and entities involved in security and military operations against the Syrian people.¹⁰⁹⁴ On the same date, Canada froze the assets of four individuals and two entities associated with the Syrian government.¹⁰⁹⁵ The names of the individuals are as follows: Mohammad Mufleh, Major General Tawfiq Younes, Mohammed Makhoulouf, and Ayman Jabir.¹⁰⁹⁶ The entities are as follows: Commercial Bank of Syria, and Syriatel.¹⁰⁹⁷

Canada is an active contributor to StAR.¹⁰⁹⁸ Canada established the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act and the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations on 23 March 2011. The Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act permits the Canadian Government to freeze the assets or restrain property of politically exposed foreign persons at the written request of a foreign state.¹⁰⁹⁹ The Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations give effect to written requests from Tunisia and Egypt

¹⁰⁹³ Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Commitments, OECD (Washington) March 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww1.worldbank.org%2Ffinance%2Fstar_site%2Fdocuments%2FAccraReport%2FReport%2FAccra%2520Commitments.pdf, 12

¹⁰⁹⁴ Statement by Minister Baird on Situation in Syria, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 13 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/228.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Statement by Minister Baird on Situation in Syria, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 13 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/228.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Statement by Minister Baird on Situation in Syria, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 13 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/228.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Statement by Minister Baird on Situation in Syria, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 13 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/228.aspx?view=d>.

¹⁰⁹⁸ The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/StAR.html>.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Tunisia and Egypt, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/sanctions/tunisia_egypt-tunisie_egypte.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

to freeze assets of their former leaders and senior officials or their associates and family members suspected of having misappropriated state funds, or obtained property inappropriately as a result of their office, family, business or personal connections. On 16 December 2011 Canada amended and updated the list of persons whose assets are subject to freezing under the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations.¹¹⁰⁰ There are currently 48 politically exposed foreign persons registered in Tunisia.¹¹⁰¹ There are currently 21 politically exposed foreign persons registered in Egypt.¹¹⁰²

Canada froze CAD2.3-billion in Libyan assets under UN sanctions against Moammar Gadhafi's regime.¹¹⁰³ An estimated CAD\$2-billion in Libyan assets held by Canadian institutions still remains frozen because it is part of broader United Nations sanctions still in effect.¹¹⁰⁴

On 13 August 2011, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird stated that Canada has frozen the assets of additional individuals and entities associated to the Assad regime in Syria.¹¹⁰⁵

As of 30 April 2012, Canada has yet to unfreeze its Libyan assets.¹¹⁰⁶

There is no evidence of Canada returning stolen assets to their foreign jurisdictions. Though the assets remain frozen, they still remain in Canadian control. For this reason, Canada has failed to fully comply with this commitment.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

France: +1

France has fully complied with their international commitments to secure the return of stolen assets and have taken appropriate bilateral action in promoting StAR in the recovery of assets.

France is releasing Libyan assets to allow the Libyan government to have the resources necessary for the reconstruction of Libya.¹¹⁰⁷ Pending the unfreezing of all assets, France secured the authorization of the Security Council's Sanctions Committee to unfreeze EUR1.5 billion on 31

¹¹⁰⁰ Tunisia and Egypt, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/sanctions/tunisia_egypt-tunisie_egypte.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

¹¹⁰¹ Schedule 1 POLITICALLY EXPOSED FOREIGN PERSONS (TUNISIA), Department of Justice (Ottawa) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2011-78/page-2.html#h-6>.

¹¹⁰² Schedule 2 POLITICALLY EXPOSED FOREIGN PERSONS (EGYPT), Department of Justice (Ottawa) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2011-78/page-3.html#h-7>.

¹¹⁰³ Canada freezes \$2.3-billion in Libyan assets. The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 1 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/ottawa-notebook/canada-freezes-23-billion-in-libyan-assets/article1925091/>.

¹¹⁰⁴ Canada lifts sanctions against Libya – but assets remain frozen. The Globe and Mail (Paris) 1 September 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-lifts-sanctions-against-libya-but-assets-remain-frozen/article2149780/print/>.

¹¹⁰⁵ Statement by Minister Baird on Situation in Syria, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 13 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/228.aspx?view=d>.

¹¹⁰⁶ Muammar el-Qaddafi (and related entities and individuals), Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (United States). Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://assetrecoverywatch.worldbank.org/star/moreview/5>

¹¹⁰⁷ Frozen Assets, France Diplomatie (France) 15 December 2011. Date of Access : 23 December 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events-6776/article/libya-frozen-assets-q-a-15-12-11>.

August 2011.¹¹⁰⁸ France also transferred €230 million to the Central Bank of Libya (CBL).¹¹⁰⁹ Moreover, at the Sanctions Committee in New York, France supported the unfreezing in full of the assets of the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) and the Libyan Foreign Bank (LFB) at the Security Council.¹¹¹⁰ The French government stated that it would unfreeze any assets by 16 December 2011.¹¹¹¹ Once completed, all of these assets will then be under the full control of the Libyan authorities.¹¹¹²

According to President Sarkozy, France has taken all the domestic measures necessary in order to block any suspicious transactions.¹¹¹³ The French government introduced a criminal offence for owning “unjustified” assets, a law that can be used against the proceeds of crime in cases where assets are disproportionate to the lifestyle of their owner, who has habitual contact with criminals.¹¹¹⁴ The French Government is conducting a preliminary enquiry into the assets of former Tunisian leader Ben Ali.¹¹¹⁵

In addition, France hosted the second StAR-INTERPOL Asset Recovery Focal Points Meeting in July 2011 at the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, France.¹¹¹⁶ The meeting brought together over 113 asset recovery experts from 56 countries and it served as a framework to facilitate case cooperation and helped enhance relationships among practitioners.¹¹¹⁷

The French government is initiating a program that will outline a framework for the recovery of stolen assets which is founded on the Initiative of the World Bank for the restitution of stolen assets, will refuse to entry to public agents and corrupt official representatives, as well as increase transparency in the public sector, in particular public markets, by the end of the year 2012.¹¹¹⁸

¹¹⁰⁸ Frozen Assets, France Diplomatie (France) 15 December 2011. Date of Access : 23 December 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events-6776/article/libya-frozen-assets-q-a-15-12-11>.

¹¹⁰⁹ Frozen Assets, France Diplomatie (France) 15 December 2011. Date of Access : 23 December 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events-6776/article/libya-frozen-assets-q-a-15-12-11>

¹¹¹⁰ Frozen Assets, France Diplomatie (France) 15 December 2011. Date of Access : 23 December 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events-6776/article/libya-frozen-assets-q-a-15-12-11>

¹¹¹¹ Frozen Assets, France Diplomatie (France) 15 December 2011. Date of Access : 23 December 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events-6776/article/libya-frozen-assets-q-a-15-12-11>

¹¹¹² Frozen Assets, France Diplomatie (France) 15 December 2011. Date of Access : 23 December 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events-6776/article/libya-frozen-assets-q-a-15-12-11>.

¹¹¹³ Tunisia : assets of former President Ben Ali, his family and his entourage, France Diplomatie (France), 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/tunisia-286/france-and-tunisia/political-relations-5169/article/tunisia-assets-of-former-president>

¹¹¹⁴ Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Commitments – A Progress Report and Recommendations for Action, OECD and the World Bank, 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/star_site/documents/AccraReport/Report/Accra%20Commitments.pdf.

¹¹¹⁵ Stolen Assets: Time to Act Now. Transparency International (Berlin). Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.transparency.org/global_priorities/other_thematic_issues/global_crisis/stolen_assets_act.

¹¹¹⁶ International Asset Recovery, INTERPOL (Berlin) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Corruption/International-asset-recovery>.

¹¹¹⁷ The Global Focal Point Initiative Established by INTERPOL and StAR – Creating a global network of anti-corruption practitioners, INTERPOL (Berlin) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Corruption/International-asset-recovery>.

¹¹¹⁸ Déclaration finale du Sommet de Cannes, Présidence de la République – Élysée (France) 4 November 2011. Date of Access : 23 December 2011. http://www.elysee.fr/president/les-actualites/declarations/2011/declaration-finale-du-sommet-de-cannes.12375.html?search=avoir&xtmc=avoirs_voles_&xcr=2.

Due to the actions taken by France in regards to the freezing of assets, their return to their countries of origin, and the domestic policies in place to ensure this, France is in full compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

Germany: - 1

Germany has not complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets and promote the World Bank / United Nations StAR to support Egypt and Tunisia in the recovery of assets.

Germany has yet to ratify the 2003 UNCAC.¹¹¹⁹ The UNODC and the World Bank's StAR requires ratification of the UNCAC by all participating nations.¹¹²⁰ However, Germany has frozen over EUR7.3 billion of money associated with the Gaddafi regime. Furthermore, Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle has called on the UN Security Council to expedite the release of frozen Libyan assets.¹¹²¹

Germany has committed funding to Arab Spring initiatives, but none have been targeted toward stolen asset recovery. In December 2011 Dr. Norbert Lammbert pledged EUR100 million for 2012-2013 on behalf of the German parliament to support the democratic transition in the Arab region. In addition to the financial pledge the German parliament has provided the Tunisian government with translated versions of German legislative and legal texts aimed at aiding in the development of the democratic model.¹¹²²

Thus, although the Arab Spring has elicited a response by the German Government, the government has not worked within the StAR framework endorsed by the G8. Therefore, Germany has not complied with this commitment.

Analyst: Rezwana Islam

Italy: - 1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets and support Egypt and Tunisia in the recovery of assets.

Although Italy did seize control of Libyan foreign assets as dictated by a United Nations Security Council Resolution in February 2011¹¹²³ it has not taken any steps toward repatriating frozen assets, nor has it contributed any new resources to supporting the multilateral and universal instruments to which it is a Party State, including StAR and UNCAC.

¹¹¹⁹ Reclaiming Stolen Assets from Corrupt Autocrats. Barham, John. Date of Access: January 5, 2012. <http://www.securitymanagement.com/article/reclaiming-stolen-assets-corrupt-autocrats>

¹¹²⁰ Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Commitments: A Progress Report and Recommendations for Progress, OECD & StAR 2011. Date of Access: 3 January, 2012. https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww1.worldbank.org%2Ffinance%2Fstar_site%2Fdocuments%2FAccraReport%2FReport%2FAccra%2520Commitments.pdf

¹¹²¹ Germany urges UN to quickly free up Libyan assets, The Guardian (London) 23 August 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/9810774>

¹¹²² Germany Pledges 100 Million Euros to "Arab Spring" Countries. 8 Dec 2011. Date of Access: Jan. 4, 2012. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2011/12/08/germany-pledges-100-million-euros-to-arab-spring-countries/>

¹¹²³ As Libya takes stock, Moammar Kadafi's hidden riches astound, Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://articles.latimes.com/2011/oct/21/world/la-fg-kadafi-money-20111022>

On 7 June 2011, UNODC Executive Director Yuri Fedetov met with several senior Italian officials to discuss a range of drug and crime related matters.¹¹²⁴ The meeting covered current developments in North Africa, however it did not include a strategy for the repatriation of Libyan assets frozen by the Italian government in February 2011.

Prime Minister of the National Transitional Council Mahmoud Jibril and members of the opposition leadership in Libya met with representatives from Italy at a summit hosted in Doha, Qatar on 24 August 2011. One of the topics under discussion was the recovery of billions of dollars in Libyan assets frozen when sanctions were imposed on Quaddafi's regime. Mahmoud Jibril stated that "the NTC wishes to use these funds to restore law and order, establish stability, and keep the country's economy afloat during the advent of a post-Qaddafi Libya."¹¹²⁵

On 25 August 2011, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi met with NTC Prime Minister Mahmoud Jibril in Milan. Berlusconi promised to release USD505 million of Libyan assets, however the funds have yet to be released.¹¹²⁶

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for having not committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets, and not invested recovered assets into effective projects under StAR.

Analyst: Benjamin Chacon

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets and promote the World Bank / United Nations StAR to support Egypt and Tunisia in the recovery of assets.

Japan has yet to ratify the 2003 UNCAC.¹¹²⁷ Japan has legislation which only prosecutes the act of bribery but does not seize the profits of active foreign bribery. Existing legislature does not explicitly provide the means to confiscate the indirect profits of active bribery.¹¹²⁸ However, Japan has frozen Libyan assets associated with the Gaddafi regime in accordance with the UN Security Council. It has not yet returned the funds to the National Transitional Council.¹¹²⁹

On Friday Sept. 23, 2011 Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda announced support for the Arab Spring through loans totalling to JPY76 billion to be given as assistance in building

¹¹²⁴UNODC and Italy discuss crime and drug prevention, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (New York) 7 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2011/June/unodc-and-italy-discuss-crime-and-drug-prevention.html>

¹¹²⁵ Britain: UK to release frozen Libyan assets, Associated Press (London) 22 August 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://news.yahoo.com/britain-uk-release-frozen-libyan-assets-103238325.html>

¹¹²⁶ Italy to unfreeze \$505 million in Libyan assets, The Independent (London) 25 August 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/italy-to-unfreeze-505-million-in-libyan-assets-2343744.html>

¹¹²⁷ Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Commitments: A Progress Report and Recommendations for Progress, OECD & StAR 2011. Date of Access: 3 January, 2012. https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww1.worldbank.org%2Ffinance%2Fstar_site%2Fdocuments%2FAccraReport%2FReport%2FAccra%2520Commitments.pdf

¹¹²⁸ Identification and Quantification of the Proceeds of Bribery: A joint OECD StAR analysis OECD & StAR 2011. Date of Access: 3 January, 2012. http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/governance/identification-and-quantification-of-the-proceeds-of-bribery_9789264121652-en

¹¹²⁹ Japan freezes assets of Libya's Gaddafi, others, Reuters (London), 7 March 2011. Date of Access: January 20, 2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/03/08/us-libya-japan-idUSTRE72707L20110308>

infrastructure and developing industry in the Middle East and North Africa. Noda also announced Japan's support for nation-building efforts in South Sudan through the existing UN peace building operation.¹¹³⁰

Although the Japanese government has responded to the Arab Spring, it has not been within the stolen asset framework endorsed by the G8. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for its lack of compliance on this commitment.

Analyst: Rezwana Islam

Russia: -1

During the compliance period Russia has not committed any new resources to the recovery of stolen assets. Therefore no assets recovered have been invested in effective projects under the Deauville Partnership. Thus, Russia receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has not fully complied with its commitments on the recovery of stolen assets in the Arab Spring.

On 27 February 2011, the UK froze and seized the equivalent of GBP900 million worth of Libyan currency that was linked to Muammar Gaddafi.¹¹³¹

The United Kingdom's Bribery Act, 2010 came into force on 1 July 2011. This is a part of the UK's work in the OECD Working Group on Bribery International Business Transactions and the UN Convention Against Corruption. This act is extra-territorial, and also applies to companies who do business in the UK.¹¹³²

On 29 August 2011 UK foreign secretary William Hague said that it was likely to take some time before Libyan assets could be repatriated.¹¹³³ However, in turn, the British Government's Asset Freezing Unit (AFU) announced in late August that Libyan assets would remain frozen and it would work closely with the World Bank and other institutions to monitor the situation.¹¹³⁴

On 2 March 2012, the High Court received the Libyan government's attempts to seize a house in London valued at over £10 million from Saadi Gaddafi, the son of Mummar Gaddafi.¹¹³⁵

¹¹³⁰ Japan announces it will make loans to aid 'Arab Spring' movements Takeshi Endo The Yomiuri Shimbun September 25, 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.stripes.com/news/pacific/japan-announces-it-will-make-loans-to-aid-arab-spring-movements-1.156066>

¹¹³¹ Britain freezes Gaddafi family assets as £900m of Libyan currency impounded (United Kingdom) 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2011. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/feb/27/gaddafi-family-assets-frozen-queen>

¹¹³² The UK Bribery Act (London) 2 June 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2011.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-minerals/legally-binding-process/uk-bribery-act>

¹¹³³ Banks face myriad difficulties in trying to return corrupt Gaddafi money (United Kingdom) 30 August 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://blogs.reuters.com/financial-regulatory-forum/2011/08/30/pepwatch-banks-face-myriad-difficulties-in-trying-to-return-corrupt-gaddafi-money/>

¹¹³⁴ Banks face myriad difficulties in trying to return corrupt Gaddafi money (United Kingdom) 30 August 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://blogs.reuters.com/financial-regulatory-forum/2011/08/30/pepwatch-banks-face-myriad-difficulties-in-trying-to-return-corrupt-gaddafi-money/>

¹¹³⁵ Mathiason, Nick. "Libya acts to seize £10m Gaddafi house in London . 2 March 2012. Date accessed: 2 May 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/mar/02/libya-acts-seize-gaddafi-house-london?INTCMP=SRCH>

The UK has made some progress in the return of stolen assets in Libya, however these assets have not been invested in effective projects under StAR and therefore full compliance has not been achieved.

Analyst: Christopher Sullivan

The United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to secure the return of stolen assets.

The United States has ratified the UNCAC and works with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the StAR Initiative. It is also a member of the OECD's Anti-Bribery Working Group.¹¹³⁶ The Treasury Department's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (OTFI) and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) put in place sanctions and provisional measures against senior Egyptian, Tunisian, Libyan, and Syrian government officials from January to May 2011.¹¹³⁷ In this period, United States issued a number of Executive Orders, including Executive Order 13566¹¹³⁸ and Executive Order 13572¹¹³⁹ which set out to identify and freeze the assets of Libyan ruler Muammar Gaddafi and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. Also within this period, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) opened a preliminary investigation into ousted Tunisian President Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, "seeking information on whether he has any assets in the United States."¹¹⁴⁰

On 21 June 2011, StAR released a report "*Barriers to Asset Recovery*" that advises policy makers on reforms what will enable the recovery of stolen assets. It offers a number of recommendations to improve communication and international cooperation.¹¹⁴¹ The report frequently calls attention to the United States' practices as "proactive in developing effective and efficient strategies to combat corruption by identifying, recovering and repatriating stolen assets."¹¹⁴² The document lauds both the United States' bilateral and multilateral capacities with regards to investigating, identifying, tracing and retrieving assets resulting from corrupt offences in other jurisdictions.¹¹⁴³

In August 2011, the UN Security Council's Libya Sanctions Committee approved a US proposal to unfreeze USD1.5 billion of Libyan assets to be used to provide critical humanitarian and other

¹¹³⁶Remarks by Assistant Secretary Daniel Glaser to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1377.aspx>

¹¹³⁷Remarks by Assistant Secretary Daniel Glaser to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1377.aspx>

¹¹³⁸Blocking Property and Prohibiting Certain Transactions Related to Libya, Federal Register (Washington) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-03-02/pdf/2011-4753.pdf>

¹¹³⁹Blocking Property of Certain Persons With Respect to Human Rights Abuses in Syria, Federal Register (Washington) 3 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-05-03/pdf/2011-10910.pdf>

¹¹⁴⁰FBI Probe To Target Tunisia's Ex-Leader, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704364004576132493279520786.html>

¹¹⁴¹Fact Sheet: Barriers to Asset Recovery Study, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) Date of Access: * January 2012. http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/star_site/documents/EnglishBARFacts.pdf

¹¹⁴²Barriers to Asset Recovery, World Bank (Washington) Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/star_site/documents/barriers/barriers_to_asset_recovery.pdf

¹¹⁴³Barriers to Asset Recovery, World Bank (Washington) Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/star_site/documents/barriers/barriers_to_asset_recovery.pdf

assistance to the Libyan people.¹¹⁴⁴ The US request to unfreeze Libyan assets is divided into three key portions: transfers to international humanitarian organizations (up to \$500 million); transfers to suppliers for fuel and other goods for strictly civilian purposes (up to \$500 million); and, transfers to the Temporary Financial Mechanism established by the Contact Group to assist the Libyan people (up to \$500 million).¹¹⁴⁵ However, according to Marti Adams, a Treasury Department spokeswoman on October 21 2011, the US has turned over only \$700 million of the \$1.5 billion authorized by the United Nations.¹¹⁴⁶

The Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery held its fifth inter-session meeting in Vienna on 25 and 26 August 2011. The United States proposes a more comprehensive system for the recovery of stolen assets, primarily through developing greater international cooperation in confiscation vis-à-vis bilateral and multilateral agreements.¹¹⁴⁷

On 8 September 2011, a new framework for US-Tunisia bilateral cooperation (US-Tunisia Joint Political and Economic Partnership) was inaugurated.¹¹⁴⁸ To further strengthen bilateral legal cooperation, the United States and Tunisia entered into negotiations to establish a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty concerning criminal matters. Furthermore, in a statement released by US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Mould Kefi, the Governments intend to conclude negotiations before the end of the current year for a foreign assistance program to “support the development of more transparent, responsive, and accountable criminal justice institutions.”¹¹⁴⁹

On 23 April 2012, President Obama announced plans to freeze the assets of individuals that help the Iranian and Syrian governments use cellphone tracking or Internet monitoring to oppose peaceful dissent in those countries.¹¹⁵⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for having committed new resources to the recovery of stolen assets and investing recovered assets in effective projects under StAR.

Analyst: Benjamin Chacon

¹¹⁴⁴ September 2011 Libya, Security Council Report (New York) Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.7717295/k.2DDC/September_2011brLibya.htm

¹¹⁴⁵ FACT SHEET: Unfreezing Assets to Meet the Critical Humanitarian Needs of the Libyan People, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 25 August 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/171065.htm>

¹¹⁴⁶ As Libya takes stock, Moammar Kadafi's hidden riches astound, Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://articles.latimes.com/2011/oct/21/world/la-fg-kadafi-money-20111022>

¹¹⁴⁷ Proposals for a multi-year workplan for the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery, Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Marrakech) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session4/V1186416e.pdf>

¹¹⁴⁸ New Framework For US-Tunisia Bilateral Cooperation Launched, US Policy News, 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.rttnews.com/Content/Policy.aspx?Id=1720104>

¹¹⁴⁹ Joint Statement on the U.S.-Tunisia Joint Political and Economic Partnership, Us Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2011. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/173787.htm>

¹¹⁵⁰ Knox, Oliver. “Obama visits Holocaust Museum, unveils new Syria and Iran sanctions” ABC News 23 April 2012. Date Accessed: 2 April 2012. <http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/OTUS/obama-visits-holocaust-museum-unveils-syria-iran-sanctions/story?id=16196269#.T6HWUqtrPZc>

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitments on the recovery of stolen assets in the Arab Spring.

On 31 January 2011, foreign ministers of the EU agreed to freeze assets associated with Tunisian President Ben Ali as a result of the popular revolt that took place in the country in January.¹¹⁵¹

On 30 September 2011, the EU established a ‘privileged partnership’ with Tunisia that implemented a joint task force in both Tunis and Brussels which will facilitate information sharing and conduct workshops to help with rebuilding. The Task Force includes Tunisian authorities, EU Member States, International Financial Institutions, the private sector, civil society, and members of the European Parliament.¹¹⁵² As part of this partnership, “the EU will establish an asset recovery support team with experts in Tunis and Brussels to facilitate information sharing with Member States and the Tunisian Government on assets illegally expatriated by the former regime.”¹¹⁵³

On 27 October 2011, EU Foreign Policy Chief Catherine Ashton stated the EU was considering the return of frozen Tunisian assets in light of the democratic elections that took place in Tunisia. Ashton added that the ‘European Union is ready to return the frozen assets and funds to the Tunisian people.’¹¹⁵⁴ No funds have been released yet, however.

On November 2011, workshops were held by World Bank experts from the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) and key Tunisian stakeholders.¹¹⁵⁵

Due to the EU’s work in Tunisia, it has partly complied with this commitment.

Analyst: Christopher Sullivan

¹¹⁵¹ EU agrees to freeze assets of Tunisia’s Ben Ali, Reuters (London), 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/01/31/us-eu-tunisia-assets-idUSTRE70U4GN20110131>

¹¹⁵² First Tunisia-EU Task Force Meeting Summary, Europa (European Union) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/fr/article_11444_fr.htm

¹¹⁵³ First Tunisia-EU Task Force Meeting Summary, Europa (European Union) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/fr/article_11444_fr.htm

¹¹⁵⁴ Ashton reviews Tunisian asset release, United Press International (Washington, DC), 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. http://www.upi.com/Top_News/Special/2011/10/27/Ashton-reviews-Tunisian-asset-release/UPI-54731319728470/

¹¹⁵⁵ First Tunisia-EU Task Force Meeting Summary, Europa (European Union) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/fr/article_11444_fr.htm

11. Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Growth [110]

Commitment:

“We commit to strengthen and activate our bilateral assistance to support the efforts of Partnership Countries.”

- Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs

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

Background

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 took note of the “changes under way in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA),” drawing attention to the potential for political, social, and economic “transformation[s]” in the region.¹¹⁵⁶

In turn, the G8 members expressed support for “the aspirations of the ‘Arab spring’” with respect to “their legitimate call for democratic, open societies and inclusive economic modernisation.”¹¹⁵⁷

To this end, the G8 launched the Deauville Partnership, a “long term global Partnership” for “all countries of the region engaging in a transition towards free, democratic and tolerant societies.”¹¹⁵⁸ The Partnership builds on the G8’s continued support for “common values of freedom and democracy.”¹¹⁵⁹

Egypt and Tunisia propelled the Partnership’s creation, and were the first two “Partnership Countries.”¹¹⁶⁰ The Partnership added Jordan and Morocco on 10 September 2011, at a meeting of the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers. The Ministers also “welcome[d] the participation

¹¹⁵⁶ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹⁵⁷ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹⁵⁸ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹⁵⁹ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹⁶⁰ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

of Libya” at the meeting, and offered support for Libya’s future participation in the Deauville Partnership.¹¹⁶¹

The G8 called on “countries wishing to support transition in the region” as well as “the relevant international financial institutions and UN agencies, the private sector and civil society” to assist with the Deauville Partnership initiative.¹¹⁶² On 10 September 2011, the G8 announced that Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) along with nine “international and regional financial institutions” had partnered with the G8 to provide economic assistance to the Partnership Countries.¹¹⁶³

Commitment Features

This commitment reflects the G8 members’ pledge to intensify bilateral assistance to support Partnership Countries’ transformation towards becoming democratic, economically modern societies. The commitment features a political and an economic component, as articulated in the Deauville Partnership.¹¹⁶⁴

Members are assessed on whether progress has been made towards supporting political processes underway in Partnership Countries aimed at fostering more open, democratic societies. This covers initiatives including but not limited to: fighting corruption, strengthening government institutions to improve transparency and accountability, engaging civil society, expressing support for political rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of religion, and providing educational assistance.

Members are also assessed on whether financial and/or other economic assistance has been given to Partnership Countries with respect to stabilizing modern economic frameworks, and making efforts towards fostering sustainable economic growth. Some of the ways in which the G8 members have pledged to accomplish this include: “help[ing] Partnership Countries meet their financing needs”; collaborating with multilateral financial organizations to assist with underlying economic challenges; increasing trade with and inward investment to Partnership Countries; and assisting with effective integration into the global economy.

Both parts of the commitment must be addressed for a score of full compliance.

¹¹⁶¹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, G20-G8 France 2011 (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

<http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/for-the-press/news-releases/deauville-partnership-finance-ministers-meeting.1447.html>.

¹¹⁶² Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011.

Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹⁶³ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, G20-G8 France 2011 (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

<http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/for-the-press/news-releases/deauville-partnership-finance-ministers-meeting.1447.html>.

¹¹⁶⁴ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011.

Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member state does not take measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries AND does not make efforts towards stabilizing or enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries.
0	Member state takes measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries OR makes efforts towards stabilizing or enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries.
+1	Member state takes measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries AND makes efforts towards stabilizing or enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries.

Lead Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

On 27 May 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper called for Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh to follow through on his commitment to step down and “allow for a peaceful and democratic transition of power.”¹¹⁶⁵ However, the Canadian-backed peace agreement that has been installed in Yemen “leaves much of the old government intact” and gives President Saleh “immunity.”¹¹⁶⁶

On 14 June 2011, Canadian Defence Minister Peter MacKay noted Canadian military contributions that have helped to protect Libyan civilians. In addition, Canada recognized the National Transitional Council (NTC) as Libya’s “legitimate representatives,” and pledged to maintain an “ongoing dialogue” to assist with the democratization process underway in Libya.¹¹⁶⁷

Canada also announced plans to re-establish a Canadian embassy in Tripoli in order to ensure Canada’s “diplomatic presence” in Libya.¹¹⁶⁸

On 26 September 2011, Canadian MPs voted to extend “Canada’s military mission in Libya by three months, bringing it up to the end of 2011.”¹¹⁶⁹ Defence Minister MacKay declared that “Canada will be with Libyans as they build a civil, democratic society.”

¹¹⁶⁵ Briefing on Day 2 of the G-8 Summit in Deauville, France, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 01 December 2011. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4135>

¹¹⁶⁶ The Arab Awakening: Yemen Risks Slipping into Chaos Despite Removal of Saleh, National Post (Don Mills) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/12/22/the-arab-awakening-yemen-risks-slipping-into-chaos-despiteremoval-of-saleh/>.

¹¹⁶⁷ Canada Recognizes Legitimacy of Libyan Rebel Council, National Post (Don Mills) 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 01 December 2011. <http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/06/14/canada-recognizes-libyan-rebel-council-as-new-government/>.

¹¹⁶⁸ Canada unfreezing \$2.2B in Libyan assets, CBC News (Toronto) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/ottawa/story/2011/09/13/pol-baird-libya-update.html>.

¹¹⁶⁹ MPs vote to extend Libyan mission, CBC News (Toronto) 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/story/2011/09/26/pol-libya-mission-extension-debate.html>.

Canada assisted Tunisia's democratization efforts by setting up three polling stations in Montreal and Ottawa in support of the 23 October 2011 Tunisian election, enabling "[s]ome of the 10,000 Tunisians living in Canada" to cast their votes.¹¹⁷⁰

In a news article published on 6 February 2012, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Affairs spokeswoman Aliya Mawani confirmed that "Canada is monitoring the situation in the MENA region closely in order to identify opportunities where we can best support transitional countries seeking to build democratic institutions and increase the role citizens play in political decision-making processes."¹¹⁷¹

Canada has supported the democratization of Partnership Countries, but has not taken clear measures to support their economic modernization. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance on its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

Analyst: Saman Rejali

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

On 27 May 2011, Tunisian Finance Minister Jalloul Ayed noted that France was pushing for a USD40 billion target¹¹⁷² for the G8 "as a grand offer that would help Arab nations replace extremism with democracy."¹¹⁷³ Furthermore, the French Development Agency approved a budgetary support loan of EUR185 million "to support economic stability in Tunisia."¹¹⁷⁴ This is part of a EUR1.1 billion commitment that France has undertaken to support Egypt and Tunisia's transition to democracy. The goal of this commitment is to "target the economic recovery and the creation of the conditions for more equitable growth, professional training and access to employment" in the two Partnership Countries.¹¹⁷⁵

On 5-6 January 2012, during his visit to Tunis, French Minister of Foreign and European Affairs Alain Juppe announced that, under the Deauville Partnership, France is contributing EUR100 million to Tunisia. This contribution will help "support for major reforms designed to modernise

¹¹⁷⁰ Tunisia's Landmark Election Draws High Turnout, CBC News (Toronto) 23 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011.

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/story/2011/10/23/tunisia-election-arab-spring.html>.

¹¹⁷¹ CIDA, DFAIT, and promoting democracy abroad, Macleans (Canada) 6 February 2012. Date of

Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www2.macleans.ca/2012/02/06/cida-dfait-and-promoting-democracy-abroad/>

¹¹⁷² Sarkozy Floats \$40 blm Arab Spring Aid- Tunisia, Thomson Reuters (New York) 27 May 2011. Date of

Access: 29 December 2011.

<http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/05/27/tunisia-sarkozy-idUKLDE74Q0Z120110527>

¹¹⁷³ On Mideast Peace and Arab Spring, Harper Stands Apart, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 29 May 2011.

Date of Access: 29 December 2011.

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/on-mideast-peace-and-arab-spring-harper-standsapart/article2037144/>.

¹¹⁷⁴ The Deauville Partnership: Helping the Arab Countries in Their Transition to Free and Democratic Societies, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 03 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-partnership-en.html>

¹¹⁷⁵ The Deauville Partnership: Helping the Arab Countries in Their Transition to Free and Democratic Societies, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 03 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-partnership-en.html>

the capacities of the Ministry for Employment and to reform the regulatory framework for micro-finance and capital investment.”¹¹⁷⁶

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance on its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

Analyst: Saman Rejali

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic development of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

From 21-24 June 2011, Gudrun Kopp, German Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, visited Morocco to “encourage the Moroccan government to embark on further political and economic reforms.”¹¹⁷⁷ During her visit, Parliamentary State Secretary Kopp expressed support for the initial steps towards democratization taken by Moroccan King Mohammed VI, while noting the importance of implementing anticipated reforms.¹¹⁷⁸

On 4 July 2011, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Mouldi Kefi in Berlin to discuss democratization efforts in Tunisia. Federal Minister Niebel declared that as the “starting point of the Arab Spring,” Tunisia “has the best prospects of successfully completing the reform processes that have been launched.”¹¹⁷⁹ Furthermore, he made note of three funds that have been set up by Germany “to provide support on the three factors that are crucial for the reform process – democracy, education, and economic development.”¹¹⁸⁰

On 30 October 2011, Germany met again with Morocco to discuss sustainable constitutional referendum through good governance and anti-corruption efforts. In addition, Germany committed EUR80 million towards the development of solar energy power through its Initiative for Climate and Environmental Protection, which will encourage further economic development in Morocco.

On 2 November 2011, Germany reaffirmed its Deauville Summit commitment of EUR240 million in debt swaps to support Egypt’s democratic reform efforts.

¹¹⁷⁶ 100 million Euros to support Tunisia’s economy, French Development Agency (France) 7 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/mediterranee-et-moyen-orient>

¹¹⁷⁷ Gudrun Kopp ends visit to Morocco, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/June/20110624_pm_106_marokko/index.html

¹¹⁷⁸ Gudrun Kopp ends visit to Morocco, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/June/20110624_pm_106_marokko/index.html

¹¹⁷⁹ Dirk Niebel meets Tunisia’s Foreign Minister in Berlin, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 July 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/July/20110704_pm_114_minister/index.html

¹¹⁸⁰ Dirk Niebel meets Tunisia’s Foreign Minister in Berlin, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 July 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/July/20110704_pm_114_minister/index.html

On 30 December 2012, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel denounced Cairo raids of the offices of the German Konrad Adenauer Foundation and various international and human rights organizations. He stated that “one of the three transformation funds that I set up in support of the 'Arab Spring' is geared primarily toward the work of the political foundations, which can make crucial contributions to the improvement of democratic institutions, of the human rights situation and the governance situation.”¹¹⁸¹ On 4 January 2012, Minister Niebel expressed support for the reopening of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and asserted his expectation that the political foundations would be permitted to continue their work.¹¹⁸²

On 27 February 2012, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Gudrun Kopp, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office Cornelia Pieper, and Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Hans-Joachim Otto met with Desertec Industrial Initiative and the Ambassador of North Africa to discuss future plans for sustainable energy development and private investment in the Arab Springs states, both of which contribute to the region’s economic modernization. State Secretary Kopp proclaimed that, “the fundamental pre-requisite for investment is political stability and a clear legal environment in our partner countries.”¹¹⁸³ She restated Germany’s commitment of approximately EUR1 billion to fund the sustainable energy project in North Africa, and described private sector contribution as imperative to the initiative.¹¹⁸⁴

On 9 March 2012, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel met with Volker Böttcher, CEO of tourism ay TUI Germany, to discuss a collaborative effort to “promote sustainable and profitable tourism [in Tunisia], in particular by providing support specifically to women.”¹¹⁸⁵ The plan includes: training for hotel managers and financial incentive for female participation; reform of education and training in colleges of hotel management, the encouragement of female participation, and provisions for loans and scholarships; and an initiative to support female-produced handicrafts, which “takes on a new, culturally-oriented approach to tourism for Tunisia and will open the door for further collaborative programmes.”¹¹⁸⁶ This plan supports the implementation of measures to encourage female participation in Tunisia’s labor force, contributing to political and economic modernization in Tunisia.

¹¹⁸¹ Dirk Niebel condemns raids in Cairo, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 30 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/December/20111230_pm_243_aegypten/index.html.

¹¹⁸² Niebel demands that political foundations be allowed to carry out their work in Egypt, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/January/201200104_pm_01_aegypten/index.html.

¹¹⁸³ Round Table Desertec – Local population above all must benefit, says Gudrun Kopp, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/February/20120227_pm_49_energie/index.html.

¹¹⁸⁴ Round Table Desertec – Local population above all must benefit, says Gudrun Kopp, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/February/20120227_pm_49_energie/index.html.

¹¹⁸⁵ Go-ahead for sustainable tourism project in Tunisia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/March/20120309_pm_60_tunesien/index.html.

¹¹⁸⁶ Go-ahead for sustainable tourism project in Tunisia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/March/20120309_pm_60_tunesien/index.html

On 19 March 2012, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel received Moroccan Deputy Minister of Affairs Youssef Amrani. Federal Minister Niebel proclaimed his expectation that the newly-elected Moroccan government continue to pursue democracy and increase transparency for economic development. Germany promised continued advisory services on structural and regulatory policy, and announced plans for government negotiations on development cooperation in May 2012 in Berlin.¹¹⁸⁷ The talks will focus on the promotion of renewable energy through Morocco's wind and solar capacities.¹¹⁸⁸

Thus, Germany has earned a score of +1 for its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

Analyst: Shannon Burke

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

On 7 July 2011, Italy announced new legislation providing for the “unfreezing” of sanctioned Libyan funds for the purpose of loans. This collateral will provide funding for the prospective political development of Libya.

On 11 August 2011, Italy committed to continue supporting the National Transitional Council (NTC) as the developing Libyan executive branch. Moreover, Italy noted the importance of Libya's progress towards becoming a “consolidated and united” state.

On 23 October 2011, Italy also reiterated support for the NTC by expressing confidence in the NTC's ability to ensure that “all elements of Libyan society can see their aspirations reflected in solid and representative democratic institutions.” Furthermore, on 31 October 2011, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini congratulated Abdul Al Shaheem Al Queeb on being elected Premier of the NTC, while noting that Italy “will continue to back the efforts of the NTC and other democratic forces [in Libya].”

On 22 November 2011, newly appointed Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Mouldi Kefi in Kuwait City to discuss bilateral relations.⁸⁶⁴ Minister Terzi commended Tunisia for its continued progress in its democratization process following the October election of the Constituent Assembly, while Minister Keifi recognized the important role that Italy has played “in driving forward the Deauville Partnership” through bilateral assistance.

On 23 November 2011, Italy reiterated its encouragement for Libya's democratic progress. Italian Foreign Minister Terzi, in a telephone conversation with Libya's new Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Anshur Ben Khaial, laid out Italy's plans to “engage at all levels in helping to strengthen the new Libyan institutions and make a concrete contribution to the country's economic recovery.” Minister Terzi also pointed to the “imminent re-opening of the

¹¹⁸⁷ Dirk Niebel meets Youssef Amrani, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/March/20120319_pm_72_amrani/index.html.

¹¹⁸⁸ Dirk Niebel meets Youssef Amrani, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/March/20120319_pm_72_amrani/index.html.

Italian Consulate in Benghazi and Alitalia's plan to introduce a direct Rome-Benghazi flight in the early months of 2012" as examples of Italy strengthening bilateral ties with Libya.

In addition, on 29 November 2011, Italy noted its intent to continue supporting Moroccan social and economic development in the future.

On 17 December 2011, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi supported the UN Security Council decision to suspend financial sanctions on Libya. Minister Terzi asserted the importance of freeing Libya's financial resources for its reintegration into the international community. He stated that "the Italian Government has worked hard to achieve this result. And it will continue to support Libya's reconstruction, as it has done thus far, in every possible way."¹¹⁸⁹

On 24 December 2011, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Terzi congratulated Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Rafik Abdessalem on his party's win of the vote of confidence. Minister Terzi expressed his expectation that the two governments would agree on a date of an Italian-Tunisian "5+5 Ministerial Meeting." Minister Abdessalem asserted his desire to deepen bilateral relations at all levels, focusing on economic, cultural, and security cooperation.¹¹⁹⁰

On 19 March 2012, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Marta Dassù met with UN Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernandez Taranco, reaffirming Italy's peacekeeping commitments to North Africa and the Middle East.¹¹⁹¹ As such, Italy is supporting regional stability, which is important for facilitating effective democratization processes as well as the region's economic modernization.

On 30 March 2012, Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi met representatives of the majority political parties in an internal meeting. He maintained the importance of policies concerning, "the consolidation of the institutions in the countries of the Mediterranean, including Libya and Egypt, and the prospects for the Middle East peace process."¹¹⁹²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance on its commitment to support the democratization and economic modernization of Deauville Partnership states through bilateral assistance.

Analyst: Shannon Burke

¹¹⁸⁹ Libya: Minister Terzi welcomes the decision taken by the UN Security Council's Committee for Sanctions on Libya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/12/20111219_soddifazione_Terzi.htm?LANG=EN.

¹¹⁹⁰ Congratulazioni del Ministro Terzi al collega tunisino, Rafik Abdessalem, per la formazione del nuovo Esecutivo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/12/20111224_Abdessalem.htm?LANG=EN

¹¹⁹¹ Under-Secretary Dassù meets with UN Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernandez Taranco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/03/20120320_taranco.htm?LANG=EN.

¹¹⁹² Minister Terzi meets the Hon. Pier Ferdinando Casini, the Hon. Franco Frattini and the Hon. Lapo Pistelli, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 30 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2012/03/20120330_ColloquioTerzi.htm?LANG=EN.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen and activate assistance to support the Deauville Partnership countries.

On 9 June 2011, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Takeaki Matsumoto met the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Jafar Hassan.¹¹⁹³ Minister Matsumoto stated that Japan would assist Jordan in playing a proactive role in ensuring the stability of the Middle East.¹¹⁹⁴

On 29 July 2011, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed two Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan agreements in Moroccan capital of Rabat.¹¹⁹⁵ These loans will be provided for the Rural Road Improvement Project and the Fez and Meknes Regions Water Supply Project.¹¹⁹⁶ Lack of road improvement in rural areas have limited the economic activities of rural residents, and have given rise to regional economic disparities. The Rural Road Improvement Project will contribute “to sustained economic growth thereby correcting regional disparities.”¹¹⁹⁷

On 20 September 2011, at the Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gamba “expressed support for the self-help efforts of countries in the Middle East and North Africa through establishment of fair political process and government, human resource development that aides economic recovery and stability of each country, and job creation and industrial development and to make the utmost efforts to enhance economic exchanges, including through the Japan-Arab Economic Forum as well as people-to-people exchanges such as the Future Dialogue.”¹¹⁹⁸

In October 2011, Japan partnered with the World Bank through a USD3 million grant to support Egypt’s efforts to modernize its irrigation system.¹¹⁹⁹ Japanese Ambassador to Egypt Norihiro

¹¹⁹³ Meeting between Foreign Minister Matsumoto and Jordanian Minister of Planning and Cooperation Hassan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 9 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/6/0609_05.html.

¹¹⁹⁴ Meeting between Foreign Minister Matsumoto and Jordanian Minister of Planning and Cooperation Hassan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 9 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/6/0609_05.html.

¹¹⁹⁵ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Kingdom of Morocco, Japan International Cooperation Agency

(Tokyo) 29 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/110729.html>.

¹¹⁹⁶ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Kingdom of Morocco, Japan International Cooperation Agency

(Tokyo) 29 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/110729.html>.

¹¹⁹⁷ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Kingdom of Morocco, Japan International Cooperation Agency

(Tokyo) 29 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/110729.html>.

¹¹⁹⁸ G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting (ministerial follow-up meeting on the Deauville Partnership): Announcing

the enhancement of support for the efforts of countries in the Middle East and North Africa, economic exchanges, and people-to-people exchanges, Embassy of Japan in Egypt (Cairo) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.eg-emb-japan.go.jp/e/culture_event/letter/2011_5/2_3.htm.

¹¹⁹⁹ Japan, World Bank to Help Egypt Modernize Irrigation, the dailynewegypt.com (Cairo) 27 October

Okuda emphasized the importance of the agriculture industry, which “remains the largest industry in Egypt and therefore the largest employer.”¹²⁰⁰ Okuda also notes that “the government of Japan is keen to help Egypt in its transition to democracy and attaches a particular emphasis on private sector job creation.”¹²⁰¹

On 23 October 2011, Tunisia held elections for the National Constituent Assembly.¹²⁰² Japan dispatched an election monitoring team in support to Tunisia’s reform and democratization efforts.¹²⁰³ Furthermore, on 23 January 2012, in a press release on the conclusion of the elections in Egypt, Japan noted it would “support reform initiatives toward a democratic transition.”¹²⁰⁴ On 13 February 2012, Japan and Tunisia agreed to boost bilateral cooperation in the areas of renewable energy, investment, training, higher education, tourism, and infrastructure at the 8th Tunisian-Japanese Commission in Tokyo.¹²⁰⁵ Japan also announced that it will finance new Infrastructure projects in Tunisia and grant two donations for the country through international organizations.¹²⁰⁶

In a follow-up on 15 February 2012, Japanese Deputy Economy, Trade, and Industry Minister Hideichi Okada met with the Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in charge of American and Asian Affairs, Hedi Ben Abbes; the meeting included discussions on ways to boost Japanese investment in Tunisia.¹²⁰⁷ Minister Okada also invited Tunisia to the Japan-Arab Economic Forum due in late 2012.¹²⁰⁸

2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.thedailynewsegypt.com/banking-a-finance/japanworld-bank-to-help-egypt-modernize-irrigation-dp1.html>.

¹²⁰⁰ Japan, World Bank to Help Egypt Modernize Irrigation, the dailynewegypt.com (Cairo) 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.thedailynewsegypt.com/banking-a-finance/japanworld-bank-to-help-egypt-modernize-irrigation-dp1.html>.

¹²⁰¹ Japan, World Bank to Help Egypt Modernize Irrigation, the dailynewegypt.com (Cairo) 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.thedailynewsegypt.com/banking-a-finance/japanworld-bank-to-help-egypt-modernize-irrigation-dp1.html>.

¹²⁰² Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the National Constituent Assembly Election in Tunisia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/10/1024_01.html.

¹²⁰³ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the National Constituent Assembly Election in Tunisia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/10/1024_01.html.

¹²⁰⁴ Statement by the Press Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, on the Results of the Election for the Egyptian People’s Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/1/0123_02.html.

¹²⁰⁵ Tunisian-Japanese Joint Commission Convenes in Tokyo, Tunisian News Agency (Tunis) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://www.tap.info.tn/en/en/component/content/article/366-laune/10483-tunisian-japanese-joint-commission-convenes-in-tokyo.html>.

¹²⁰⁶ Tunisian-Japanese Joint Commission Convenes in Tokyo, Tunisian News Agency (Tunis) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://www.tap.info.tn/en/en/component/content/article/366-laune/10483-tunisian-japanese-joint-commission-convenes-in-tokyo.html>.

¹²⁰⁷ Japanese Support to Tunisia in Political Reforms, Regional Development, and Training, Tunisian News Agency (Tunis) 15 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.tap.info.tn/en/en/politics/10600-japanese-support-to-tunisia-in-political-reforms-regionaldevelopment-and-training.html>.

¹²⁰⁸ Japanese Support to Tunisia in Political Reforms, Regional Development, and Training, Tunisian News Agency (Tunis) 15 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.tap.info.tn/en/en/politics/10600-japanese-support-to-tunisia-in-political-reforms-regionaldevelopment-and-training.html>.

On 17 February 2012, the JICA signed an ODA loan agreement with the Société Tunisie Autoroutes (STA) to provide approximately YEN15.084 billion for the Gabes-Medenine Trans-Maghrebin Corridor Construction Project, and with the Société Nationale d'Exploitation et de Distribution des Eaux (SONEDE) to provide a loan of YEN6.094 billion for the Local Cities Water Supply Network Improvement Project.¹²⁰⁹ Under the Gabes-Medenine Trans-Maghrebin Corridor Construction Project, “84 kilometers of road will be constructed along Route 1 between Gabes and Medenine, which forms a section of the trans-Maghreb road traversing Tunisia.”¹²¹⁰ As such, the project is expected to increase trade and transportation efficiency in southern Tunisia as well as the nations of North Africa.¹²¹¹

On 19 March 2012, JICA signed an agreement with the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for an official development (ODA) loan of YEN32.717 billion for the Greater Cairo Metro Line No. 4 Phase 1 Project. The Metro Line project will contribute to economic growth and job creation through the improvement of urban transportation.¹²¹² The project is expected to transfer Japanese technologies in metro construction through a partnership between Japanese and Egyptian companies.¹²¹³

On 22 March 2012, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Koichiro Gamba held a meeting with H.E. Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.¹²¹⁴ During the meeting, Gamba mentioned “support for employment creation in Egypt by the supplementary budget of Japan this fiscal year and the Great Egyptian Museum construction project and stated that Japan would continue its support of reform forces in Egypt through Official Development Assistance (ODA).”¹²¹⁵

To this end, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting the Partnership countries through the transition process by dispatching election monitoring groups to Tunisia to support the democratic process and providing economic development support for Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Analyst: Mina Akrami

¹²⁰⁹ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Tunisia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120217.html>.

¹²¹⁰ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Tunisia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120217.html>.

¹²¹¹ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Tunisia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120217.html>.

¹²¹² Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Arab Republic of Egypt, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120319_01.html.

¹²¹³ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Arab Republic of Egypt, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120319_01.html.

¹²¹⁴ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Arab Republic of Egypt, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120319_01.html.

¹²¹⁵ Meeting between Foreign Minister Gamba and Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/3/0322_03.html.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to support the efforts of Partnership Countries for political and economic development.

On 20 September 2011, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Ryabkov attended a meeting to assist Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and Libya with political, economic, and social reforms. The Russian side stressed the need to build the Deauville Partnership “on the basis of principles of respect for sovereignty, equality and transparency while strictly complying with the norms of international law and internationally recognized human rights and freedoms.”¹²¹⁶

On 1 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US\$7 million as humanitarian assistance to Libya through international organizations, including the World Food Program, World Health Organization, UN Children's Fund and International Civil Defense Organization.¹²¹⁷

During his working visit to Tunisia on 29 November – 2 December 2011, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Bogdanov stated Russia’s readiness to provide assistance to solve Tunisian socio-economic problems.¹²¹⁸

On 21 December 2011, Russian President’s special representative for cooperation with African countries Mikhail Margelov arrived in Tripoli for talks with the Libyan leadership. Margelov held meetings with the leaders of the newly formed government of Libya and the leadership of the National Transitional Council to discuss the prospects for political and economic ties between the two countries.¹²¹⁹

On 28 December 2011, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Sergey Lavrov held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt Mohamed Kamel Amr. In addition to bilateral cooperation, much attention during the talks was paid to strengthening the potential of bilateral cooperation in trade, economic and humanitarian spheres.¹²²⁰

On 18 April 2012, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs held talks with his Moroccan counterpart in Moscow. The ministers agreed to use the tools of the Intergovernmental Committee on Trade

¹²¹⁶ Meeting of Representatives from Deauville Partnership Member Countries. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.
http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/a88feafe9474a4e7c325791300262167.

¹²¹⁷ Briefing by Russian MFA Spokesman Alexander Lukashevich, October 27, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.
http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EB78A9ECFFF7B075442579370051B470.

¹²¹⁸ Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Bogdanov’s Meetings in Tunisia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.
http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/4120f1e1e7fd6baf4425795d00399c1c.

¹²¹⁹ Russian envoy arrives in Libya for talks with leadership. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.
<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20111221/170405420.html>.

¹²²⁰ Opening Remarks and Answers by Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov at Joint Press Conference Following Talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Kamel Amr, Moscow, December 28, 2011. 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.
http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/A8D8AEF5195327C944257975001CB9C4.

and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Russian-Moroccan and Russian-Arab business councils in development of bilateral relations.¹²²¹

According to the the Russia's National Report on ODA, in 2011 3% of Russian ODA were allocated to the countries of the Middle East and North African region where all Deauville Partnership countries are located.¹²²²

In the third quarter of 2011, Russia provided humanitarian aid to Libya.¹²²³

During the compliance cycle Russia has taken measures towards stabilizing and enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries but has not taken measures to strengthen the democratic processes in Partnership Countries have been registered. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen and activate its bilateral assistance to support the efforts of the Partnership Countries. It has implemented programs that contribute to strengthening the democratic processes and toward the stabilization of the modern economic frameworks in the Partnership Countries.

On 8 February 2011, the UK's Foreign Secretary announced its "Arab Partnership" which leads a "long-term strategic approach to the Arab Spring, working with those in the region that want to put the building blocks of more open, free societies, underpinned by vibrant economies, in place".¹²²⁴ The partnership works to "leverage funding and support through multilaterals...to provide a strengthened offer of support to the region".¹²²⁵ It also is working with international institutions to "build a stronger international network of support for long-term stability in the Middle East and North Africa".¹²²⁶ Furthermore, over the course of four years, the UK has allocated GBP110 million through the Arab Partnership Economic Facility and the Arab Partnership Participation Fund to the Arab Partnership, "to support both political and economic reform across the region".¹²²⁷ Moreover, the UK intends to expand the focus of the Arab

¹²²¹ Speech and Answers of S.V. Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, to Questions of Mass Media during Joint Press Conference on Results of Negotiations with S. El-Othmani, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Kingdom of Morocco, Moscow, 18 April 2012, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 18 April 2012. 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/378C44F10B2ED240442579EC002A7B09.

¹²²² The Russian Federation ODA. National Report, Russian Ministry of Finance 16 May 2012. Date of Access: 16 May 2012. [http://www1.minfin.ru/](http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/).

¹²²³ Data on Financial and Humanitarian Assistance of the Russian Federation to Foreign Countries in the Third Quarter of 2011, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 May 2012.

<http://www.mchs.gov.ru/activities/?ID=593011>.

¹²²⁴ Arab Partnership. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/>

¹²²⁵ Arab Partnership. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/>

¹²²⁶ Arab Partnership. Department for International Development (London). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Work-with-us/Funding-opportunities/partnerships/Arab-Partnership/>

¹²²⁷ Arab Partnership. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/>

partnership to include Libya, Mauritania, and some Gulf States and double their expenditure in 2012/2013.¹²²⁸

Though this partnership, the UK has implemented several programs and initiatives that contribute to strengthening the Partnership Countries since the Deauville Summit. On 12 September 2011, the UK partnered with Oasis500 in Jordan to “assist entrepreneurs throughout Jordan in setting up their own projects within the ICT, mobile and digital media fields by sponsoring six training waves”.¹²²⁹ On 6 February 2012, the Arab Partnership Programme helped “inspire [a] new era of Arab journalists” through its support for the annual Inquirer Awards in Beirut, which recognizes and promotes investigative journalism in the Middle East.¹²³⁰ Support for this media initiative has “created an awareness that is essential for growth and development” and helps “promote freedom of speech and greater government transparency”.¹²³¹

In the summer of 2011, in support of the Tunisian election on 24 October 2011, the UK established its innovative Election Caravan Project to ensure the election was a successful process. The UK funded the Electoral Reform International services to help train and educate remote groups of “how institutions would function under the newly established democracy”.¹²³² The project created travelling caravans which took trained individuals into central and southern Tunisia, reaching 22, 000 citizens.¹²³³ On 29 March 2012, the British Foreign Secretary William Hague met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Rafik Abdessalam and reaffirmed their commitment to Tunisia. Hague stated that “through an expanded Arab Partnership programme, we are supporting sustainable economic growth, political participation and freedom of expression. We are working with partners such as BBC Media Action to support media reform of the state; and Article 19 who is working with local civil society organization to ensure that freedom of expression is respected and enshrined in law”.¹²³⁴

On 17 October 2011, the British Foreign Secretary William Hague announced the launch of the Arab Partnership program in Morocco.¹²³⁵ The Arab Partnership in Morocco will be “aimed at

¹²²⁸ 10 Things to Know About the Arab Partnership. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Date of Access: April 21, 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/011-ten-facts-arab-partnership/>

¹²²⁹ The UK Supports Entrepreneurship in Jordan in Partnership with Oasis500. UK in Jordan, British Embassy (Amman) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/voter-education>

¹²³⁰ Case Study: Supporting Intrepid Local Journalism. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/local-journalism>

¹²³¹ Case Study: Supporting Intrepid Local Journalism, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/local-journalism>

¹²³² Case study: UK funds Tunisian voter education programme, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/voter-education>

¹²³³ Case study: UK funds Tunisian voter education programme, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/voter-education>

¹²³⁴ Foreign Secretary meets Tunisian Foreign Minister, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=747338782>

¹²³⁵ British Foreign Secretary William Hague Visits Morocco, British Embassy in Morocco (Rabat) 17 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. http://ukinmorocco.fco.gov.uk/en/news/Ministerial_visits/FS_Visit/FS_Visits_Morocco.

supporting political participation and tackling corruption”.¹²³⁶ Furthermore, to “promote good governance and the rule of law across the MENA region”; the UK helped institute a fellowship program.¹²³⁷ The project sponsors a range of fellows from the legal profession to participate in a three residential program to “improve their leadership skills and receive expert support in designing action plans to strengthen the rule of law in their respective countries”.¹²³⁸

Furthermore, on 3 and 4 February 2012, the British Embassy in Rabat together with Search for Common Ground organized a training course for Morocco’s Ombudsman’s Institute which aimed to “prepare staff for their key role in mediation and improving transparency in Morocco” and to “support the reform process...in particular by encouraging wider political participation and greater transparency in government”.¹²³⁹

The UK has also resumed its trade with Libya at the pre-war levels.¹²⁴⁰ Britain’s Minister of Trade and Investment (UKTI) Lord Green addressed delegates at a UKTI conference, underlining “UK’s commitment to help the NTC and any future Libyan government to rebuild their country.”¹²⁴¹ Approximately, USD250 million was initially made “to support British businesses play their role in assisting Libya to rebuild its future.”¹²⁴²

The United Kingdom has strengthened its and activated its bilateral assistance to support the efforts of the Partnership Countries, notably through the establishment of the UK Arab Partnership as well as implementing programs that aim to strengthen the democratic processes and stabilize the modern economic frameworks in the Partnership Countries. The United Kingdom is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nisha Kumari

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen and activate assistance to support the Deauville Partnership countries.

¹²³⁶ British Foreign Secretary William Hague Visits Morocco, British Embassy in Morocco (Rabat) 17 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012.

http://ukinmorocco.fco.gov.uk/en/news/Ministerial_visits/FS_Visit/FS_Visits_Morocco.

¹²³⁷ Case study: Bringing Together Champions of Reform. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/champions-of-reform>

¹²³⁸ Case study: Bringing Together Champions of Reform. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/champions-of-reform>

¹²³⁹ UK-Funded project supports Moroccan Ombudsman, British Embassy in Rabat (Rabat). 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. <http://ukinmorocco.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/working-with-morocco/uk-arab-partnership/Ombudsman-Training>

¹²⁴⁰ UK resumes trade with Libya, Arab British Chamber of Commerce (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.abcc.org.uk/in_the_media/in_the_press.cfm?cit_id=3626&FaArea1=customWidgets.content_view_1&usecache=false&cta_tax_id=1

¹²⁴¹ UK resumes trade with Libya, Arab British Chamber of Commerce (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.abcc.org.uk/in_the_media/in_the_press.cfm?cit_id=3626&FaArea1=customWidgets.content_view_1&usecache=false&cta_tax_id=1

¹²⁴² UK resumes trade with Libya, Arab British Chamber of Commerce (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.abcc.org.uk/in_the_media/in_the_press.cfm?cit_id=3626&FaArea1=customWidgets.content_view_1&usecache=false&cta_tax_id=1

The US is re-engaging with Tunisia through trade and investment discussions that will support Tunisia's transition to democracy.¹²⁴³ During the week of 25 September 2011, "the US Trade Representative for Europe and the Middle East, L. Daniel Mullaney and the Assistant US Trade Representative for Services and Investment, Christine Bliss led a US delegation in talks with Tunisia under the 2002 bilateral trade and investment framework agreement (TIFA)."¹²⁴⁴ At the end of the meeting, the US and Tunisian delegations established working groups to re-launch TIFA.¹²⁴⁵ Working groups will focus on "facilitating trade; promoting trade and investment (especially for small-and-medium enterprises); reducing barriers to investment in key service sectors such as information and communications technology services, financial services, and clean-energy services; and promoting rule of law through greater transparency, including public participation in rulemaking, and fighting corruption."¹²⁴⁶

On 1 November 2011, the US Department of Commerce, USAID, and the Egyptian Ministry of State for Administrative Development and the National Anti-Corruption Commission began a three-day Open Government Initiative Conference.¹²⁴⁷ The conference addressed "government ethics and transparency policies and was designed to launch new anti-bribery and civil service reform measures in Egyptian ministries."¹²⁴⁸

On 3 November 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the HSBC Bank of Egypt announced a new partnership that offers approximately USD34 million in financial assistance for the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector in Egypt.¹²⁴⁹ The partnership is a nine-year program that will address lack of access for SMEs in Egypt, thereby removing barriers to economic growth and job creation.¹²⁵⁰

On 18 December 2011, at a ceremony in Zarqa, Jordan, the US announced the entry into force of USD275.1 million grant agreement from the US Government's Millennium Challenge

¹²⁴³ Tunisia, United States Re-launch Trade Talks, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/10/20111005163200tegridb0.576347.html>

¹²⁴⁴ Tunisia, United States Re-launch Trade Talks, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/10/20111005163200tegridb0.576347.html>

¹²⁴⁵ Tunisia, United States Re-launch Trade Talks, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/10/20111005163200tegridb0.576347.html>

¹²⁴⁶ Tunisia, United States Re-launch Trade Talks, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/10/20111005163200tegridb0.576347.html>

¹²⁴⁷ Launch of Open Government Initiative Conference in Cairo, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr110111.html>

¹²⁴⁸ Launch of Open Government Initiative Conference in Cairo, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr110111.html>

¹²⁴⁹ USAID Partners with HSBC Bank Egypt to Develop Small and Medium Enterprises and Increase Employment Opportunities, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr110311a.html>

¹²⁵⁰ USAID Partners with HSBC Bank Egypt to Develop Small and Medium Enterprises and Increase Employment Opportunities, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr110311a.html>

Corporation (MCC) to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.¹²⁵¹ “The ceremony marked the official beginning of the five-year compact, which aims to alleviate poverty and stimulate economic growth for the citizens of the Zarqa Governorate.”¹²⁵² The compact will alleviate poverty in Zarqa by decreasing the population’s reliance on an expensive alternative source of water, minimizing water borne diseases, and supporting SMEs who will benefit from increased water supply.¹²⁵³

In January 2012, the Sinai Potable Water and Sanitation Company and USAID signed an agreement “to install new water pipelines for the people of North and South Sinai governorates.”¹²⁵⁴ USAID Mission Director, Walter North stated that this project allows the US “to support very important priorities for the people of Egypt—access to clean water and job creation.”¹²⁵⁵ Hundreds of employment opportunities will be created as a result of this project.¹²⁵⁶

Further, in January 2012, the Embassy of the US in Cairo announced that the US is collaborating with Egyptian companies to allow “more of them to benefit from the US Generalized System of Preference (GSP) program, which offers duty-free access to the US market to a wide array of Egyptian producers.”¹²⁵⁷

In March 2012, USAID partnered with the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) and MAKRO Egypt as part of the USAID program to increase the income of 10,000 small scale farmers in Egypt.¹²⁵⁸ The partnership will strengthen farmer capacity to produce high-value products for export to international markets and improve the distribution of better quality food to the domestic market.¹²⁵⁹ To demonstrate their commitment, USAID-MUCIA and MARKO Egypt announced a new food safety training program that will train food

¹²⁵¹ U.S. green lights \$275 million grant to Jordan to combat poverty and enhance economic growth, Embassy of the United States in Amman (Zarqa) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. http://jordan.usembassy.gov/pr_mcc_121811.html.

¹²⁵² U.S. green lights \$275 million grant to Jordan to combat poverty and enhance economic growth, Embassy of the United States in Amman (Zarqa) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. http://jordan.usembassy.gov/pr_mcc_121811.html.

¹²⁵³ U.S. green lights \$275 million grant to Jordan to combat poverty and enhance economic growth, Embassy of the United States in Amman (Zarqa) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. http://jordan.usembassy.gov/pr_mcc_121811.html.

¹²⁵⁴ Water Lines and New Jobs for the People of Sinai Supported by USAID Project, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr12613.html>.

¹²⁵⁵ Water Lines and New Jobs for the People of Sinai Supported by USAID Project, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr12613.html>.

¹²⁵⁶ Water Lines and New Jobs for the People of Sinai Supported by USAID Project, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr12613.html>.

¹²⁵⁷ U.S. Offers Egyptian Companies Duty-Free Access to American Market, US Embassy in Cairo (Cairo) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr010912.html>.

¹²⁵⁸ US and MAKRO Egypt Partner to Increase Incomes for 10,000 Farmers by Improving Food Safety and Quality, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr031212.html>.

¹²⁵⁹ US and MAKRO Egypt Partner to Increase Incomes for 10,000 Farmers by Improving Food Safety and Quality, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr031212.html>.

specialist to meet the highest international food safety and quality standards.¹²⁶⁰ The training “will strengthen the value-chains of export crops and other products of small scale farmers and processors.”¹²⁶¹

In March 2012, the US Embassy in Tunis announced the opening of the US-Middle East Partnership Initiative’s (MEPI) Support for the Private Sector Development in the MENA Region.¹²⁶² MEPI supports –through funding—organizations that promote sustainable economic growth for small-and-medium enterprises (SMES) and entrepreneurs, assistance to the unemployed, marginalized and disenfranchised persons, and support for organizations and individuals advocating a more liberal and transparent economy.¹²⁶³

MEPI seeks to support projects in Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the UAE, and Yemen.¹²⁶⁴ MEPI accepts applications from registered “US or foreign non-profit organization; non-governmental organization; private institution; institutions of higher education (non-profit or for-profit); commercial entity; or small business with functional and regional experience in the areas of economic governance, organization strengthening, and entrepreneurship and workforce development in the MENA region.”¹²⁶⁵

On 11-12 April 2012, the US, as the chair of the G8 and the Deauville Partnership, launched discussions under the Trade, Investment, and Integration Pillar in Jordan.¹²⁶⁶ The G8 reaffirmed that it will “continue to support openness in Partner countries (Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia) and including through promoting opportunities for international investment, and providing technical and other assistance to promote the ability of these nations to take advantage of those opportunities.”¹²⁶⁷ Further, Egypt, the governments of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia,

¹²⁶⁰ US and MAKRO Egypt Partner to Increase Incomes for 10,000 Farmers by Improving Food Safety and Quality, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.

<http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr031212.html>.

¹²⁶¹ US and MAKRO Egypt Partner to Increase Incomes for 10,000 Farmers by Improving Food Safety and Quality, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.

<http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr031212.html>.

¹²⁶² MEPI Support for Private Sector Development, Embassy of the United States in Tunis (Tunis) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://tunisia.usembassy.gov/mepi-support-for-private-sector-development.html>.

¹²⁶³ MEPI Support for Private Sector Development, Embassy of the United States in Tunis (Tunis) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://tunisia.usembassy.gov/mepi-support-for-private-sector-development.html>.

¹²⁶⁴ MEPI Support for Private Sector Development, Embassy of the United States in Tunis (Tunis) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://tunisia.usembassy.gov/mepi-support-for-private-sector-development.html>.

¹²⁶⁵ Support for Private Sector Development in the MENA Region, US State Department (Washington) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.

http://photos.state.gov/libraries/tunis/5/PDFs/Private%20Sector%20Development%20RFA%20Posted%20Mar%2015_.pdf.

¹²⁶⁶ Outcomes of Meeting of the Deauville Partnership With Arab Countries in Transition, US State Department (Washington) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/187821.htm>.

¹²⁶⁷ Statement by the Deauville Partnership With Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, US State Department (Washington) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/2012/182455.htm>.

and the US declared their readiness to explore initiatives which will enhance trade and investment and increase jobs and economic growth.¹²⁶⁸

To this end, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for providing assistance for the transition process in the Partnership countries by taking measures to support the democratic process and sustainable economic development.

Analyst: Mina Akrami

European Union: +1

The EU has been awarded a +1 for fully complying with its commitment to support democratization as well as sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Partnership countries.

During the Deauville Summit, the European Investment Bank (EIB) strongly supported the creation of the Deauville Partnership. EIB President Philippe Maystadt stated “we particularly recognise the importance of the immediate support and will accelerate projects that support inclusive growth.”¹²⁶⁹ The EIB aims to provide up to EUR6 billion of financial support to the region by 2013.¹²⁷⁰ The money will be used to support employment, small and medium-sized enterprises and the development of microcredit, and the modernisation of transport and energy infrastructures.¹²⁷¹

The EU has also offered electoral observation missions and technical support to Arab Spring countries. The initiatives have had varying degrees of success, with countries like Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia accepting the support, and Egypt declining.¹²⁷²

On 12 July 2011, the EIB announced a EUR140 million loan promoting economic development and employment in Tunisia.¹²⁷³ EIB Vice-President Philippe de Fontaine Vive stated that “job

¹²⁶⁸ Agreed Summary: Initial Meeting on Building a New Trade and Investment Partnership, US State Department (Washington) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/2012/182458.htm>.

¹²⁶⁹ EIB welcomes Deauville Partnership for Middle East and North Africa, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-073-eib-welcomes-deauville-partnership-for-middle-east-and-north-africa.htm>

¹²⁷⁰ EIB welcomes Deauville Partnership for Middle East and North Africa, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-073-eib-welcomes-deauville-partnership-for-middle-east-and-north-africa.htm>

¹²⁷¹ EIB welcomes Deauville Partnership for Middle East and North Africa, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-073-eib-welcomes-deauville-partnership-for-middle-east-and-north-africa.htm>

¹²⁷² The EU's response to the Arab Spring, Europa (Brussels), 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/918&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁷³ Deauville partnership and Tunisia: new EUR149 million commitment in support of economic and social development, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-108-partenariat-de-deauville-et-tunisie-un-nouvel-engagement-140-millions-deuros-en-faveur-du-developpement-economique-et-social.htm>

creation is [their] top priority, especially in disadvantaged regions.”¹²⁷⁴ The loan will support the development of a fertiliser plant in the Gafsa mining region by the Tunisian Chemicals Group.¹²⁷⁵

On 27 July 2011, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) extended its geographic mandate to include the South Mediterranean region.¹²⁷⁶ Countries of the Arab Spring can apply to become members and receive investments that aim to establish market economies.

On 10 September 2011, as part of the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, the EU supported the extension of the plan to include Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.¹²⁷⁷ The EIB reaffirmed its commitment of USD7.5 billion by the end of 2013 toward Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and Jordan.¹²⁷⁸ EIB President Philippe Maystadt stated the bank loans “will support the priorities set out by the transition countries in their democratic development plans presented to the Ministers.”¹²⁷⁹ Additionally, during the Ministerial Meeting, the International Financial Institution coordination platform was created to enhance the effectiveness of aid.¹²⁸⁰

On 29 September 2011, a task force meeting was held between the EU and Tunisia. The meeting detailed the creation of several new initiatives in Tunisia including: the establishment of an asset recovery team, EUR100 million in grants, boosting lending to EUR800 million, and new negotiations on Mobility Partnerships.¹²⁸¹

On 16 December 2011, the European Commission provided EUR10 million for a further 559 scholarships for the Erasmus Mundus scholarship and exchange program to be allocated in the

¹²⁷⁴ Deauville partnership and Tunisia: new EUR149 million commitment in support of economic and social development, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-108-partenariat-de-deauville-et-tunisie-un-nouvel-engagement-140-millions-deuros-en-faveur-du-developpement-economique-et-social.htm>

¹²⁷⁵ Deauville partnership and Tunisia: new EUR149 million commitment in support of economic and social development, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-108-partenariat-de-deauville-et-tunisie-un-nouvel-engagement-140-millions-deuros-en-faveur-du-developpement-economique-et-social.htm>

¹²⁷⁶ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa), 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-077-eng.asp>

¹²⁷⁷ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa), 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-077-eng.asp>

¹²⁷⁸ Marseille G-8 meeting: the EIB strengthens its support for the transition to democracy in the Mediterranean, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-129-marseille-g-8-meeting-the-eib-strengthens-its-support-for-the-transition-to-democracy-in-the-mediterranean.htm>

¹²⁷⁹ Marseille G-8 meeting: the EIB strengthens its support for the transition to democracy in the Mediterranean, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-129-marseille-g-8-meeting-the-eib-strengthens-its-support-for-the-transition-to-democracy-in-the-mediterranean.htm>

¹²⁸⁰ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa), 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-077-eng.asp>

¹²⁸¹ First Tunisia-EU Task Force meeting: summary of key deliverables, Europa (Brussels), 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/652&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

South Mediterranean. The program enables students and staff to spend part of their studies, research or teaching period in the European Union.¹²⁸²

On 3 January 2012, Jordan and Tunisia were accepted by the EBRD as members. Their membership is a step in the process of receiving EBRD payments. They join Egypt and Morocco, who were members before the signing of the Deauville Partnership.¹²⁸³ The EBRD has the capacity to invest up to EUR2.5 billion a year in the Mediterranean region.¹²⁸⁴

On 20 April 2012, the EU reaffirmed their commitment to the Deauville Partnership as part of the G8 Finance Ministers' Meeting. The creation of a new "Transition Fund" was announced that would "provide grants, technical assistance, and knowledge exchange" to support the development of home-grown financial reforms for Arab Spring countries.¹²⁸⁵

On 8 March 2012, the EIB hosted the 10th Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) conference in Tunis. The conference focused on the support of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as a way of developing a robust private sector.¹²⁸⁶

On 15 March 2012, EBRD President Thomas Mirow reiterated the Bank's support for long-term development in emerging Arab democracies. However, he warned against false short-term expectations, stating that "we need to convince people that for all the short and medium term pain, the long term gain is worth it."¹²⁸⁷

In addition, on 4 May 2012, EBRD President Mirow visited Tunisia and stated that "by the beginning of September we expect to begin investments in Tunisia in a number of projects."¹²⁸⁸ He also met President Donald Kaberuka of the African Development Bank to discuss greater coordination between the two institutions in the region.¹²⁸⁹

¹²⁸²Erasmus Mundus: funding boost for Arab Spring countries, European Commission (Brussels), 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1558&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁸³Jordan and Tunisia become members of the EBRD, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Brussels), 3 January 2012. Date of Access; 16 February 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>

¹²⁸⁴Jordan and Tunisia become members of the EBRD, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Brussels), 3 January 2012. Date of Access; 16 February 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>

¹²⁸⁵Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers' Meeting Communiqué (Washington), 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/english/downloads/news/deauville-partnership.pdf>

¹²⁸⁶10th FEMIP Conference – Mediterranean SMEs: Ready to break new ground, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 8 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.eib.org/projects/events/10th-femip-conference-tunis.htm>

¹²⁸⁷EBRD President Mirow maps out bank support for emerging Arab democracies, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Brussels), 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/english/pages/news/press/2012/120315.shtml>

¹²⁸⁸EBRD President sees investments flowing to Tunisia in September this year, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/english/pages/news/press/2012/120504a.shtml>

¹²⁸⁹EBRD President sees investments flowing to Tunisia in September this year, European Investment Bank (Brussels), 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/english/pages/news/press/2012/120504a.shtml>

The EU has taken measures towards strengthening the democratic processes underway in Partnership Countries, and has made efforts towards stabilizing and enhancing modern economic frameworks in Partnership Countries. The EU is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Enko Koceku

12. Trade [113]

Commitment

“We are committed to support the integration of the Partnership Countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment to the region.”

- Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring

Assessment

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

Background

As the Deauville Summit was taking place against the background of upheavals in the Arab world, the region and its issues were actively discussed at the summit resulting with the Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring.¹²⁹⁰ At the G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris on 14-15 March 2011, the Foreign Ministers maintained “[w]ith a view to mutually-beneficial and harmonious co-development, G8 countries will work, individually and jointly in relevant forums, for the swift resumption of trade, and human and economic exchanges with the region. [...] They will further explore the issue with the international institutions and the regional development banks.”¹²⁹¹

The G8 was able to respond to the situation quite quickly, which was underlined by the British Foreign Minister William Hague, who said that the French presidency was “very energetic and also very responsive to what is happening in the world.”¹²⁹²

Consequently, the “Deauville Partnership” was launched in the presence of Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia, and Secretary General of the Arab League at the Deauville Summit.¹²⁹³ G8 leaders indicated that they are ready and willing to extend the partnership to all the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) countries wishing to participate.¹²⁹⁴ Subsequently, at a meeting in

¹²⁹⁰ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

¹²⁹¹ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>

¹²⁹² Interview with Foreign Minister William Hague at the G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers, French Presidency of the G20 (Paris) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/english/photos-et-videos/videos/2011/march/william-hague-minister-of-foreign-affairs.1069.html>

¹²⁹³ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

¹²⁹⁴ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

Marseille in September 2011, the Deauville Partnership welcomed two new partners – Jordan and Morocco – while Libya participated as an observer.¹²⁹⁵ “In addition, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates joined the Partnership to support the region’s countries going through political and economic transformation. The partnership has also grown and now incorporates nine international and regional financial institutions, including the IMF.”¹²⁹⁶

Commitment Features

The G8 Declaration on the Arab Spring clearly states that the G8 countries will support, through bilateral and multilateral channels, “the efforts of MENA countries to bolster further trade and investment integration within the region, including through trade facilitation, reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, access to the service sector, the promotion of direct investments and regulatory convergence.”¹²⁹⁷ They will also offer improved mutual market access opportunities for countries undertaking reforms to open their economies and create competitive conditions.¹²⁹⁸ The Declaration further outlines concrete steps some of the G8 members are already taking, or will take, such as the EU initiatives through the expansion of its neighbourhood policy, the conclusion of agreements on accreditation and acceptance of industrial products, and the enhancement of the PanEuroMed system of cumulation of rules of origin; the US strategy of Trade and Investment Partnership Initiative in the region; Japan’s use of the Japan-Arab Economic Forum to promote trade and investment jointly with MENA countries; and Canada’s recent launch of bilateral Free Trade Agreement discussions with Morocco, as well as the Canada-Jordan Free Trade Agreement, which is awaiting parliamentary approval.

¹²⁹⁹ Furthermore, in a document entitled “The Deauville Partnership: Helping the Arab Countries in Their Transition to Free and Democratic Societies”, France made a series of pledges to increase investment to Egypt and Tunisia that target economic recovery.¹³⁰⁰

In view of this, full compliance requires Members to take action to increase trade and inward investment with the region. However, Members can receive partial scores for either taking action to increase trade or making investment in the region.

¹²⁹⁵ Deauville Partnership Broadens Support for Mideast, North Africa, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2011/CAR091011A.htm>

¹²⁹⁶ Deauville Partnership Broadens Support for Mideast, North Africa, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2011/CAR091011A.htm>

¹²⁹⁷ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

¹²⁹⁸ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

¹²⁹⁹ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Spring, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>

¹³⁰⁰ The Deauville Partnership: Helping the Arab Countries in Their Transition to Free and Democratic Societies, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-partnership-en.html>

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member has not taken action to increase trade AND has not made new investment in the region covered by the Deauville Partnership.
0	Member has made new trade initiatives OR investment in the region covered by the Deauville Partnership.
+1	Member has made new trade initiatives AND investment in the region covered by the Deauville Partnership.

Lead Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to increase trade and inward investment with the countries covered by the Deauville Partnership. .

In terms of investment, Canada signed an agreement with Kuwait on 26 September 2011 as part of the country's larger Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPA) initiative.¹³⁰¹ The FIPA program can be characterized as a "bilateral agreement aimed at protecting and promoting foreign investment through legally-binding rights and obligations".¹³⁰² Although Canada has been running the program since 1989, its most recent agreement with Kuwait is a reflection of the growing potential investment opportunities in the Middle East and the increased presence of Canada in Kuwait through investment in recent years.¹³⁰³ FIPAs "seek to ensure that foreign investors will not be treated worse than similarly situated domestic investors or other foreign investors; they will not have their investments expropriated without prompt and adequate compensation; and, in any case, they will not be subject to treatment lower than the minimum standard established in customary international law."¹³⁰⁴ However, Kuwait is not the group of countries the G8 pledge to assist through increased trade and investment.

On 15 November 2011, Minister of International Trade and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway, Ed Fast, formally introduced legislation to implement free trade agreements with both Jordan and Panama.¹³⁰⁵ This forms part of the Government of Canada's larger Global Commerce Strategy.¹³⁰⁶ If passed, the Canada-Jordan Economic Growth and Prosperity Act will "eliminate

¹³⁰¹ Canada's Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPAs): Canada's FIPA Program Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.. (Ottawa) 7 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/index.aspx?view=d>.

¹³⁰² Canada's Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPAs): Canada's FIPA Program Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.. (Ottawa) 7 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/index.aspx?view=d>.

¹³⁰³ . Canada-Kuwait Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement. Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) , 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012 <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4367>.

¹³⁰⁴ Canada's Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPAs), Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 18 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 February 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/index.aspx?view=d>.

¹³⁰⁵ Canada Introduces Legislation to Implement Free Trade Agreements with Jordan and Panama Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiqués/2011/347.aspx?view=d.

¹³⁰⁶ . Seizing Global Advantage: A Global Commerce Strategy for Securing Canada's Growth and Prosperity Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 23 November 2011. Date of

tariffs on the vast majority of Canadian exports to Jordan.”¹³⁰⁷ As J. Hugh O’Donnell, chairman of the Canadian-Arab Business Council has highlighted, the agreement forms part of a larger model for the Middle East as a whole: “This free trade agreement offers incredible potential for businesses to expand throughout the Arab peninsula with Jordan as its gateway”.¹³⁰⁸

On 27 January 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada would enter into free trade negotiations with Morocco, with the first round of negotiations occurring between 11 and 14 October 2011.¹³⁰⁹ This initiative also forms part of Canada’s greater economic mandate, the Global Commerce Strategy. The road leading to this agreement can be a reflection of the significant Canada-Morocco bilateral merchandise trade, and the expectation of 5 per cent growth of the Moroccan economy over the next year.¹³¹⁰ If an agreement is reached, it would be the first of its kind between Canada and an African state.¹³¹¹

Canada also has recently expanded its trade relationship with the United Arab Emirates. The two countries have signed an agreement which will increase beef imports from Canada into the UAE.¹³¹² Minister Fast suggested that such an agreement would “advance our bilateral commercial relations, and will help our overall efforts to build on our economic and trade ties with the Gulf Cooperation Council region as a whole”.¹³¹³ However, the UAE is not in the group of countries that the G8 countries pledged to assist through increased trade and inward investment.

Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/commerce/strategy-strategie/index.aspx?lang=en&view=d>.

¹³⁰⁷ Canada Introduces Legislation to Implement Free Trade Agreements with Jordan and Panama Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiqués/2011/347.aspx?view=d.

¹³⁰⁸ Canada Introduces Legislation to Implement Free Trade Agreements with Jordan and Panama Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiqués/2011/347.aspx?view=d.

¹³⁰⁹ Beginning of Free Trade Agreement Negotiations with Morocco Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/morocco-maroc.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

¹³¹⁰ Canada Welcomes First Round of Free Trade Negotiations with Morocco, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiqués/2011/297.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

¹³¹¹ Canada Welcomes First Round of Free Trade Negotiations with Morocco, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiqués/2011/297.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

¹³¹² Canada’s Beef Shipments Set to Expand in UAE, Gulf News (Dubai) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://gulfnews.com/business/economy/canada-s-beef-shipments-set-to-expand-in-uae-1.955169>.

¹³¹³ Canada’s Beef Shipments Set to Expand in UAE, Gulf News (Dubai) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://gulfnews.com/business/economy/canada-s-beef-shipments-set-to-expand-in-uae-1.955169>.

Qatar has also become a region for new Canadian trade, investment, and interest. Canada agreed to participate in the Doha Trade Fair 2012, “one of the region’s prime trade shows.”¹³¹⁴ Ahmed Al Nuaimi, chairman of the Qatar Tourism Authority, highlighted the importance of the Fair, which brings foreign investment and interest into the region and has the potential to expand trade relationship between the region and elsewhere.¹³¹⁵ Canada’s participation in the fair is thus a reflection of its interest in increased trade and investment with the region.

From 28 to 30 January 2012, the Minister of International Trade, Ed Fast travelled to Libya on a trade mission to help Canadian companies re-engage with the country.¹³¹⁶ Fifteen Canadian companies accompanied the Minister.¹³¹⁷

On 11 and 12 April 2012, Canada attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar in Jordan where Canada and other participating reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹³¹⁸

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹³¹⁹ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹³²⁰

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” that will be held in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.¹³²¹ In regards to investment, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada will

¹³¹⁴ Doha Trade Fair Opens Today, Gulf Times (Dubai) 31 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.gulf-times.com/site/topics/article.asp?cu_no=2&item_no=478475&version=1&template_id=36&parent_id=16.

¹³¹⁵ Qatar’s Biggest Shopping Carnival to Open in January, Middle East North Africa Financial Network (Amman) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.menafn.com/qn_news_story_s.asp?StoryId=1093466176.

¹³¹⁶ Minister Fast Undertakes Trade Mission to Help Canadian Companies Get Back to Business in the New Libya, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communicues/2012/01/30a.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

¹³¹⁷ Minister Fast Undertakes Trade Mission to Help Canadian Companies Get Back to Business in the New Libya, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communicues/2012/01/30a.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

¹³¹⁸ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>

¹³¹⁹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>

¹³²⁰ Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://morocoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹³²¹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

continue to support its Enhancing Trade Capacity (ETC) project through 2013.¹³²² The aim of the ETC is to “engage and develop the capacity of local trade development service providers, trade associations, [and] chambers of commerce” through a maximum CIDC contribution of CAD9,150,000 to be distributed evenly in Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco.¹³²³ However, no new investment has been made in the region in accordance with the Deauville Partnership.

Canada and Tunisia have started bilateral negotiations towards a Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA).¹³²⁴ As Canada is the tenth-largest foreign investor in Tunisia, and second-largest in oil and gas sector, FIPA will further promote this already positive relationship.

To this end, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for making efforts to increase trade with the Partnership countries and making new investments in the region.

Analyst: Natasia Kalajdziovski

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the global economy through both increased trade and inward investment.

On 29 September 2011, President Sarkozy visited Morocco to oversee the beginning of construction of a new high-speed rail link. The project will cost USD4 billion and is the outcome of an agreement struck between France and Morocco during Sarkozy’s 2007 visit to the North African country.¹³²⁵ Moroccan officials noted that the project would boost infrastructure and “further enhance economic relations between the two countries.”¹³²⁶ However, the agreement was signed outside of this compliance cycle and therefore, does not count towards compliance with France’s commitment to increase trade and investment with the Partnership Countries.

On 15 October 2011, French State Secretary for Foreign Trade announced that 80 French firms held meetings with leaders of the Libyan transitional government to negotiate trade deals.¹³²⁷ The Secretary also announced that, as part of the developing relations between the two countries, “France will open a trade office in the Libyan capital in January” 2012.¹³²⁸

¹³²² Project Profile for Enhancing Trade Capacity, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/Z020799001>.

¹³²³ Project Profile for Enhancing Trade Capacity, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/Z020799001>.

¹³²⁴ Canada-Tunisia Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA) Negotiations, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/tunisie-tunisie.aspx?view=d>

¹³²⁵ Nikolas Sarkozy Visits Morocco for TVG Rail-link Launch, BBC News (Morocco) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-15103100>.

¹³²⁶ Nikolas Sarkozy Visits Morocco for TVG Rail-link Launch, BBC News (Morocco) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-15103100>.

¹³²⁷ French Firms Travel to Libya Seeking Deals: Trade Minister, The Daily Star (Beirut) 15 October 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/Business/Middle-East/2011/Oct-15/151337-french-firms-travel-to-libya-seeking-deals-trade-minister.ashx#axzz1ihKrKJYo>.

¹³²⁸ French Firms Travel to Libya Seeking Deals: Trade Minister, The Daily Star (Beirut) 15 October 2011.

On 14 December 2011, the EU Foreign Affairs Council authorized the opening of trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.¹³²⁹ “This decision provides the European Commission with a mandate to start negotiations to establish deep and comprehensive free trade areas (DCFTAs).”¹³³⁰ The DCFTAs will address the removal of tariffs and other regulatory issues relevant to trade, including investment protection.¹³³¹ It should be noted that France pushed for the plan to negotiate a free trade agreement between the EU and the four countries.¹³³²

On 20 December 2011, State Secretary for Trade, Pierre Lellouche, visited Libya with a delegation of 100 medium and small enterprises “to meet the new Libyan government and to work towards the establishment of a special economic partnership between France and Libya.”¹³³³ The visit helped strengthen economic ties between the two countries, as it gave rise to new trade and investment.

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.¹³³⁴ “The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to EUR2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”¹³³⁵ This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 6 January 2012, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe visited Tunisia with the purpose of strengthening economic relations with the Tunisian government.¹³³⁶ France and Tunisia held a

Date of Access: 5 January 2011. <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/Business/Middle-East/2011/Oct-15/151337-french-firms-travel-to-libya-seeking-deals-trade-minister.ashx#axzz1ihKrKJYo>.

¹³²⁹ EU agrees to start trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, Europa (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1545&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹³³⁰ EU agrees to start trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, Europa (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1545&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹³³¹ EU agrees to start trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, Europa (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1545&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹³³² EU Ministers Back Free Trade Talks with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Bloomberg Global Law Watch (London) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

<http://www.globallawwatch.com/2011/09/eu-ministers-back-free-trade-talks-with-egypt-jordan-morocco-tunisia/>.

¹³³³ Top French Official Visits Libya for Trade Ties, Indo-Asian News Service (New Delhi) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. <http://in.news.yahoo.com/top-french-official-visits-libya-trade-ties-033818662.html>.

¹³³⁴ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹³³⁵ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹³³⁶ French Foreign Minister to Visit Tunisia on January 5th, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 4 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/04/allain-juppe-to-visit-tunisia-on-january-5th/>.

close relationship because of historical ties before the Tunisian revolution.¹³³⁷ This trip was an attempt to restore economic and political relations.

On 31 January, 2012 France disbursed EUR1.1 billion, which constitutes 40 per cent of the total sum of EUR2.7 billion earmarked toward aiding boost the economy of the region over the period of 2011-2013.¹³³⁸

On 28 March 2012, Moroccan Head of State, Abdelilah Benkirane, Cabinet ministers, and over 450 heads of various French and Moroccan businesses held a meeting in Rabat, titled “Growth and Investments: Prospects for Morocco in 2012.”¹³³⁹ The meeting was organised by the general confederation of Morocco’s enterprises (CGEM) and the movement of French enterprises (MEDEF International). The government representatives clarified investment regulations and the prospects of Franco-Moroccan economic partnership.

France took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, France attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹³⁴⁰

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹³⁴¹ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹³⁴²

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership Countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” that will be held in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.¹³⁴³

¹³³⁷ French Foreign Minister to Visit Tunisia on January 5th , Tunisia Live (Tunis) 4 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/04/allain-juppe-to-visit-tunisia-on-january-5th/>.

¹³³⁸ G8 – Deauville Partnership, Embassy of France in Canada (Ottawa) 11-12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ambafrance-ca.org/article4541.html>.

¹³³⁹ Moroccan Government Open To French Investors For An Equitable, Sustainable Partnership - Moroccan Head Of Government, Government of the Kingdom of Morocco (Rabat) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.maroc.ma/PortailInst/An/Actualites/Moroccan+Government+Open+To+French+Investors+For+An+Equitable+Sustainable+Partnership++Moroccan+Head.htm>.

¹³⁴⁰ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>

¹³⁴¹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>

¹³⁴² Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://morocoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹³⁴³ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for making efforts to increase inward investment and trade with the Deauville Partnership countries.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Kwaku Boateng

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment to the region.

On 12 August 2011, Germany and the European Union (EU) announced the launch of a micro-credit fund designed to support the economies of certain Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries – including Tunisia.¹³⁴⁴ This Sanad Fund consists of a combined EUR30 million, EUR20 million of which, are provided by Germany.¹³⁴⁵ The purpose of the fund is to “...allow small businesses to access credit” in order to better the states commercial climate.¹³⁴⁶

On 12 August 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle announced that Germany would roll over EUR240 million of Egyptian debt into development aid.¹³⁴⁷ Although the investment was in large part granted for the purpose of improving the political climate and providing humanitarian aid, it would also benefit Egypt’s economy.

On 27 November 2011, Germany organized the first Tunisian-German Economic Forum.¹³⁴⁸ The event was aimed at demonstrating the “business climate, investment opportunities, and new measures implemented to support and promote foreign direct investment (FDI) in the country.”¹³⁴⁹ In attendance at the forum was Nouredine Zekri, Director-General of the Tunisian Foreign Investment Protection Agency (FIPA), who emphasized the healthy investment environment Tunisia offers to German companies.¹³⁵⁰

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.¹³⁵¹

¹³⁴⁴ Crisis Response: SME Loans, SANAD Fund, 30 Million Euros To Arab Countries, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 12 August 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2011/08/12/crisis-sme-loans-sanad-fund-30-mln-euros-to-arab-countries/>.

¹³⁴⁵ Crisis Response: SME Loans, SANAD Fund, 30 Million Euros To Arab Countries, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 12 August 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. www.tunisia-live.net/2011/08/12/crisis-sme-loans-sanad-fund-30-mln-euros-to-arab-countries/.

¹³⁴⁶ Crisis Response: SME Loans, SANAD Fund, 30 Million Euros To Arab Countries, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 12 August 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. www.tunisia-live.net/2011/08/12/crisis-sme-loans-sanad-fund-30-mln-euros-to-arab-countries/.

¹³⁴⁷ Germany rolls over Egyptian debt into aid, The Local 12 August 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. www.thelocal.de/politics/20110812-36929.html.

¹³⁴⁸ The First Tunisian-German Economic Forum to be Held November 27th-30th, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 19 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. www.tunisia-live.net/2011/11/19/the-first-tunisian-german-economic-forum-to-be-held-from-27-to-30-november-2011/.

¹³⁴⁹ The First Tunisian-German Economic Forum to be Held November 27th-30th, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 19 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. www.tunisia-live.net/2011/11/19/the-first-tunisian-german-economic-forum-to-be-held-from-27-to-30-november-2011/.

¹³⁵⁰ Tunisia, Germany Hold First Economic Forum, Tunisian News Agency (Tunis) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012. www.tap.info.tn/en/en/economy/7607-tunisia-germany-hold-first-economic-forum.html

¹³⁵¹ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

“The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to EUR2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”¹³⁵² This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 12 January 2012, the German ambassador in Tunisia, Horst-Wolfram Kerll, announced that Germany was cancelling Tunisia’s debt totaling EUR60 million, on the condition that this capital would be used “to launch investment initiatives that will benefit Tunisian economy” at the discretion of the Tunisian government.¹³⁵³ The announcement came after German Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle, visited Tunisia on 8 January 2012, where he stated that Germany would be allocating EUR32 million in foreign aid to Tunisia – but he did not specify the time frame.¹³⁵⁴ In addition, Germany is expected to contribute 25 per cent of the total aid that Tunisia will receive from the European delegation – in other words, approximately EUR400 million.¹³⁵⁵

Germany-Egypt Renewable Energy Conference took place in Cairo on 26 February 2012.¹³⁵⁶ Organized by the German-Arab Chamber for Industry and Commerce (GACIC), it aimed to increase investment opportunities in Egypt.

On 12 April 2012, Egyptian Minister of Industry and Foreign Trade Mahmoud Eissa met with German Minister of State for Economics, Transport and Labor in the Federal State of Saxony Oliver Lierch.¹³⁵⁷ Both ministers agreed to increase mutual trade and cooperation. However, to date, German has not taken action to increase trade with Egypt.

Germany took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, Germany attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹³⁵⁸

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership,

¹³⁵² Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹³⁵³ Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, by HanenKeskes, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/12/germany-cancels-tunisias-60-million-euro-debt/>.

¹³⁵⁴ Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, by HanenKeskes, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/12/germany-cancels-tunisias-60-million-euro-debt/>.

¹³⁵⁵ Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, by HanenKeskes, Tunisia Live (Tunis) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/12/germany-cancels-tunisias-60-million-euro-debt/>.

¹³⁵⁶ Egypt-Germany Renewable Energy Conference to Take Place Sunday, Oilfield Conference (Aberdeen) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.oilfieldconference.com/2012/event-news/egypt-german-renewable-energy-conference-to-take-place-sunday/>.

¹³⁵⁷ Egypt: Country, Germany Seek Boost Joint Economic Cooperation, All Africa News Portal (Cape Town) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201204160229.html>.

¹³⁵⁸ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>

such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹³⁵⁹ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹³⁶⁰

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” that will be held in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.¹³⁶¹

German businesses in Tunisia are commended for returning to the country with bold activities that “mobilise local qualified labour and contribute to a better integration of the German-Tunisian productive system, open to joining up with local competitiveness clusters.”¹³⁶²

Therefore, Germany is assigned a score of 0 for pursuing innovative business strategies in the region and making investments, but failing to undertake trade initiatives.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to increase trade and inward investment with the region covered by the Deauville Partnership.

On 19 July 2011, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini visited Algeria to sign a EUR10 million debt conversion agreement.¹³⁶³ Frattini “noted the importance of Italy’s bilateral relationship with Algeria”, as Algeria is Italy’s primary supplier of natural gas, as well as its second largest trading partner.¹³⁶⁴

On 20 September 2011, the Iraqi-Italian Economic Forum was opened in Erbil, Iraq.¹³⁶⁵ Antonio Powlety, the deputy chairman of the Italian Chambers of Commerce, stated that Italy “[wishes] to work in the fields of construction, building, and health” with Iraq, which he considers to be “a good place for investment activity [for] Italian companies.”¹³⁶⁶ Following this address, an

¹³⁵⁹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>

¹³⁶⁰ Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://morocoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹³⁶¹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

¹³⁶² In Tunisia, German Businesses are Making a Show of Confidence, Commerce International Magazine (Paris) 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.actu-cci.com/en/Territories/Africa-Middle-East/In-Tunisia-German-businesses-are-making-a-show-of-confidence>.

¹³⁶³ Good Relations Between Italy and Algeria, Yalla Finance (London) 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://yallafinance.com/2011/07/18/good-relations-between-italy-and-algeria/>.

¹³⁶⁴ Good Relations Between Italy and Algeria, Yalla Finance (London) 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://yallafinance.com/2011/07/18/good-relations-between-italy-and-algeria/>.

¹³⁶⁵ Iraqi-Italian Economic Forum Opens in Erbil, Iraq Businessnews (Leeds) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.iraq-businessnews.com/2011/09/20/iraqi-italian-economic-forum-opens-in-erbil/>.

¹³⁶⁶ Iraqi-Italian Economic Forum Opens in Erbil, Iraq Businessnews (Leeds) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.iraq-businessnews.com/2011/09/20/iraqi-italian-economic-forum-opens-in-erbil/>.

announcement was made on 16 December 2011 that an Italian company will be allocated 600 acres of land in Erbil for olive production.¹³⁶⁷

On January 6, 2012, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi stated in Tunisia that Italy was “ready to collaborate in all strategic sectors such as energy, transport, tourism and development of small and midsize enterprises.”¹³⁶⁸ EUR90 million have been allocated to facilitate development, with EUR17.5 million being a donation.¹³⁶⁹

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.¹³⁷⁰ “The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to €2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”¹³⁷¹ This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 20 February 2012, Italian foreign minister Giulio Terzi affirmed the need to increase trade with Morocco.¹³⁷² The Foreign Minister invited Moroccan Foreign Minister Saad-Eddine El Othmani to visit Italy to plan bi-national agreements.

Italy spent EUR10 million on construction of eight rural roads in Morocco, the last of which was unveiled on 31 March 2012.¹³⁷³ These roads brought a significant number of people out of isolation providing them with better economic opportunities.

Italy took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, Italy attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹³⁷⁴

¹³⁶⁷ Ministry To Establish Olive Processing Factory in Kurdistan, AK News (Iraq) 16 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.aknews.com/en/aknews/2/278543/>.

¹³⁶⁸ Lebanon: Italy Still a Leader Along The Road to Peace and Development, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120104_cooperazione_Libano.htm.

¹³⁶⁹ Mediterranean: Italy’s Role – Terzi, Missions in Key Arab Spring Countries, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120109_Mediterraneo_ruolo_Italia.htm.

¹³⁷⁰ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹³⁷¹ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹³⁷² Italy, Morocco may boost trade by shows, Minister Says, Bloomberg (New York) 20 February 2012. Date of Access 29 April 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-02-21/italy-morocco-may-boost-trade-by-shows-minister-says-correct-.html>.

¹³⁷³ Cooperation: New Rural Roads in Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy (Rome) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/04/20120419_Cooperazione_Marocco.htm.

¹³⁷⁴ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹³⁷⁵ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹³⁷⁶

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.¹³⁷⁷

On 23 April 2012, the Egyptian-Italian Friendship and Cooperation Society affirmed that they are actively pursuing trading initiatives between the two regions.¹³⁷⁸ Former Italian Ambassador to Cairo, Antonio Badini, stated: “We will spare no efforts to enhance the quality of business between Egypt and Italy.”

To this end, Italy has been awarded a score for +1 for increasing investment in the region covered by the Deauville Partnership, and for affirming the need to increase cooperation. That score holds despite the fact that no new trade initiatives have been ratified at this time, because current trade has increased and Italy has taken concrete steps for trade negotiations with the countries of the region.

Analyst: Navid-Michael Amiraslani

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to undertake new trade initiatives and make investment in the countries covered by the Deauville Partnership.

On 20 September 2011, at the Deauville Foreign Affairs’ Ministers Meeting, Japan and the other G8 countries reaffirmed their commitment “to advance and complement our respective bilateral and multilateral initiatives in this regard, including removing barriers to trade and investment.”¹³⁷⁹ At the meeting it was noted that Japan would promote trade and investment with the MENA countries, particularly through the Japan-Arab Economic Forum.¹³⁸⁰

¹³⁷⁵ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>

¹³⁷⁶ Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://moroccoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹³⁷⁷ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

¹³⁷⁸ Bikyamas: Egypt and Italy sign trade deal, Egypt Business Directory (Cairo) 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. Egypt Business Directory. <http://www.egypt-business.com/Web/details/1217-xg-Egypt-and-Italy-sign-trade-deal/4948>.

¹³⁷⁹ Deauville Partnership Foreign Affairs Ministers’ Meeting, French Presidency of the G8 (Paris) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/for-the-press/news-releases/deauville-partnership-foreign-affairs-ministers.1478.html>.

¹³⁸⁰ Deauville Partnership Foreign Affairs Ministers’ Meeting, French Presidency of the G8 (Paris) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/for-the-press/news-releases/deauville-partnership-foreign-affairs-ministers.1478.html>.

On 22 November 2011, the Japanese Prime Minister, Yoshihiko Noda held a meeting with the Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Nouri Kamil al-Maliki, where he commended Iraq's progress in the democratization process, expressing his expectation that Iraq will develop into a stabilizing force in the Middle East.¹³⁸¹ Prime Minister Noda stated that he expected Japanese companies to join the Iraqi market and help contribute to the reconstruction of Iraq.¹³⁸² The two Prime Ministers expressed their goal of developing bilateral cooperation within the energy sector and encouraged cooperation regarding the Garraf oil field, the Naziriyah old field, and the Baghdad oil field.¹³⁸³ Finally, Prime Minister Noda asserted that Japan would provide approximately USD50 million to Iraq through a new official development assistance (ODA) loan directed at rebuilding infrastructure, improving health, and relating to telecommunications and oil refineries.¹³⁸⁴

On 3 October 2011, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba, the Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yukio Edano, and the Deputy Premier of the State of Qatar, Abdulla Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah released a joint statement on strengthening relations between Japan and Qatar.¹³⁸⁵ Both sides confirmed the decision made at the Japan-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Foreign Ministers Meeting, where they agreed to resume negotiations on a free trade agreement between Japan and the GCC countries, involving trade in goods and services.¹³⁸⁶ Both sides emphasized their intention to develop a better business environment between Japan and Qatar and the importance of the private sector in engaging in joint research.¹³⁸⁷ Qatar welcomed the involvement of Japanese companies in the Qatar Science and Technology Park.¹³⁸⁸ However, these developments do not increase trade with Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, and Libya and therefore, do not count towards compliance for this commitment.

¹³⁸¹ Meeting Between Prime Minister Noda and Prime Minister al-Maliki of Iraq, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201111/22iraq2_e.html.

¹³⁸² Meeting Between Prime Minister Noda and Prime Minister al-Maliki of Iraq, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

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¹³⁸⁵ Joint Statement by Koichiro Gemba, Yukio Edano and Abdulla Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah on Strengthening the Bilateral Economic Relations between Japan and Qatar (Tokyo) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: December 6 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/qatar/joint1110.html.

¹³⁸⁶ Joint Statement by Koichiro Gemba, Yukio Edano and Abdulla Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah on Strengthening the Bilateral Economic Relations between Japan and Qatar (Tokyo) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: December 6 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/qatar/joint1110.html.

¹³⁸⁷ Joint Statement by Koichiro Gemba, Yukio Edano and Abdulla Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah on Strengthening the Bilateral Economic Relations between Japan and Qatar (Tokyo) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: December 6 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/qatar/joint1110.html.

¹³⁸⁸ Joint Statement by Koichiro Gemba, Yukio Edano and Abdulla Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah on Strengthening the Bilateral Economic Relations between Japan and Qatar (Tokyo) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: December 6 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/qatar/joint1110.html.

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.¹³⁸⁹ “The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to €2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”¹³⁹⁰ This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 17 February 2012, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed its first Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan agreement with Tunisia since the 2011 revolution.¹³⁹¹ The loan is worth JPY15 billion (USD187 million) and is given to Société Tunisie Autoroutes (STA) to assist with the Gabes-Medenine Trans-Maghrebin Corridor Construction Project, which is a road connecting Cairo and Agadir, passing through Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.¹³⁹² Clearly, such a project will play an important role in fostering regional trade and development.

On 22 March 2012, President of JICA, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, signed an ODA Loan agreement with Egypt, investing JPY32.7 billion (USD400 million) into the “Greater Cairo Metro Line No.4 Phase 1 Project”.¹³⁹³ This project is expected to “contribute to economic development of the country.”¹³⁹⁴

On 11 April 2012, Prime Minister Noda had a meeting with H.M. Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, King of Bahrain, in Japan, where Prime Minister Noda expressed his expectation that the “Japan-Bahrain Economic and Cooperation Association would further strengthen the economic relations between the two countries.”¹³⁹⁵

Japan took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, Japan attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹³⁹⁶

¹³⁸⁹ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹³⁹⁰ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹³⁹¹ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Tunisia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120217.html>.

¹³⁹² Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Tunisia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/120217.html>.

¹³⁹³ JICA President Mrs. Sadako Ogata Visits Egypt and Tunisia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 30 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2011/20120330_01.html.

¹³⁹⁴ JICA President Mrs. Sadako Ogata Visits Egypt and Tunisia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 30 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2011/20120330_01.html.

¹³⁹⁵ Meeting between Prime Minister Noda and H.M. Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/11bahrain_e.html.

¹³⁹⁶ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹³⁹⁷ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹³⁹⁸

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.¹³⁹⁹

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for its efforts to increase inward investment with the Deauville Partnership countries, but failing to undertake new trade initiatives.

Analyst: Louise Willard

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to increase trade and inward investment to the region covered by the Deauville Partnership.

Russian authorities support the development of trade cooperation with the Deauville Partnership states.

On 20 September 2011, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, Sergey Ryabkov reaffirmed Russia’s intention to participate both in the political and economic components of the Deauville Partnership, based on the Cooperation Agreement with the League of Arab States as well as on the mechanisms of bilateral cooperation with interested states.¹⁴⁰⁰

On 28 December 2011, talks between Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Kamel Amr were held in Moscow. The Ministers committed to continue cooperation in trade, economic and humanitarian areas. In addition, they highlighted the importance of the renewal of Russian supplies of grain to Egypt, the volume of which has been steadily increasing after lifting Russian grain export ban from 1 July 2011.¹⁴⁰¹

¹³⁹⁷ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>

¹³⁹⁸ Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://moroccoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹³⁹⁹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Meeting of Representatives from Deauville Partnership Member Countries, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/a88feafe9474a4e7c325791300262167!OpenDocument.

¹⁴⁰¹ Talks between Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Kamel Amr, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/0eb95039746c795d442579750033c11d!OpenDocument.

On 29 November 2011, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Mikhail Bogdanov began his visit to Tunisia. In a conversation with Trade and Tourism Minister and co-chairman of the Russian-Tunisian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Mehi Houas, Mikhail Bogdanov reaffirmed Russia's readiness to provide assistance to post-revolutionary Tunisia to address socioeconomic problems bilaterally and in the framework of the Deauville Partnership.¹⁴⁰² Additionally, Mikhail Bogdanov reasserted Russian support to Tunisia on the bilateral level, by further enhancing bilateral co-operation, notably in the area of investment.¹⁴⁰³

On 18 April 2012, Russian Foreign Minister noted after the meeting with his Moroccan colleague Saad-Eddine El Othmani that both countries had agreed on using the potential of bilateral relations through «the tools of the Intergovernmental Committee on Trade and Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Russian-Moroccan and Russian-Arab business councils».¹⁴⁰⁴

Russia has provided investment to the Deauville Partnership states.

On 9 February 2012, Russian Federal Service for Military-Technical Cooperation Deputy Director Vyacheslav Dzirkaln and Moroccan Ambassador to Russia Abdelkader Lesheheb signed a bilateral agreement aimed at improving military-technical cooperation between the two states.¹⁴⁰⁵

On 16 February 2012, an agreement between the Russian state-owned company Gazprom and Italian energy company Eni was signed in the presence of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. In accordance with the document, Gazprom will acquire 50 per cent of Eni's stake in the oil consortium working in Libya at Elephant oilfield. Gazprom's investments in the project will amount to USD163 million.¹⁴⁰⁶

Russia has taken actions to increase investment to the region of the Deauville Partnership but failed to take concrete measures to support the expansion of bilateral trade with the Partnership countries. Thus, it receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

¹⁴⁰² Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Bogdanov's Meetings in Tunisia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/4120f1e1e7fd6baf4425795d00399c1c!OpenDocument.

¹⁴⁰³ Interim FM Receives Russian Deputy FM, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia (Tunis) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.atunisie-mt.org/3/62/63.html?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=3935&cHash=4e09833464af827b98226ef978b6aef2.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Speech and Answers of S.V. Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, to Questions of Mass Media during Joint Press Conference on Results of Negotiations with S. El-Othmani, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Kingdom of Morocco, Moscow, 18 April 2012, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 18 April 2012. 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/378C44F10B2ED240442579EC002A7B09.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Press release On Russian-Moroccan Agreement for military-technical cooperation, Federal Service for Military-Technical Cooperation of Russia 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://www.fsvts.gov.ru/materialsf/A13FA61469BD9651442579CF0023DF39.html>

¹⁴⁰⁶ Gazprom acquires a stake in Libya's Elephant oil project from Eni, Gazprom 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2012. <http://www.gazprom.com/press/news/2011/february/article109011/>.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Partnership Countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment with the countries.

The UK is supporting young entrepreneurs in Jordan within the framework of the Arab Partnership, whereby six waves of entrepreneurial training will be offered to Jordanian youth aged 15 to 24 in order to alleviate youth unemployment in the country.¹⁴⁰⁷ All of the participants “will be supported with training, funding, and a mentorship network in an effort to accelerate the transformation of their business ideas into sustainable start-ups.”¹⁴⁰⁸

On 30 September 2011, the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce (ABCC) held a roundtable hosted jointly by ABCC Chairman, Sir Roger Tomkys and Secretary General and CEO, Dr. Afnan Al-Shuaiby.¹⁴⁰⁹ The purpose of the meeting was to discuss potential British investment in Tunisia and opportunities for “providing British expertise to help develop industries in Tunisia.”¹⁴¹⁰ Efforts continued in January 2012 while the Head of the Africa Department at the UK Trade and Investment (UKTI), Carolyn Akers visited Tunisia to explore further scope for British companies in Tunisia with the aim of “supporting the Tunisian economy, which has witnessed -1.85 growth in GDP for 2011”.¹⁴¹¹

On 11 October 2011, UK-Libyan trade was announced to resume at prewar levels whereby contracts signed with the previous government would be honoured if there was no corruption involved.¹⁴¹² “The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), the official export credit agency, has also resumed cover for British exports to Libya.”¹⁴¹³

On 17 October 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague arrived in Rabat where he launched the Arab Partnership with Morocco, which will promote ties between the two states, including

¹⁴⁰⁷ Case Study: UK Supports Young Entrepreneurs in Jordan, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/young-entrepreneurs>.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Case Study: UK Supports Young Entrepreneurs in Jordan, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/young-entrepreneurs>.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Roundtable on Investing in Tunisia, Arab-British Chamber of Commerce (London) 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.abcc.org.uk/abcc_photo_gallery/roundtable_on_investing_in_tunisia.cfm.

¹⁴¹⁰ Roundtable on Investing in Tunisia, Arab-British Chamber of Commerce (London) 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.abcc.org.uk/abcc_photo_gallery/roundtable_on_investing_in_tunisia.cfm.

¹⁴¹¹ UKTI Seeks to Attract British Investors to Tunisia, Tunisia-Live.Net (Tunis) 21 January 2012. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/21/the-ukti-works-on-attracting-british-investors-to-tunisia/>.

¹⁴¹² UK Resumes Trade with Libya, Arab-British Chamber of Commerce (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.abcc.org.uk/in_the_media/in_the_press.cfm?cit_id=3626&FaAreal=customWidgets.content_view_1&usecache=false&cta_tax_id=1.

¹⁴¹³ UK Resumes Trade with Libya, Arab-British Chamber of Commerce (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.abcc.org.uk/in_the_media/in_the_press.cfm?cit_id=3626&FaAreal=customWidgets.content_view_1&usecache=false&cta_tax_id=1.

economic relations.¹⁴¹⁴ Through the Arab Partnership, the UK leverages “funding and support through multilaterals, in particular the G8 and the EU, to provide a strengthened offer of support to the region.”¹⁴¹⁵

On 26 September 2011, the UK’s Minister for Trade and Investment, Lord Green, met with the leaders of Libya’s National Transitional Council (NTC) in Tripoli.¹⁴¹⁶ The discussions revolved around the role that the UK would play in helping to rebuild Libya’s economy and infrastructure through trade and investment. In the wake of the event, Lord Green stated that “getting the Libyan economy up and running again is a crucial factor in achieving political progress and stability.”¹⁴¹⁷ The Minister was accompanied by a high level business delegation, including senior representatives from AMEC, Arup, British Petroleum, Shell, Mott MacDonald, and Serco.¹⁴¹⁸

On 14 December 2011, at a UK Trade and Investment sponsored conference in London, Lord Green spoke on the advantages of commercial investment in Libya. The audience was comprised of representatives from leading UK-based businesses.¹⁴¹⁹ UK Trade and Investment has identified seven areas where UK business can help in the rebuilding of Libya including airports, education and skills, infrastructure, oil and gas, healthcare, financial and professional services, ICT, and civil security.¹⁴²⁰

UK’s Arab Partnership initiative, launched on 8 February 2011, has a four-year budget of GBP110 million, destined for projects under three broad categories including being economic growth, development, and employment.¹⁴²¹ GBP70 million is for economic initiatives, while GBP40 million will go towards political reform.¹⁴²² The Arab Partnership is supporting around 50 projects in 10 countries including Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Oman, Libya, and Kuwait.¹⁴²³ The latest funding cycle began on 1 April 2012.¹⁴²⁴

¹⁴¹⁴ British Foreign Secretary William Hague Visits Morocco, British Embassy in Morocco (Rabat) 17 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2012.

http://ukinmorocco.fco.gov.uk/en/news/Ministerial_visits/FS_Visit/FS_Visits_Morocco.

¹⁴¹⁵ Arab Partnership, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Date of Access: January 29 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/>.

¹⁴¹⁶ Minister for Trade and Investment visits Tripoli to discuss the UK’s role in rebuilding Libya, British Embassy Tunis 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. ukintunisia.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=661124682.

¹⁴¹⁷ Minister for Trade and Investment visits Tripoli to discuss the UK’s role in rebuilding Libya, British Embassy Tunis 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. ukintunisia.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=661124682.

¹⁴¹⁸ Minister for Trade and Investment visits Tripoli to discuss the UK’s role in rebuilding Libya, British Embassy Tunis 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. ukintunisia.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=661124682.

¹⁴¹⁹ Lord Green - British business needs to be active and persistent in Libya, UK Trade & Investment 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/aboutukti/pressRelease/234400.html.

¹⁴²⁰ Lord Green - British business needs to be active and persistent in Libya, UK Trade & Investment 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/aboutukti/pressRelease/234400.html.

¹⁴²¹ Arab Partnership, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/>.

¹⁴²² Arab Partnership, Department For International Development (London) Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Work-with-us/Funding-opportunities/partnerships/Arab-Partnership/>.

¹⁴²³ Ten Things to Know About the Arab Partnership, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/011-ten-facts-arab-partnership/>.

UK has several projects aimed at developing the economy of the Deauville Partnership target countries. For example, in Tunisia, the UK is funding a pilot project to support social entrepreneurship: a two-year project – from 2012 to 2014 – with a budget of GBP400, 000, of which GP48000 has been spent to date.¹⁴²⁵ Another project by the UK Department for International Development targets inclusive growth and accountability in Egypt.¹⁴²⁶ It is also scheduled for the period of 2012-2014, with a budget of GBP700, 000 – of which GBP100, 000 has already been spent.¹⁴²⁷

On 11 and 12 April 2012, the UK attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, where the UK and other participating countries reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹⁴²⁸

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹⁴²⁹ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹⁴³⁰

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7-8 May 2012.¹⁴³¹

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to support the economic integration of the Deauville Partnership Countries through investment and increase in trade with the Partnership Countries.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic

¹⁴²⁴ Arab Partnership, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/>.

¹⁴²⁵ Arab Partnership Economic Facility (APEF) - Support to the African Development Bank (AfDB) to Pilot Social Entrepreneurship in Tunisia, UK Department For International Development (London) Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project.aspx?Project=203055>.

¹⁴²⁶ Arab Partnership Economic Facility (APEF) - Support to Egyptian Integrated Development Network (ENID), UK Department For International Development (London) Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project.aspx?Project=203168>.

¹⁴²⁷ Arab Partnership Economic Facility (APEF) - Support to Egyptian Integrated Development Network (ENID), UK Department For International Development (London) Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project.aspx?Project=203168>.

¹⁴²⁸ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>.

¹⁴²⁹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>.

¹⁴³⁰ Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://morocoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹⁴³¹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment to the region.

On 19 May 2011, United States President Barack Obama introduced a comprehensive Trade and Investment Partnership Initiative in the Middle East and North Africa.¹⁴³² This initiative called on both the US and the EU “to facilitate more trade within the region.”¹⁴³³ On 25 September 2011, in response to the initiative, the Assistant United States Trade Representative for Europe and the Middle East, Daniel Mullaney and Assistant United States Trade Representative for Services and Investment, Christine Bliss led a US delegation in talks with the Government of Tunisia.¹⁴³⁴ The discussions focused on the re-launch of the 2002 Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) and as a result, the US and Tunisian delegations established working groups to “carry forward the work of the newly re-launched TIFA”.¹⁴³⁵

On 23 October 2011, Deputy United States Trade Representative Miriam Sapiro and Egyptian Minister of Industry and Trade Mahmoud Eisa met to discuss trade mechanisms for expanding the trade and investment relationship between their respective states.¹⁴³⁶ The discussed topics included the reduction of regulatory barriers between the two states, support for small-and-medium-sized exporters, methods to establish a welcoming environment for investment, and deepening ties between the American and Egyptian private sectors¹⁴³⁷. In a press release following the meeting, Trade Representative Sapiro, said that the goal of the US government is “to overcome obstacles to increased trade and investment and to pursue actions to improve regional economic integration.”¹⁴³⁸

On 3 November 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and HSBC Bank Egypt announced a new partnership that will offer the Egyptian Small and Medium Enterprise

¹⁴³² Obama Urges Egypt’s Ruler to Lift State of Emergency, Stresses Need for Free Polls, Al Arabiya News (Dubai) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://www.alarabiya.net/articles/2011/10/25/173567.html>

¹⁴³³ Obama Urges Egypt’s Ruler to Lift State of Emergency, Stresses Need for Free Polls, Al Arabiya News (Dubai) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://www.alarabiya.net/articles/2011/10/25/173567.html>

¹⁴³⁴ United States and Tunisia Re-Launch Bilateral Trade and Investment Talks in Support of Tunisia’s Democratic Transition, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/october/united-states-and-tunisia-re-launch-bilateral-trad>

¹⁴³⁵ Tunisia, United States Re-launch Trade Talks, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/10/20111005163200tegridb0.576347.html>

¹⁴³⁶ United States and Egypt Advance Bilateral Trade and Investment Talks in Support of Egypt’s Democratic Transition, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 24 October 2011. Date of Access 2 January 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/october/united-states-and-egypt-advance-bilateral-trade-an>

¹⁴³⁷ United States and Egypt Advance Bilateral Trade and Investment Talks in Support of Egypt’s Democratic Transition, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 24 October 2011. Date of Access 2 January 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/october/united-states-and-egypt-advance-bilateral-trade-an>

¹⁴³⁸ Obama Urges Egypt’s Ruler to Lift State of Emergency, Stresses Need for Free Polls, Al Arabiya News (Dubai) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://www.alarabiya.net/articles/2011/10/25/173567.html>

(SME) sector approximately USD34 million financial assistance.¹⁴³⁹ This new partnership will be part of a nine-year program that address lack of finance for SMEs in Egypt, job creation, and the removal of obstacles to economic growth.

The Deauville Partnership was essential in helping Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gain membership of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.¹⁴⁴⁰ “The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to €2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”¹⁴⁴¹ This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

In March 2012, the US Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) launched an opportunity for the Support For Private Sector Development in the MENA Region, targeting specifically Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen.¹⁴⁴² Its aim is “to support organizations promoting sustainable economic growth for entrepreneurs and small- and medium-sized enterprises; provide assistance to growing numbers of the unemployed, marginalized, and disenfranchised persons; and support those individuals and organizations advocating a more liberal and transparent economy in the Middle East and North Africa.”¹⁴⁴³

The US Embassy in Egypt announced in a press release on 12 March 2012 that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) and MAKRO Egypt – an Egyptian wholesale store – were coming together under the auspices of a broader USAID program to increase the income of 10,000 small-scale Egyptian farmers.¹⁴⁴⁴ They will do this by “strengthening farmer capacity to produce high-value products for export to international markets and improving the distribution of better quality food to the domestic market.”

On 29 March 2012, Hillary Clinton announced that pending Congressional approval, the US was preparing to provide a USD100 million cash transfer to Tunisia that will relieve the debt owed by the Tunisian government to the World Bank, allowing it instead to focus on programs “accelerating economic growth and job creation.”¹⁴⁴⁵ Ms. Clinton added that US was also in negotiations with Tunisia vis-à-vis a sum of USD30 million “to open up access to several

¹⁴³⁹ USAID Partners with HSBC Bank Egypt to Develop Small and Medium Enterprises and Increase Employment Opportunities, Embassy of the United States in Cairo (Cairo) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr110311a.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁰ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹⁴⁴¹ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹⁴⁴² MEPI Support for Private Sector Development, US Embassy in Tunisia (Tunis) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://tunisia.usembassy.gov/mepi-support-for-private-sector-development.html>.

¹⁴⁴³ MEPI Support for Private Sector Development, US Embassy in Tunisia (Tunis) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://tunisia.usembassy.gov/mepi-support-for-private-sector-development.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁴ US and MAKRO Egypt Partner to Increase Incomes for 10,000 Farmers by Improving Good Safety and Quality, US Embassy in Egypt (Cairo) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr031212.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁵ Assistance to Tunisia, Us Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2012/03/187078.htm>.

hundred million dollars in new financing from international capital markets for the Tunisian government.”¹⁴⁴⁶

US took part in several meetings of the Partnership group over the last few months. On 11 and 12 April 2012, the US, together with Jordan, co-hosted a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, where they reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹⁴⁴⁷ In the course of this meeting, the governments of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and the United States recognized their special interest in boosting mutual economic relations and agreed to build upon existing obligations and initiatives, focusing initially “on investment, trade facilitation, support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and good regulatory practices and transparency.”¹⁴⁴⁸

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹⁴⁴⁹ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹⁴⁵⁰

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.¹⁴⁵¹

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to support the economic integration of the Deauville Partnership countries in the region and the global economy through increased trade and investment.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to support the integration of the Deauville Partnership countries into regional and global economy through increased trade and inward investment.

¹⁴⁴⁶ Assistance to Tunisia, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2012/03/187078.htm>.

¹⁴⁴⁷ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁸ Agreed Summary: Initial Meeting on Building a New Trade and Investment Partnership, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/2012/182458.htm>.

¹⁴⁴⁹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>.

¹⁴⁵⁰ Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://morocoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹⁴⁵¹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

The EU has taken a range of measures toward compliance with this commitment, including “the acceleration of on-going trade negotiations, the rapid revision of Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, measures to enhance investment and the offer by the EU to launch discussions on Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements, which will aim at...progressively integrating the economy of the Southern neighbours with the EU single market in areas of mutual interest.”¹⁴⁵²

The initial Deauville Partnership commitment to the region was USD20 billion from multilateral development banks, of which 25 per cent was coming from the European Investment Bank.¹⁴⁵³ That pledge later grew to USD38 billion for the period between 2011 and 2013, as the partnership was enlarged to include more international organisations and new countries.¹⁴⁵⁴

On 12 July 2011, vice-president of the EIB announced a EUR140 million loan promoting economic development and employment in Tunisia.¹⁴⁵⁵ In the first four months since the Deauville Summit, two loans totalling EUR300 million have been signed with Tunisia.¹⁴⁵⁶ “Job creation is our top priority,” said the EIB Vice-President, Philippe de Fontaine Vive.¹⁴⁵⁷ This investment is provided for the phosphates industry in Tunisia.¹⁴⁵⁸

On 27 July 2011, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Board of Directors announced that the Bank would be extending its geographic mandate to include the region covered by the Deauville Partnership in order to be able to implement economic development programs there.¹⁴⁵⁹

¹⁴⁵² Deauville Partnership Foreign Affairs Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/ONU-2.pdf>.

¹⁴⁵³ G8 Summit in Deauville: Joint Statement by EU Council President Van Rompuy and EU Commission President Barroso, European Union at the United Nations (New York) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/fr/article_11102_fr.htm.

¹⁴⁵⁴ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-077-eng.asp>.

¹⁴⁵⁵ Deauville Partnership and Tunisia: New EUR140 Million Commitment in Support of Economic and Social Development, European Investment Bank (Luxemburg) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-108-partenariat-de-deauville-et-tunisie-un-nouvel-engagement-140-millions-deuros-en-faveur-du-developpement-economique-et-social.htm>.

¹⁴⁵⁶ Deauville Partnership and Tunisia: New EUR140 Million Commitment in Support of Economic and Social Development, European Investment Bank (Luxemburg) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-108-partenariat-de-deauville-et-tunisie-un-nouvel-engagement-140-millions-deuros-en-faveur-du-developpement-economique-et-social.htm>.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Deauville Partnership and Tunisia: New EUR140 Million Commitment in Support of Economic and Social Development, European Investment Bank (Luxemburg) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-108-partenariat-de-deauville-et-tunisie-un-nouvel-engagement-140-millions-deuros-en-faveur-du-developpement-economique-et-social.htm>.

¹⁴⁵⁸ Deauville Partnership and Tunisia: New EUR140 Million Commitment in Support of Economic and Social Development, European Investment Bank (Luxemburg) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.eib.org/about/press/2011/2011-108-partenariat-de-deauville-et-tunisie-un-nouvel-engagement-140-millions-deuros-en-faveur-du-developpement-economique-et-social.htm>.

¹⁴⁵⁹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 10 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-077-eng.asp>.

On 14 December 2011, the EU Foreign Affairs Council authorized the opening of trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.¹⁴⁶⁰ “This decision provides the European Commission with a mandate to start negotiations to establish deep and comprehensive free trade areas (DCFTAs).”¹⁴⁶¹ The DCFTAs will address the removal of tariffs and other regulatory issues relevant to trade, including investment protection.¹⁴⁶²

By the end of 2011, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia gained membership in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2011.¹⁴⁶³ “The EBRD has the capacity to invest, in the medium term, up to €2.5 billion a year across the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.”¹⁴⁶⁴ This support will help with the implementation of economic and political reform in these four countries after the Arab Spring.

On 9 February 2012, European Investment Bank (EIB) allocated EUR31.5 million towards construction of a low-cost vehicle manufacturing plant in Melloussa free economic zone, 30 km from port of Tangiers.¹⁴⁶⁵

On 22 February 2012, (EIB) signed off EUR5 million toward Jordan Capital For growth Fund.¹⁴⁶⁶ Another relevant project, the EIB has under appraisal the construction of roads in Morocco to open up disadvantaged areas to more trade and economic development. The project is entitled “ADM IX” and will cost around EUR500 million, if approved.¹⁴⁶⁷

On 11 and 12 April 2012, EU attended a Deauville Partnership meeting under the Trade, Investment and Integration Pillar at the Dead Sea, co-hosted by the US and Jordan, the EU and participating countries reaffirmed their commitment to open investment fostering growth and development in the area covered by the partnership.¹⁴⁶⁸

¹⁴⁶⁰ EU agrees to start trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, Europa (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1545&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁴⁶¹ EU agrees to start trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, Europa (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1545&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁴⁶² EU agrees to start trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, Europa (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1545&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁴⁶³ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹⁴⁶⁴ Jordan and Tunisia Become Members of the EBRD, by Anthony Williams, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2012/120103.shtml>.

¹⁴⁶⁵ Renault-Tanger Financement Intermedie, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.eib.org/projects/loans/2009/20090278.htm>.

¹⁴⁶⁶ Jordan Capital For Growth Fund, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.eib.org/projects/loans/2009/20090744.htm>.

¹⁴⁶⁷ ADM IX, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 25 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2011/20110388.htm>.

¹⁴⁶⁸ Statement by the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition on Open International Investment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin120412-deauville.html>.

On 20 April 2012, finance ministers of the Deauville Partnership countries met in Washington D.C., where they praised the efforts underway and reaffirmed the principles of the partnership, such as increased trade and investment, transparency, and accountability.¹⁴⁶⁹ They announced a new initiative for Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Libya to “regain access to capital markets to accelerate development and open the door to possible investment in the region.”¹⁴⁷⁰

On 25 April 2012, the Partnership countries met in Paris, where they agreed to participate in a conference on “Reviving Private Investment in the Deauville Partnership Countries: Investment Policies for Job Creation” in Cairo on 7 and 8 May 2012.¹⁴⁷¹

To this end, the EU has been in full compliance with its commitment to help the Partnership Countries develop economically through trade and investment measures in the region. For these efforts it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

¹⁴⁶⁹ Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n12/12-045-eng.asp>.

¹⁴⁷⁰ Deauville Partnership Launches Initiative to Help Five Arab Countries, Including Morocco, to Access Capital Markets, Morocco World News (Fez) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://moroccoworldnews.com/2012/04/36125/deauville-partnership-launches-initiative-to-help-5-arab-countries-including-morocco-to-access-capital-markets-2/>.

¹⁴⁷¹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition Chairman’s Summary of the Meeting on Governance on April 24, 2012, Paris, France, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188471.htm>.

13. Internet Economy: Intellectual Property [120]

Commitment:

“We are renewing our commitment to ensuring effective action against violations of intellectual property rights in the digital arena, including action that addresses present and future infringements.”

-G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background:

Intellectual property protection is not a new issue for the G8. However, it has only recently been addressed in an online context. Ongoing problems of counterfeiting and piracy have contributed to increasing international pressure to protect intellectual property rights (IPR) on the internet. The situation has been further aggravated by the inability of intergovernmental efforts to effectively combat infringements due to the transnational and anarchic nature of the worldwide web.

The G7 first addressed intellectual property at the 1988 Summit in Toronto as an extension of the GATT negotiations, where it affirmed its support in protecting “trade-related intellectual property rights.”¹⁴⁷² The G7 later committed to develop “standards and effective enforcement of all intellectual property rights” at the 1990 Houston Summit within the context of the Uruguay Round.¹⁴⁷³ At the 1991 London Summit, the G7 also called for “enforceable rules and obligations to protect all property rights.”¹⁴⁷⁴

The G8 renewed past national commitments to IPR in the *Reducing IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting through More Effective Enforcement* report published at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. G8 nations agreed upon seven commitments aimed at “reducing substantially global trade in pirated and counterfeit goods, and efficiently combating the transnational networks that

¹⁴⁷² List of Individual Commitments Cycle Two, 1982-1987, G8 Research Groups (Toronto) 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.
http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle2.html#1988.

¹⁴⁷³ List of Individual Commitments Cycle Three, 1989-1995, G8 Research Groups (Toronto) 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.
http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle3.html.

¹⁴⁷⁴ List of Individual Commitments Cycle Three, 1989-1995, G8 Research Groups (Toronto) 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.
http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle3.html.

support it.”¹⁴⁷⁵ The plan also included an agreement to “promote and uphold laws, regulations and/or procedures to strengthen effective intellectual property enforcement” and to improve IPR enforcement capabilities of developing nations.¹⁴⁷⁶

More recently, IPR was addressed in the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit and 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. At St. Petersburg, the G8 broadened its scope by committing to foster greater multilateral cooperation with international organizations such as the “WIPO, [World Intellectual Property Organization], WTO, OECD, Interpol and World Customs Organization.”¹⁴⁷⁷ The Heiligendamm conference also placed emphasis on cooperation between the G8 and related international organizations.¹⁴⁷⁸

The 2011 Deauville Summit marked the first time G8 Heads of State and Government had an in-depth discussion on the relationship between the internet and IPR. Its final declaration noted that in regards to IPR, in particular copyright, trademarks, trade secrets and patents, states must “recognize the need to have national laws and frameworks for the protection of intellectual property.”¹⁴⁷⁹ The declaration notes that implementation requires international cooperation of relevant stakeholders including private sector.

The French Presidency also hosted a special G8 internet conference in the lead-up to the Deauville summit. Dubbed the “e-G8”, it gathered technology corporate CEOs, entrepreneurs, bloggers and academics to discuss the growing internet economy.¹⁴⁸⁰ One finding was that “a healthy and creative digital economy cannot exist without assertive protection of intellectual property rights.”¹⁴⁸¹ Thus, the French presidency has become one of the most prominent supporters of reform in this area, calling for the creation of a “civilized internet” bound by rules of IPR law and regulation.¹⁴⁸²

The significance that the G8 has placed on the issue of intellectual property protection on the internet suggests that the issue will remain a high priority at the Chicago Summit.

¹⁴⁷⁵ List of Individual Commitments Cycle Five, 1975-2006, G8 Research Groups (Toronto) 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle5.html.

¹⁴⁷⁶ List of Individual Commitments Cycle Five, 1975-2006, G8 Research Groups (Toronto) 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle5.html.

¹⁴⁷⁷ List of Individual Commitments Cycle Five, 1975-2006, G8 Research Groups (Toronto) 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle5.html.

¹⁴⁷⁸ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>.

¹⁴⁷⁹ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#inte>.

¹⁴⁸⁰ Paris Will Host the First e-G8 Forum Prior to Summit, e-G8 Forum (Paris) 17 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. http://www.eg8forum.com/en/documents/press-release/EG8_Press_release.pdf.

¹⁴⁸¹ E-G8 Forum Summary Plenary Session IV, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/eg8/eg8-plenary-4.pdf.

¹⁴⁸² G8 Leaders to Call for Tighter Internet Regulation, New York Times (New York) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/05/25/technology/25tech.html>.

Commitment Features:

The G8 members collectively commit to protect against violations of IPR on the internet. This commitment implies both a national and international dimension. First, the commitment reaffirms the need for G8 members to work towards national laws and frameworks for new enforcement that supports anti-piracy, anti-counterfeiting and the protection of IPR online. Next, this commitment is to be interpreted to include moving forward with multilateral institutions on IPR objectives. To this end, the G8 members must improve cooperation with or initiate new global institutions that specifically address IPR on the internet.

Members will be assessed on whether progress has been made at home in regards to laws and enforcement measures. In this way, the commitment reflects the Deauville report that states that intellectual property rights “must receive the same protection, with the same guarantees, on the Internet as everywhere else.”¹⁴⁸³ Member progress on this objective includes the implementation of regulations on Internet Service Providers (ISPs) related to IPR as well as public laws. This also includes providing financial and/or technical assistance to national IPR enforcement mechanisms.

Considering the transnational nature of the internet, effective enforcement of IPR online will also require international regulations and agreements. Notably, the Deauville declaration announced that “the effective implementation of intellectual property rules requires suitable international cooperation of relevant stakeholders, including with the private sector.”¹⁴⁸⁴ For instance, the declaration also highlighted the role of the World Intellectual Property Organization “in developing a broad approach to intellectual property in support of business-friendly, robust and efficient national intellectual property systems.”¹⁴⁸⁵ Other institutions such as the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), whose signatories include members of G8, aims to put in place international standards for enforcing intellectual property rights.¹⁴⁸⁶

Full compliance would thus entail states to work towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as improving or initiating global institutions that address intellectual property infringement online.

¹⁴⁸³ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#inte>.

¹⁴⁸⁴ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#inte>.

¹⁴⁸⁵ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#inte>.

¹⁴⁸⁶ Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 18 December 2011. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/fo/intellect_property.aspx?view=d.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not work towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web AND does not improve or initiate new global institutions that address online IPR infringements.
0	Member works towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web OR improves or initiates new global institutions that address online IPR infringements.
+1	Member works towards strengthening national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web AND improves or initiates new global institutions that address online IPR infringements.

Lead Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment by working to both strengthen national laws and enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the internet, and improve global institutions that address IPR infringements online.

On September 29 2011, the Canadian federal parliament introduced the Copyright Modernization Act.¹⁴⁸⁷ If approved, the Bill will: 1) “implement the rights and protections of the World Intellectual Property Organization’s (WIPO) Internet treaties”; 2) “clarify the roles and responsibilities of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and search engines”; 3) give copyright owners legal tools for combating Piracy; and 4) legally protect businesses that use digital locks to protect their products.¹⁴⁸⁸ Thus, Canada is working to allow copyright owners to legally pursue peer-to-peer websites that enable copyright infringements.¹⁴⁸⁹ Furthermore, the Bill states that individuals who engage in copyright infringements could be legally pursued by copyright owners for damages between CAD100-5000 per infringement.¹⁴⁹⁰ The Bill states that Canadians can legally retransmit copyrighted digital files legally in their possession to devices they already own, including phones, music players, and computers.¹⁴⁹¹

In addition, the Copyright Modernization introduces a “notice and notice” system that will allow copyright owners to send offenders a warning notice through offenders’ Internet Service Providers (ISPs).¹⁴⁹² ISPs will be obligated to maintain a record of the notice for up to a year.¹⁴⁹³

1487 Harper Government Delivers on Commitment to Reintroduce Copyright Modernization Act, Balanced Copyright (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

<http://www.balancedcopyright.gc.ca/eic/site/crp-prda.nsf/eng/home>.

1488 Questions and Answers: The Copyright Modernization Act, Balanced Copyright (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://balancedcopyright.gc.ca/eic/site/crp-prda.nsf/eng/h_rp01153.html#amend.

1489 Questions and Answers: The Copyright Modernization Act, Balanced Copyright (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://balancedcopyright.gc.ca/eic/site/crp-prda.nsf/eng/h_rp01153.html#amend.

1490 Questions and Answers: The Copyright Modernization Act, Balanced Copyright (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://balancedcopyright.gc.ca/eic/site/crp-prda.nsf/eng/h_rp01153.html#amend.

1491 Questions and Answers: The Copyright Modernization Act, Balanced Copyright (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://balancedcopyright.gc.ca/eic/site/crp-prda.nsf/eng/h_rp01153.html#amend.

1492 Amendments To The "Copyright Act" Expected To Pass With The Re-Introduction Of The "Copyright Modernization Act" As Bill C-11, Hafeez Rupani, Mondaq Business Briefing (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/223236>.

Furthermore, ISPs will be potentially liable for damage claims between CAD5000-10 000 if they fail to comply with the “notice and notice” system.¹⁴⁹⁴

Canadian Minister for Industry Christian Paradis announced that “this bill will make Canada's copyright laws forward-looking and responsive in this fast-paced digital world.”¹⁴⁹⁵ The Canadian Government's website on the proposed legislation notes that if passed it “will bring Canada in line with its G8 partners and most of the major economies of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.”¹⁴⁹⁶ As of April 2012, the Bill has completed its first reading before the House of Commons.¹⁴⁹⁷ It has also passed through parliamentary committees with minor technical amendments.¹⁴⁹⁸

On 30 September 2011, Canada also signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement in Tokyo.¹⁴⁹⁹ The agreement aims to “improve international cooperation over Intellectual Property Rights, establish best practices for their enforcement and provide a more effective legal framework to address the problems of counterfeiting and piracy”.¹⁵⁰⁰ By signing, signatories commit to give adequate legal protection to the holders of copyrights from copyright infringement, and to implement laws that compel online service providers to assist in identifying IPR offenders.¹⁵⁰¹

Thus, Canada has been provided with a score of +1 for having introduced legislation that strengthens Intellectual Property Rights on the internet, and for having improved global frameworks for addressing online Intellectual Property Right infringements.

Analyst: Benjamin Donato-Woodger

1493 Amendments To The "Copyright Act" Expected To Pass With The Re-Introduction Of The "Copyright Modernization Act" As Bill C-11, Hafeez Rupani, Mondaq Business Briefing (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/223236>.

1494 Amendments To The "Copyright Act" Expected To Pass With The Re-Introduction Of The "Copyright Modernization Act" As Bill C-11, Hafeez Rupani, Mondaq Business Briefing (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/223236>.

1495 Harper Government Delivers on Commitment to Reintroduce Copyright Modernization Act, Balanced Copyright (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.balancedcopyright.gc.ca/eic/site/crp-prda.nsf/eng/home>.

1496 Questions and Answers: The Copyright Modernization Act, Balanced Copyright (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://balancedcopyright.gc.ca/eic/site/crp-prda.nsf/eng/h_rp01153.html#amend.

1497 House Government Bill C-11, Parliament of Canada (Ottawa) 29 September 2011. Date of Access 28 April 2012. <http://www.parl.gc.ca/LegisInfo/BillDetails.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&billId=5134851>.

1498 Copyright: A New Frontier – Bill C-11 Moves Out of Committee, Lexology, Globe Business Publishing Ltd. England (London) 26 April 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e8cc893a-392e-4e67-a8e9-881718e65fdb>

¹⁴⁹⁹ Canada Signs Historic Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 30 September 2011. Date of Access 28 December 2011. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communicues/2011/280.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

1500 Canada Signs Historic Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 30 September 2011. Date of Access 28 December 2011. http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communicues/2011/280.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

1501 Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (English Text), Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 17 June 2011. Date of Access 28 December 2011. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/fo/acta-acrc.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

France: +1

France has remained fully committed to ensuring effective action against violations of intellectual property rights in the digital arena.

France fulfilled the international dimension of its commitment by hosting the first meeting of Ministers of Culture and Intellectual Property at the Cultural Summit at Avignon on 17-18 November 2011. The summit sought to promote “a more responsible usage of the Internet,” as well as to build on the commitments made during the G8 Summit at Deauville with regard to the protection of intellectual property rights on the Internet.¹⁵⁰² To broaden discussion on the topic beyond the circle of G8 participants to other relevant stakeholders, France invited not only the Ministers of 19 states, but also high-level representatives of the European Commission, OECD, WIPO and UNESCO, as well as non-governmental participants.¹⁵⁰³ By hosting the Summit, France initiated a new global institution that addresses intellectual property rights on the Internet among other related issues.

Following discussions at Avignon, France reaffirmed its belief that “there can be no sustainable creation or cultural diversity without a copyright regime that protects and financially rewards creators.”¹⁵⁰⁴ France also stressed the importance of concerted international action for ensuring the promotion of intellectual property rights. It lauded what it called “convergent initiatives” to reduce online piracy in other countries.¹⁵⁰⁵ It suggested that these initiatives should be explored in parallel with each other to improve international cooperation in fighting Internet piracy.¹⁵⁰⁶ In addition, France expressed its hope that international co-operation of the type launched by the Ministerial Summit will become a feature of both global and regional efforts for addressing international property rights on the Internet.¹⁵⁰⁷ It has therefore both organized and promoted new international initiatives aimed at protecting intellectual property rights in the digital arena.

France has also taken steps to fulfill the national dimension of its commitment. On 30 November 2011, Prime Minister Francois Fillon stated that the government must work to ensure compliance with the existing laws that ensure intellectual property rights in France.¹⁵⁰⁸ According to Fillon, France will “fight with determination all those who push for the negation of the right of the

¹⁵⁰² Cultural Summit Avignon, Communiqué of the Presidency, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Paris) 17-18 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.dgmic.culture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Communique_presidence_final_sommet_culturel_EN.pdf.

¹⁵⁰³ Cultural Summit Avignon, Communiqué of the Presidency, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Paris) 17-18 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.dgmic.culture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Communique_presidence_final_sommet_culturel_EN.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁴ Cultural Summit Avignon, Communiqué of the Presidency, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Paris) 17-18 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.dgmic.culture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Communique_presidence_final_sommet_culturel_EN.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁵ Cultural Summit Avignon, Communiqué of the Presidency, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Paris) 17-18 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.dgmic.culture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Communique_presidence_final_sommet_culturel_EN.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁶ Cultural Summit Avignon, Communiqué of the Presidency, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Paris) 17-18 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.dgmic.culture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Communique_presidence_final_sommet_culturel_EN.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁷ Cultural Summit Avignon, Communiqué of the Presidency, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Paris) 17-18 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.dgmic.culture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Communique_presidence_final_sommet_culturel_EN.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁸ Discours du Premier ministre aux 4es Assises du Numérique, Portail du Gouvernement (Paris) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.premierministre.gouv.fr/premierministre/discours-du-premier-ministre-aux-4es-assises-du-numerique>.

author.”¹⁵⁰⁹ In particular, the Prime Minister noted that regulations need to evolve and that technological breakthroughs must be used to improve methods of protecting intellectual property rights in all arenas.¹⁵¹⁰

In addition, on 26 January 2012, as a member of the European Union, France became a signatory of the Anti-counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).¹⁵¹¹ Its purpose is to enable states to cooperate more effectively in combating Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) infringements by harmonizing their relevant domestic laws and enacting measures to enforce them.¹⁵¹² This agreement will specifically address the way companies and individuals can enforce their rights in court, at the borders, and via the Internet.¹⁵¹³ France’s signing of this agreement is a concrete step towards its fulfillment of the domestic dimension of its commitment.

Since France has complied with both the international and the domestic components of its commitment to combat violations of IPR on the Internet, it is awarded a score of 1.

Analyst: Anna Postelnyak

Germany: 0

Germany has worked towards its commitment to support the development of a unitary European Union patent but not to improve global institutions that address intellectual property rights infringements online. Thus, Germany has been awarded a 0.

Germany has supported the development of an intellectual property rights framework and enforcement by supporting the creation of a so-called Unitary Patent through the European Union. A Unitary Patent will bring the legal arbitration and enforcement of patent laws under the auspices of the European Union.¹⁵¹⁴ In March 2011, Germany pledged support to the European Union Council’s move to create a unitary patent that would apply to all members of the European Union.¹⁵¹⁵ On 22 November 2011, the Legal Affairs Committee approved a mandate to open formal negotiations with national governments to agree to a unitary patent.¹⁵¹⁶ A unity patent would reduce costs for business and allow for a more uniform and effective framework for

¹⁵⁰⁹ Discours du Premier ministre aux 4es Assises du Numérique, Portail du Gouvernement (Paris) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.premierministre.gouv.fr/premierministre/discours-du-premier-ministre-aux-4es-assises-du-numerique>.

¹⁵¹⁰ Discours du Premier ministre aux 4es Assises du Numérique, Portail du Gouvernement (Paris) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.premierministre.gouv.fr/premierministre/discours-du-premier-ministre-aux-4es-assises-du-numerique>.

¹⁵¹¹ ACTA - Anti-counterfeiting Trade Agreement, European Commission (Cyprus) 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20120207_acta_en.htm.

¹⁵¹² What is ACTA About, European Commission. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/january/tradoc_149003.pdf.

¹⁵¹³ What is ACTA About, European Commission. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/january/tradoc_149003.pdf.

¹⁵¹⁴ EU Patent gets Legal Affairs Committee Green Light, European Parliament (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access 28 April 2012.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/hu/pressroom/content/20111219IPR34540/html/EU-patent-gets-Legal-Affairs-Committee-green-light>

¹⁵¹⁵ EU Patent gets Legal Affairs Committee Green Light, European Parliament (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access 28 April 2012.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/hu/pressroom/content/20111219IPR34540/html/EU-patent-gets-Legal-Affairs-Committee-green-light>.

¹⁵¹⁶ A Step Closer to an EU Patent, European Parliament (Brussels) 22 November 2011. Date of Access 28 April 2012. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/pressroom/content/20111211IPR31956/html/A-step-closer-to-an-EU-patent>.

protecting intellectual property.¹⁵¹⁷ In January 2012 the Germany pledged itself to the European Council's unanimous support for finalizing a unitary patent system by June 2012.¹⁵¹⁸

However, Germany has refused to sign the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement.¹⁵¹⁹ This agreement aims to “strengthen the international legal framework for effectively combating global proliferation of commercial-scale counterfeiting and piracy, calling for strong legal frameworks,” and “includes innovative provisions to deepen international cooperation and to promote strong intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement practices.”¹⁵²⁰ Germany, along with five other EU countries refused to sign ACTA with the European Union on 26 January 2012. Germany's Justice Ministry argues that Germany does not need this legislation and that the European Union should vote on ACTA before Germany ratifies it.¹⁵²¹

Thus, Germany has been provided with a score of 0 for its progress towards developing a unitary European Union patent.

Analyst: Benjamin Donato-Woodger

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the implementation of its commitment against violations of IPR in the digital arena by empowering both national and international governance institutions to protect IPR.

The Italian government dedicated considerable attention towards the internal protection of their ISPs by implementing digital innovation projects through their E-Government Plan 2012, created in January 2009. The plan consists of 80 digital innovation projects to be implemented within a 2012 deadline.¹⁵²²

Italy has previously committed to the 2010 OECD Innovation Strategy. The strategy is built around five priorities to protect innovation in the 21st century. One priority is “improving the governance and measurement of policies of innovations” such as IPRs.¹⁵²³ The strategy aims to “facilitate efficient knowledge flows and foster the development of networks and markets which enable the creation, circulation and diffusion of knowledge, along with an effective system of

1517 EU Patent gets Legal Affairs Committee Green Light, European Parliament (Brussels) 20 December 2011. Date of Access 28 April 2012

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/hu/pressroom/content/20111219IPR34540/html/EU-patent-gets-Legal-Affairs-Committee-green-light>.

1518 Statement of the Members of the European Council, European Council (Brussels) 30 January 2012. Date of Access 28 April 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/127599.pdf.

1519 Acta: Germany Delays Signing Anti-piracy Agreement, British Broadcasting Corporation, United Kingdom (London). 10 February 2012. Date of Access 28 April 2012.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-16980451>

1520 Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2011. Date of Access 28 April 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/acta>.

1521 Acta: Germany Delays Signing Anti-piracy Agreement, British Broadcasting Corporation, United Kingdom (London). 10 February 2012. Date of Access 28 April 2012.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-16980451>

¹⁵²² Il Piano Di E-Government 2012, Governo Italiano Presidenza del I Consiglio Dei Ministri (Rome) December 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

http://www.e2012.gov.it/userfiles/file/egov_2012parte_seconda.pdf.

¹⁵²³ Ministerial Report on the OECD Innovation Strategy: Innovation to Strengthen Growth and Address Global and Social Challenges, OECD (Paris) May 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/28/45326349.pdf>.

intellectual property rights.”¹⁵²⁴ It also noted that “well-functioning venture capital markets and the securitization of innovation- related assets (e.g. intellectual property) are key sources of finance for many innovative start-ups and need to be developed further.”¹⁵²⁵ Italy has not announced new progress with this strategy, however.

On 27-30 September 2011, Italy officially participated in the Sixth Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum in Nairobi, Kenya.¹⁵²⁶ The meeting’s overall theme was “The Internet as a catalyst for change: access, development, freedoms and innovation.” One session of the meeting concluded that “an important part about achieving lower [economic] costs is an intellectual property regime which fosters the flow of ideas around the world at decreasing rates.”¹⁵²⁷

Finally, as of 26 January 2012 Italy, along with other member states of the EU, signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).¹⁵²⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 1 for fully complying with the implementation of effective actions against violations of IPR in the digital arena. Italy has fulfilled the international dimension of its commitment by participating in global institutions intended to protect IPRs. Through its 2012 E-Government Plan, Italy has also strengthened national laws and frameworks for the protection of IPRs online.

Analyst: Alfred Galen Cordoba

Japan: +1

Japan has taken concrete steps towards fulfilling its commitment of protecting intellectual property rights in the digital arena both domestically and internationally. By strengthening national enforcement frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as improving global institutions, it has fully complied with its commitment.

In November and December 2011, as well as in January, February and March 2012 Japan held its national Expert Committee on Strengthening Intellectual Property Strategy to consider developing its Intellectual Property Strategic Program 2012.¹⁵²⁹ On 2 November 2011, the president of the committee reiterated the importance of Japan’s commitment to protect intellectual property rights on the Internet.¹⁵³⁰ The Committee also undertook a comprehensive

¹⁵²⁴ Ministerial Report on the OECD Innovation Strategy: Innovation to Strengthen Growth and Address Global and Social Challenges, OECD (Paris) May 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/28/45326349.pdf>.

¹⁵²⁵ Ministerial Report on the OECD Innovation Strategy: Innovation to Strengthen Growth and Address Global and Social Challenges OECD (Paris), May 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/28/45326349.pdf>.

¹⁵²⁶ Internet Governance Forum 2011, L’Istituto di Informatica e Telematica (Pisa), December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.iit.cnr.it/en/node/11171>.

¹⁵²⁷ Internet Governance Forum 2011, L’Istituto di Informatica e Telematica (Pisa), December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.iit.cnr.it/en/node/11171>.

¹⁵²⁸ Ratification ACTA, Germany Takes Time, Directorate-General for Combating Counterfeiting Italian Patent and Trademark Office-Department for Enterprise and the Internationalization (Rome) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012.

http://www.uibm.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2005505%3Aratifica-acta-la-germania-prende-tempo&catid=10%3Anotizie&lang=it.

¹⁵²⁹ Enhanced Content Expert Committee, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo). Date of Access: 23 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/titeki2/tyousakai/contents_kyouka/.

¹⁵³⁰ Enhanced Content Expert Committee (Part 1) Minutes, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo). Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/titeki2/tyousakai/contents_kyouka/2012/dai1/gijiroku.html.

study of the copyright system in the country and offered recommendations endorsed by related stakeholders.¹⁵³¹

Japan also participated in international efforts to develop more effective means of combating violations of intellectual property rights on the Internet. In particular, it attended the Cultural Summit at Avignon hosted by France on 17-18 November 2011. The Cultural Summit at Avignon discussed ways of ensuring a more responsible usage of the Internet and developing more effective means of securing intellectual property rights in the digital arena.¹⁵³²

In addition, on 26 January 2012 Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the ceremony for the signing of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) by the European Union (EU) and its member states.¹⁵³³ Japan is the depositary of the agreement, and it hopes that its agency in promoting it will engender "further momentum towards early entry into the force and expansion of participation to the agreement."¹⁵³⁴

Because Japan has worked to strengthen national enforcement frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as participated in relevant global institutions, it has been awarded the score of +1.

Analyst: Anna Postelnyak

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its regulatory framework aimed at addressing violations of intellectual property rights (IPR) in the digital arena.

Several actions have been taken by the Russian authorities to improve national laws or enforcement frameworks regarding IPR on the web.

On 9 December 2011, the President of Russia signed the Federal Constitutional Law providing for the establishment of a specialized arbitration court to settle disputes related to intellectual property rights protection. This court will become the first one in the new system of specialized arbitration courts created in Russia.¹⁵³⁵

On 13 January 2012, Russian Minister of Communications and Mass Media Igor Shchegolev established a working group responsible for drafting proposals on International Free Licenses

¹⁵³¹ Ministries in Charge of Hearing Explanatory Material, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo). Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/titeki2/tyousakai/contents_kyouka/2012/dai3/siryou2_2.pdf.

¹⁵³² Sommet Culturel G8-G20 sur la création à l'ère numérique, G8-G20 France 2011 (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g20/francais/actualites/actualites/sommet-culturelg8-g20-sur-la-creation-a-l-ere.1570.html>.

¹⁵³³ Signing Ceremony of the EU for the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 23 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/i_property/acta1201.html.

¹⁵³⁴ Signing Ceremony of the EU for the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 23 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/i_property/acta1201.html

¹⁵³⁵ Legislation amended in connection with the establishment of the Intellectual Property Rights Court, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 9 December 2011. Date of Access 13 February 2012.

<http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3200>.

Adaptation to Russian legislation.¹⁵³⁶ The group was established in line with the Russian President's instructions on amending Russian legislation "to give authors the right to make their works available on a free-license basis to the public at large (along the lines of Creative Commons [copyright licenses that allow the distribution of copyrighted works] or GNU FDL [GNU Free Documentation License])".¹⁵³⁷

Some measures have also been undertaken in Russia to improve or initiate global institutions that address intellectual property infringement online.

On 18 July 2011, the agreement between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan on common principles of regulation in protecting intellectual property rights was ratified by Russia. It aims at harmonizing the regulatory principles for intellectual property protection, inter alia, in the digital space. Under the Agreement, the permanent Coordinating Council of the Common Economic Space for intellectual property shall be established.¹⁵³⁸

On 3 November 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev made several proposals concerning intellectual property rights protection on the Internet in his address to the G20 leaders before the G20 Cannes Summit. These proposals include, inter alia, establishing a certain level of legal protection of copyright and related rights on the Internet, giving the rights holder the opportunity to choose the best model of protecting his or her work, and introducing a special presumption that the use of objects of copyright and related rights online is free unless the owner has stated otherwise. The implementation of the proposals would lead to changes in a number of international treaties, including the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The Russian President proposed an option of drafting a separate new international treaty concerning IPR protection in the web.¹⁵³⁹

On 22 December 2011, President Medvedev emphasized in his Address to the Federal Assembly that the establishment of a new legal framework for protection of intellectual property rights in the light of the development of the Internet is one of Russia's priorities and it should be promoted in the framework of BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.¹⁵⁴⁰

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures aimed at strengthening national laws and enforcement of legal frameworks regarding IPR in the digital arena as well as improving and initiating global institutions that address intellectual property infringement online.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

¹⁵³⁶ Order on Establishing the Working Group on International Free Licenses Adaptation to Russian Legislation and Their Implementation in Russia, Russian Ministry of Communications and Mass Media 13 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://minsvyaz.ru/ru/doc/index.php?id_4=676.

¹⁵³⁷ Presidential instructions following meeting with internet community representatives, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 2 June 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2315>.

¹⁵³⁸ Law on ratification of agreement between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan on common principles of regulation in protecting intellectual property rights, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 18 July 2011. Date of Access 13 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2594>.

¹⁵³⁹ Dmitry Medvedev's message to the G20 leaders, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 3 November 2011. Date of Access 13 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3018>.

¹⁵⁴⁰ Address to the Federal Assembly, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 22 December 2011. Date of Access 13 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3268>.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the implementation of effective actions against violations of IPR in the digital arena. It has fulfilled both the domestic and international dimensions of its commitment.

On 25 November 2011, the United Kingdom published its new Cyber Security Strategy.¹⁵⁴¹ The strategy plans for a safe internet by 2015. The document makes reference to reducing internet pirating and cybercrime such as IPR infringement. Moreover, the British Intellectual Property Office (IPO) updated their IP Crime Strategy on 11 August 2011 to complement existing regulations and support enforcement agencies with more focus on interoperability.¹⁵⁴²

On 1-2 November 2011, the United Kingdom hosted the London Conference on Cyberspace.¹⁵⁴³ The conference welcomed Ministers, senior government officials, industry leaders and representatives from the internet community from over 60 countries.¹⁵⁴⁴ One of the conference's five themes was "How to Strike a Balance between Protection of Intellectual Property and Access, Innovation and Creation of Markets".¹⁵⁴⁵ Additionally, the United Kingdom attended the G8/G20 Cultural Summit in Avignon, France on 17-18 November 2011. Members of the summit discussed multiple ways of securing intellectual property on the Internet.¹⁵⁴⁶

As of 26 January 2012, the UK signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo alongside 22 European Member States.¹⁵⁴⁷ While neither a law or a treaty, ACTA is a trade agreement which allows countries to work in alignment on certain matters such as combating copyright infringement, patents, counterfeited goods and intellectual property rights. ACTA awaits formal implementation and ratification from other signatories, especially since the members states of the EU must wait for the European Parliament's approval.¹⁵⁴⁸

¹⁵⁴¹ The UK Cyber Security Strategy: Protecting and promoting the UK in the digital world, Cabinet Office UK (London) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

<http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/sites/default/files/resources/uk-cyber-security-strategy-final.pdf>.

¹⁵⁴² IP Crime: Annual Report 2010-2011, IP Crime Group (London) August 2011 Revised November 2011 Date of Access: 28 December 2011 The UK Cyber Security Strategy: Protecting and promoting the UK in the digital world, Cabinet Office UK (London) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011.

<http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/sites/default/files/resources/uk-cyber-security-strategy-final.pdf>.

¹⁵⁴³ Conference on Cyberspace, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-cyberspace/>.

¹⁵⁴⁴ Chair's Statement, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 9 November 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=685663282>.

¹⁵⁴⁵ Chair's Statement, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 9 November 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=685663282>.

¹⁵⁴⁶ Sommet Culturel G8-G20 sur la creation a l'ère numérique, G8-G20 France 2011 (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g20/francais/actualites/actualites/sommet-culturel-g8-g20-sur-la-creation-a-l-ere.1570.html>.

¹⁵⁴⁷ Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (English Text), Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 17 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/tradeagreements-accords-commerciaux/fo/acta-acrc.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

¹⁵⁴⁸ Joint Statement on the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, European Trade Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 22 April 2012.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=659>.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for working to strengthen national IPR enforcement frameworks online as well as participating to initiate And participating in new global institutions protecting IPR.

Analyst: Alfred Galen Cordoba

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment by improving global institutions that address Intellectual Property Right infringements online.

The United States Senate introduced the PROTECT IP Act on 12 May 2011. If enacted, the bill will allow the U.S. Attorney General to seek court orders forcing United States-based online intermediaries (such as Internet service providers, payment processor, online advertisers, and search engines) to prevent those using their service from accessing a website that infringes on intellectual property. Moreover, the intermediaries will be empowered to cease doing business with infringing actors.¹⁵⁴⁹ The United States Senate has not yet passed the PROTECT IP Act.¹⁵⁵⁰

The House of Representatives introduced the corresponding Stop Online Piracy Act on 26 October 2011. The Stop Online Piracy Act also authorizes the Attorney General to use court orders to compel online intermediaries to take action that would discourage and prevent online Intellectual Property Right infringements.¹⁵⁵¹ Offenders who fail to cease and desist will become guilty of intellectual property offences under the United States' federal criminal code.¹⁵⁵² Online intermediaries will be obligated to carry out preventative measures, which may also mean taking action to sever electronic and financial connections with the offending party.¹⁵⁵³ The House of Representatives has not yet passed the Stop Online Piracy Act.¹⁵⁵⁴

Though both pieces of legislation are technically still before both Houses of Congress, in January an unprecedented backlash by internet activists eroded both bills' political support.¹⁵⁵⁵ Neither is

1549 Press Release: Leahy, Hatch, Grassley Unveil Targeted Bill To Counter Online Infringement, Patrick Leahy (Washington) 12 May 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://leahy.senate.gov/press/press_releases/release/?id=a18ddcc4-8da6-4cb9-b46e-104c21537d50.

1550 Press Release: Wyden Places Hold on Protect IP Act: Overreaching Legislation Still Poses a Significant Threat to Internet Commerce, Innovation and Free Speech, Ron Wyden (Washington) 26 May 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://wyden.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/?id=33a39533-1b25-437b-ad1d-9039b44cde92>.

1551 Summary of the Stop Online Piracy Act, Library of Congress (Washington) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:H.R.3261:@@@D&summ2=m&>

1552 Summary of the Stop Online Piracy Act, Library of Congress (Washington) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:H.R.3261:@@@D&summ2=m&>

1553 Summary of the Stop Online Piracy Act, Library of Congress (Washington) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:H.R.3261:@@@D&summ2=m&>

1554 Summary of the Stop Online Piracy Act, Library of Congress (Washington) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:H.R.3261:@@@D&summ2=m&>

1555 Bills to Stop Web Piracy Invite a Protracted Battle, Wortham, Jenna, and Sengupta, Somini, New York Times (New York) 15 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/16/technology/web-piracy-bills-invite-a-protracted-battle.html?_r=1

expected to be passed.¹⁵⁵⁶ Furthermore, on 14 January 2012 the White House announced its opposition to both the Stop Online Piracy and PROTECT IP Acts.¹⁵⁵⁷

In February 2011, the Office of the United States Trade Representative published its first standalone Notorious Markets list.¹⁵⁵⁸ This identified over 30 markets that deal in goods which infringe on property rights and is intended to raise both domestic and international awareness of intellectual property rights violations.¹⁵⁵⁹ The Office also publically applauded the Chinese website Baidu for entering a licensing agreement with the United States and recording industry rights-holders.¹⁵⁶⁰

On 1 October 2011, the United States signed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement in Tokyo.¹⁵⁶¹ The agreement aims to “strengthen the international legal framework for effectively combating global proliferation of commercial-scale counterfeiting and piracy, calling for strong legal frameworks,” and “includes innovative provisions to deepen international cooperation and to promote strong intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement practices.”¹⁵⁶²

Thus, the United States has been provided with a score of 0 for improving global frameworks for addressing online intellectual property right infringements.

Analyst: Ben Donato-Woodger

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its intellectual property commitment by working to improve internal enforcement IPR frameworks and to bolster international partnerships with non-EU member states on IPR protection.

On 10 May 2011, the European Commission organized a public hearing on its intellectual property rights strategy. More than 100 participants attended the hearing, including representatives from prominent industry associations and civil society. The purpose of the hearing

1556 Bills to Stop Web Piracy Invite a Protracted Battle, Wortham, Jenna, and Sengupta, Somini, New York Times (New York) 15 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/16/technology/web-piracy-bills-invite-a-protracted-battle.html?_r=1

1557 Bills to Stop Web Piracy Invite a Protracted Battle, Wortham, Jenna, and Sengupta, Somini, New York Times (New York) 15 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/16/technology/web-piracy-bills-invite-a-protracted-battle.html?_r=1

1558 USTR Announces Results of Special 301 Review of Notorious Markets, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/december/ustr-announces-results-special-301-review-notorio>.

1559 USTR Announces Results of Special 301 Review of Notorious Markets, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/december/ustr-announces-results-special-301-review-notorio>.

1560 USTR Announces Results of Special 301 Review of Notorious Markets, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/december/ustr-announces-results-special-301-review-notorio>.

1561 Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/acta>.

1562 Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/acta>.

was “to get feedback and input from a broad range of stakeholders regarding the effectiveness of the previous strategy.”¹⁵⁶³

On 22 November 2011, Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the European Commission, also spoke to the European Parliament about the “need to support the EU institutions, member states and society at large in getting better internet security.” She also stated that European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) must be able to attract and to retain the very best IT security experts in Europe.¹⁵⁶⁴

On 18 November 2011, ENISA announced the launch of a series of free videos in all 23 official EU languages, which are designed to help raise awareness of information security risks and encourage secure handling of electronic data. The launch is part of ENISA’s on-going commitment to raise information security awareness, including intellectual property rights.

On 1 December 2011, the European People's Party (EPP) in the European Parliament organized a public hearing on internet issues. Participants included EPP MEPs, representatives of Microsoft, Google and Facebook, as well as the German federal data protection commissioner.¹⁵⁶⁵

The EU has also reached out to non-EU member states when dealing with the IPR issue. On 25 February 2011, the EU participated in the first EU-Thailand IPR dialogue in Bangkok. The purpose of the meeting was to “discuss the scope and mechanics of a new bilateral framework for regular and long-term cooperation between the European Union and Thailand on intellectual property.”¹⁵⁶⁶ Moreover, the EU participated in the 8th EU-China IP Working Group meeting on 10 March 2011 in Beijing.¹⁵⁶⁷

The EU’s most notable attempt at protecting IPR is the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA). THE EU signed ACTA on 26 January 2012 in Tokyo.¹⁵⁶⁸ ACTA is a multinational treaty intended to put in place international standards to prevent the distribution of counterfeit goods as well as copyright infringement online.¹⁵⁶⁹ However, ACTA contains criminal enforcement provisions and so, it must be signed and ratified by the EU and by all 27 Member States in order to be effective.¹⁵⁷⁰

¹⁵⁶³ Report on the Public Hearing Held on 10 May 2011 on the European Commission's Strategy for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in Third Countries, European Commission (Brussels) June 27 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/august/tradoc_148110.pdf.

¹⁵⁶⁴ Address by Neelie Kroes, European Parliament (Brussels) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/11/786&type=HTML>.

¹⁵⁶⁵ EPP Discusses Internet Challenges with Tech Firms, NewEurope: The European Political Newspaper (Brussels) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.neurope.eu/article/epp-discusses-internet-challenges-tech-firms>.

¹⁵⁶⁶ Report on the First EU-Thailand IPR Dialogue, Europa.eu (Brussels) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/april/tradoc_147855.pdf.

¹⁵⁶⁷ 8th EU-China IP Working Group Meeting, Europa.eu (Brussels) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/april/tradoc_147782.pdf.

¹⁵⁶⁸ ACTA – Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, European Commission (Brussels), 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/tackling-unfair-trade/acta/>.

¹⁵⁶⁹ ACTA – Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/fo/intellect_property.aspx?view=d

¹⁵⁷⁰ ACTA – Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, European Commission (Brussels), 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/tackling-unfair-trade/acta/>.

Thus, by strengthening internal IPR strategies for member states and for improving global frameworks for addressing online intellectual property right infringements, the EU has fully complied with its commitment and been awarded a +1.

Analyst: Allison Gibbons

14. Regional Security: Somalia [141]

Commitment:

“We commit to remain constructively engaged on Somalia.”

- G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background:

Somalia is currently facing ongoing civil war that hinders economic development. Rebel insurgency and corruption in Somalia threaten regional security and create an environment in which human rights are routinely violated. G8 member states remain committed to establishing political stability in Somalia and to support international efforts for the establishment of a secure environment in which democratic institutions can develop at all levels.

In the past, the G8 has addressed the issues found in Somalia through broad development and regional security commitments to the continent of Africa. The G8 has supported African peace operations since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The Kananaskis G8 Africa Action Plan committed the G8 to “to promote peace and security in Africa, to boost expertise and capacity, to encourage trade and direct growth-oriented investment, and to provide more effective official development assistance”.¹⁵⁷¹ Notably, the Action Plan also called on member states to “establish enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments.”¹⁵⁷²

The effort to promote peaceful development in Africa was expanded at the 2003 Evian Summit. Notably, G8 members pledged to the “the establishment, equipping and training by 2010 of coherent, multinational, multi-disciplinary standby brigade capabilities including civilian components, at the AU and regional level, in particular integrated mission planning capability, mission field headquarters and strategic headquarters which would be available for UN-endorsed missions undertaken under the auspices of the UN, AU or an African regional organization.”¹⁵⁷³

¹⁵⁷¹ Issue Performance Assessment Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html.

¹⁵⁷² 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/15-08-interim-africapeace.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷³ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 nations launched the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations. This action plan aimed to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force.¹⁵⁷⁴ At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 reaffirmed previous commitments by promising to support peace and development in the continent.¹⁵⁷⁵

More recently, the G8 addressed African peace and security at the 2008 Hokkaido Summit. This included a commitment to provide “seamless peace-building support, including to humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts and increased capacity of deployable civilian expertise.”¹⁵⁷⁶ The G8 also committed to promote peace and security in Africa by specifically supporting the African Union and Regional Economic Communities as well as African Peace Security Architecture (APSA) through the provision of training and equipment.¹⁵⁷⁷

In terms of development assistance, the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 brought international attention to the growing need for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa. Notably, at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, members agreed to significantly increase ODA after the UK made it clear that the attainment of the MDGs would be a top priority of the Summit. Together, the G8 pledged to raise ODA by US\$50 billion per year by 2010, with half of all ODA going to Africa.¹⁵⁷⁸ At the 2007 Heiligendamm and 2008 Hokkaido Summit, the G8 reaffirmed their Gleneagles commitment.¹⁵⁷⁹

In regards to the Gleneagles goal, the 2010 G8 Muskoka Accountability Report found that “in current dollars, donors are four-fifths of the way towards the target (a \$10 billion shortfall)” and “in constant 2004 dollars, the OECD estimates that there is a shortfall of \$18 billion from all donors and, on that basis, donor countries are approximately three-fifths of the way to meeting the original 2005 OECD estimate.”¹⁵⁸⁰ In the 2011 Deauville Summit, the final declaration stated that “while all commitments have not been met in full, we will strive to maintain our efforts, together with other donors.”¹⁵⁸¹

¹⁵⁷⁴ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/15-08-interim-africapeace.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷⁵ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligidamm/g8-2007-africa.html>.

¹⁵⁷⁶ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

¹⁵⁷⁷ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

¹⁵⁷⁸ 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-interim/12-09-interim-oda.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷⁹ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/15-08-interim-africapeace.pdf>.

¹⁵⁸⁰ Muskoka Accountability Report Executive Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 June 2010. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

¹⁵⁸¹ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

In addition to a renewal of these continent-wide commitments, the G8 has also addressed one other major problem in Somalia: piracy. Piracy is a product of Somali instability and poses a threat to regional trade and peace. Most recently, G8 Ministers agreed to work towards a legal framework for the trial of Somali pirates.¹⁵⁸² Specifically, they announced that “effective prosecution and imprisonment needs increased support.”¹⁵⁸³

Somalia can benefit from new development and military assistance plans that operate under the auspices of international cooperation.

Commitment Features:

The G8 commits to remain constructively engaged in Somalia. This is a broad commitment. Member states must stabilize the region militarily, politically and economically. Moreover, the G8 has also made mention of the importance of working with the Transitional Federal Government and enabling Somalia to lead the resolution of regional conflict. Thus, this commitment implies two dimensions. First, the commitment reaffirms the need for G8 members to provide new resources to build peace support missions and economic development in Somalia through international cooperation. Second, member states should provide support to establish a specifically Somalia-led national reconciliation process.

Somalia’s instability increases regional violence, encourages illegal arms trafficking and risks a contagion of civil unrest throughout the Horn of Africa. To contain and resolve this threat, G8 members must continue their commitment to peace support operations in cooperation with global institutions. This belief in international institutions is best reflected by the announcement by G8 nations that “We commend the action undertaken by the African Union and its mission, AMISOM, and express our full support for the mission and the effort of the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative for Somalia.”¹⁵⁸⁴

Development in Somalia has suffered from the effects of 20 years of conflict. Economic development will require compliance with ODA commitments as well as new development plans. One key perspective on development in Somalia is anti-piracy. As G8 Foreign Ministers agreed in 2010, piracy poses a risk to “the safety of mariners, regional economies, freedom of navigation and international trade.”¹⁵⁸⁵ In this interpretation, development too is measured through cooperation with international institutions and disregards isolated individual actions by member states.

The Deauville declaration notes that the solution to ongoing violence must put Somalia in the lead. Indeed, the Deauville declaration clearly states that “we call on all actors to support an inclusive, Somali-led process as the means to resolve the conflict.”¹⁵⁸⁶ One key task that will require a spearheading by Somalia is the constitutional process after the Transitional Federal

¹⁵⁸² G8 Vows Legal Cooperation to Tackle Somali Piracy, Reuters (Rome) 30 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/05/30/us-g8-interior-idUSTRE54T1QT20090530>.

¹⁵⁸³ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁴ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁵ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁶ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

Institutions' mandate expires in August 2011.¹⁵⁸⁷ Thus, a second dimension of this commitment is that efforts put Somalia in the lead for redevelopment.

In order to achieve full compliance, a member state must provide new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia through international cooperation. Also, full compliance requires states to provide support to establish a process for reconciliation and reintegration with Somalia in the lead.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member provides no new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution AND provides no support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.
0	Member provides new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution OR provides support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.
+1	Member provides new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution AND provides support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

Lead Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment in remaining constructively engaged on Somalia.

On 20 July 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda expressed the Government of Canada's concern regarding the situation in the Horn of Africa. "Our government has a strong record of commitment to Africa, and we will continue to show our support during this tragic crisis. The situation facing people in the region, especially the women and children, is dire. Canada is committed to making a real difference in their lives."¹⁵⁸⁸

On 22 July 2011, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) increased its humanitarian assistance contribution to the area by CAD50 million. This is in addition to the CAD22.35 million already provided for humanitarian assistance throughout the region earlier in the year.¹⁵⁸⁹

On 22 July 2011, the Canadian government also established the East Africa Drought Relief Fund by matching every dollar donated by a Canadian individual to a registered Canadian charity.¹⁵⁹⁰ During the 10-week period retroactive through 6 July 2011 and ending on 16 September 2011,

¹⁵⁸⁷ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁸ Minister Oda Expresses Concern Over Worsening Situation in Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 20 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-720163156-S42>.

¹⁵⁸⁹ Minister Oda Announces Canada's Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in East Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 22 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-72211442-LG3>.

¹⁵⁹⁰ Minister Flaherty Promotes the East Africa Drought Relief Fund, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 24 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CEC-724112055-KZN>.

CIDA worked with the East Africa Drought Relief Fund by matching individual donations.¹⁵⁹¹ On 21 October 2011, the final tally of donations by Canadians to registered Canadian charities was 70 million. The Government of Canada matched the amount raised.¹⁵⁹² This is in addition to the 72.35 million in funding that the federal government already contributed earlier in the year.¹⁵⁹³

On 23 February 2012, Canada redirected the deployment of a formed police unit (FPU) from Uganda to Somalia to assist the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). John Baird, Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs said Canada hopes to see new parliamentarians, as well as women leaders exercising their authority locally and working to benefit all Somalis.¹⁵⁹⁴

On 23 April 2012, CIDA contributed more than USD4.8 million to support the establishment of a humanitarian logistics hub and cargo in Djibouti. The hub, operated by the World Food Program (WFP), will enable WFP food to move more quickly to its operations in Somalia.¹⁵⁹⁵

Thus, by providing new resources to projects that build peace support and economic development capacities in Somalia, Canada has partially complied with its commitment and has been awarded a 0. In order to achieve full compliance, Canada must provide support for establishing a specifically Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

Analyst: Aishe Jamal

France: 0

By providing new resources to build peace support and economic development capacities in Somalia, France has partially complied with its commitment.

France has publicly renewed its appeal for the reconciliation of all Somalis. On 29 November 2011, in lieu of bans and attacks by Al-Shabab militants against UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, France condemned the use of violence and supports the efforts of the international community and AMISOM to help Somalia restore security and eliminate terrorism.¹⁵⁹⁶ In its statement, France also reaffirmed its support for the Transitional Federal Government which must demonstrate its capacity to improve the security and living conditions of the Somali people.¹⁵⁹⁷

¹⁵⁹¹ Canada Outlines Support for Drought-Stricken East Africa, Relief Web (New York) 17 August 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. <http://reliefweb.int/node/441438>.

¹⁵⁹² Minister Oda Updates on East Africa Humanitarian Crisis, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-102014128-PCM>.

¹⁵⁹³ Ottawa's Matching Donations for Somalia Ends Friday, City News (Toronto) 14 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.citytv.com/toronto/citynews/news/national/article/154485--ottawa-s-matching-donations-for-somalia-ends-friday>.

¹⁵⁹⁴ Address by Minister Baird at the London Conference on Somalia, Relief Web (London) 23 February 2012. Date of access: April 25 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/478769>.

¹⁵⁹⁵ Minister Baird Statement After the London Conference on Somalia, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 23 February 2012. Date of access: April 26 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2012/02/23a.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

¹⁵⁹⁶ Ban on the Activities of and Attacks Against Several UN Agencies and Humanitarian Organizations, France Diplomatie (Paris) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/somalia_242/france-and-somalia_5984/political-relations_6496/somalia-ban-on-the-activities-of-and-attacks-against-several-un-agencies-and-humanitarian-organizations-29.11.11_16589.html.

¹⁵⁹⁷ Ban on the Activities of and Attacks Against Several UN Agencies and Humanitarian Organizations, France Diplomatie (Paris) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/somalia_242/france-and-somalia_5984/political-

France has also committed to respond to the food crisis in the Horn of Africa. On 10 August 2011, France sent a plane of humanitarian cargo in Djibouti on, carrying 17.5 tons of food supplements for children made available by the Ministry Foreign Affairs.¹⁵⁹⁸ Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy has decided to allocate EUR30 million in emergency aid for countries affected by the food crisis in the Horn of Africa, in which one third of this aid has already been allocated to international organizations and NGOs active in these countries.¹⁵⁹⁹

Additionally, France has been supportive of the EU Naval Mission Atalanta in the Gulf of Aden. As of April 2012, the Marine Nationale has deployed three ships, as well as one long-range reconnaissance aircraft in the region for counter-piracy operations.¹⁶⁰⁰

Therefore, France is awarded a 0 for partially complying with its Somalia commitment. In order to achieve full compliance, France must contribute new resources to a Somali-led process of reconciliation that go beyond public statements.

Analyst: Allison Gibbons

Germany: 0

Germany has created new projects for development in Somalia but has not specifically contributed to a Somali-led reconciliation process. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Germany has cooperated with international agencies and organizations providing aid to Somalia in new ways. Due to the high rates of victims of famine in the country, Germany has specifically focused on securing food supply in order to relieve ongoing famine. First, on 13 October 2011, the German government contributed USD10 million towards the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) aid in Somalia.¹⁶⁰¹ In addition, as of 22 July 2011 Berlin has pledged USD20 million meant to help Somalia deal with the ongoing famine crisis.¹⁶⁰²

On 16 August 2011 the German Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, declared an increase in the bilateral German aid to USD218 million for the famine struck nations in the Horn of Africa, and plead that actions be taken to safeguard the humanitarian operations in Somalia.¹⁶⁰³ His statement followed the escalating number of assaults, threats and harassments impeding the work of humanitarian agencies and organizations in the country.

[relations_6496/somalia-ban-on-the-activities-of-and-attacks-against-several-un-agencies-and-humanitarian-organizations-29.11.11_16589.html](http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3820)

¹⁵⁹⁸ Somalia, France at the United Nations (New York) 10 August 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3820>.

¹⁵⁹⁹ Somalia, France at the United Nations (New York) 10 August 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3820>.

¹⁶⁰⁰ Deployed Units, EU NAVFOR. Date of Access: 10 May 2012. <http://www.eunavfor.eu/press-2/deployed-units/>

¹⁶⁰¹ Germany provides ten million Euro for ICRC aid in Somalia, German Missions in south Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland 13 October 2011. Date of access: 4 December 2011. http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1_GIC/2011/10/10_Aid_horn_food_d_ay.html

¹⁶⁰² German aid falls short for Africa, 22 July 2011. Date of access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15260648,00.html>

¹⁶⁰³ Germany quintuples bilateral aid for Horn of Africa to 218 million USD, 16 august 2011. Date of access: 2 January 2012. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/_pr/Press_20releases/PM_2011/110816_20DEU_20Hum_20Hilfe_20Afrika.html?archive=2990092

In an effort to tackle piracy, on 17 November 2011 the German government announced a joint initiative with the Dutch government forming the JIT (Joint Investigation Team), which will focus on criminal organizations, financiers and negotiators involved in piracy.¹⁶⁰⁴ In addition, on 18 April 2012, the German government approved an expansion of the EU anti-piracy missions currently in place in Somalia. The expansion will focus on targeting equipment and supplies kept on Somali shores.¹⁶⁰⁵

Therefore, Germany has been awarded a 0. In order to achieve full compliance, Germany must specifically contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

Analyst: Anjela Deyanska

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to remain constructively engaged on Somalia. Italy has supplied and helped build new peace and economic developments as well as provided support to establish a Somalia national reconciliation and reintegration process.

On 7 December 2011, Rear Admiral Gualtiero Mattesi of the Italian Navy completed a 6 month deployment in the Gulf of Aden commanding Operation Ocean Shield, NATO's counter piracy force.¹⁶⁰⁶ The Italian effort saved multiple ships from pirate attacks and has taken many individuals in for trial.¹⁶⁰⁷ Italy's contribution to Operation Ocean Shield is the ship named Grecale, operating with the assistance of 210 soldiers.¹⁶⁰⁸

On 2 August 2011, Franco Frattini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, instructed the Italian Development Cooperation to arrange a food air-lift for Somali refugees in the Dadaab camps in Kenya, continuing their support to aid the economic problems occurring to the Somalian people.¹⁶⁰⁹ The cargo was dispatched on the night of 2 August from the UN Depot in Brindisi and arrived in Nairobi the following morning.¹⁶¹⁰ Italy is also carrying out various other humanitarian

¹⁶⁰⁴ Dutch join Germans to tackle piracy, 17 November 2011. Date of access: 7 January 2012.

<http://www.rnw.nl/english/bulletin/dutch-join-germans-tackle-piracy>

¹⁶⁰⁵ Germany approves expansion of EU anti-piracy mission, 18 April 2012. Date of access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gsQ93fS6O0rg1-9zDtRyqDtj84TQ?docId=CNG.ef48bed6020889f8396c1f06d4203fc4.5f1>

¹⁶⁰⁶ Turkey Assumes Command of NATO's Counter Piracy Task Force, Maritime Command Northwood (Eastbury) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://www.manw.nato.int/pdf/Press%20Releases%202011/Press%20releases%20July-Dec%202011/SNMGI/OHO%20Handover%20Turkey%20Dec%2011.pdf>

¹⁶⁰⁷ Water Somalia - Atalanta / Ocean Shield, Ministry of Defense (Rome) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.difesa.it/Operazioni_Militari/Operazioni_internazionali_incorso/contrasto_pirateria/Pagine/Contributo_Nazionale.aspx

¹⁶⁰⁸ Address by Minister Frattini at the Ministerial Meeting on Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2011/09/20110926_RiunioneMinisterialeSomalia.htm?LANG=IT

¹⁶⁰⁹ Humanitarian Air-Lift for Somali Refugees in the Dadaab Camps (Kenya), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/08/20110802_Volo_umanitario.htm

¹⁶¹⁰ Humanitarian Air-Lift for Somali Refugees in the Dadaab Camps (Kenya), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

initiatives in Somalia, including the EUR500,000 given to rebuild schools, hospitals and markets destroyed in the civil war; a step forward in the Somalia-led national reconciliation process.¹⁶¹¹

On 22 September 2011, Italy also pledged to provide Somalia with EUR15 million for development aid and projects.¹⁶¹²

On 23 September 2011, at the Ministerial meeting on Somalia in New York, Minister Frattini announced that Italy has followed through with their earlier promises and is supporting the efforts to “re-establish order and restore the use of force solely to the Somali Security Forces” by paying the salaries of 3,200 Somali soldiers and training the Somali in the framework of the EU training Mission (EUTM) as well as providing technical assistance to Security forces.¹⁶¹³ This aid will allow Somalia to slowly regain control over its affairs and become self-led.

On 18 October 2011, the Office of Emergency DGCS provided EUR400, 000 to UNHCR for the multipurpose assistance and protection of displaced populations in Somalia affected by the civil war and current crises.¹⁶¹⁴ The aim of this contribution is to provide a humanitarian assistance to displaced families and will be distributed as “Integrated Emergency Assistance Package”.¹⁶¹⁵ The Italian contribution will also support the program of UNHCR’s protection of IDPs and refugees contained in the appeal of the United Nations consolidated appeal for Somalia.¹⁶¹⁶

On 1 February 2012, Italian Interior Minister, Annamaria Cancellieri, promised Somali Prime Minister Abdiweli Mohamed Ali to provide training and essential equipment to the National Police Force.¹⁶¹⁷ This promise was made in an attempt to provide Somali with the necessities to conduct their own security and enforcement measures.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/08/20110802_Volo_umanitario.htm.

¹⁶¹¹ Horn of Africa - Italy to Step Up Aid to Somali Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/08/20110802_AiutiSomalia.htm.

¹⁶¹² Italy to release EUR15 million for Somalia Development, Bar Kulan, 22 September 2011. Date of Access April 29 2012. <http://www.bar-kulan.com/2011/09/22/italy-to-release-e-15-million-for-somalia-development/>.

¹⁶¹³ Minister Frattini’s comments at the Ministerial on Somalia (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2011/09/20110926_RiunioneMinisterialeSomalia.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁶¹⁴ Somalia, Support to Displaced Persons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/20111025_SostegnoSfollati.htm.

¹⁶¹⁵ Somalia, Support to Displaced Persons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/20111025_SostegnoSfollati.htm.

¹⁶¹⁶ Somalia, Support to Displaced Persons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/20111025_SostegnoSfollati.htm.

¹⁶¹⁷ Italy to support Somali Police Force, Bar Kulan, 1 February 2012. Date of Access: April 29th 2012.

<http://www.bar-kulan.com/2012/02/01/italy-to-support-somali-police-force/>.

On 17 April 2012, Andre Marcela, Italian Ambassador to Somalia, stated that the Italian government plans to undertake rehabilitation projects in the north and south regions of Somalia, the airports in both Galkayo and Bosasso as well as the police headquarters in Mogadishu.¹⁶¹⁸

For abiding to the two-fold commitment by creating new developments to assist Somalia with its current issues as well as demonstrating an effort to aid Somalia in regaining its nation; Italy has therefore been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Szulc

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to remain constructively engaged on Somalia. Japan has contributed to new peace and economic developments and as of recently provided greater support to a Somali-led reconciliation and reintegration process.

On 7 July 2011, the ceremony for the opening of the new Japanese maritime base in Djibouti commenced.¹⁶¹⁹ Defence Minister Toshimi Kitazawa commented that this base will be crucial for Japanese forces to combat piracy threats which have yet to decrease in the region.¹⁶²⁰ Admiral Kenichi Kuramoto, commander of Japan's Maritime Self-Defence force (MSDF) also commented that the base will be very useful to combat piracy off the coast of the Horn of Africa.¹⁶²¹ Japan currently has 600 members of the MSDF. 180 MSDF members will be stationed at the base.¹⁶²²

On 8 July 2011, Japan extended its MSDF anti-piracy mission in Somalia by another year. MSDF forces will not be reduced in this extended mission. This includes two destroyers for escorting merchant or other ships, two P-3C patrol planes for conducting surveillance and approximately 580 personnel.¹⁶²³

On 26 July 2011, Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto stated that Japan will provide USD5 million in emergency grant aid for Somalia.¹⁶²⁴ He also commented that Japan will cooperate with

¹⁶¹⁸ Somalia: Italian ambassador says TFG should clarify how the National Theatre bombing came. RBC Radio, 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.raxanreeb.com/2012/04/somalia-italian-ambassador-says-tfg-should-clarify-how-the-national-theatre-bombing-came/>.

¹⁶¹⁹ Somalia: Japan Extends Anti-Piracy Mission for Another Year, NHK (Tokyo) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://laaska.wordpress.com/2011/07/08/somaliajapan-extends-anti-piracy-mission-for-another-year/>.

¹⁶²⁰ Somalia: Japan extends anti-piracy mission for another year, NHK (Tokyo) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://laaska.wordpress.com/2011/07/08/somaliajapan-extends-anti-piracy-mission-for-another-year/>.

¹⁶²¹ Japan Opens Military Base in Djibouti to Help Combat Piracy, Bloomberg (Djibouti) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-07-08/japan-opens-military-base-in-djibouti-to-help-combat-piracy.html>.

¹⁶²² Japan Opens Military Base in Djibouti to Help Combat Piracy, Bloomberg (Djibouti) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-07-08/japan-opens-military-base-in-djibouti-to-help-combat-piracy.html>.

¹⁶²³ Japan Extends Anti-Piracy Efforts, The Journal of Commerce Online 20 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.joc.com/piracy/japan-extends-anti-piracy-efforts>.

¹⁶²⁴ Japan will send aid to Somalia, House of Japan 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.houseofjapan.com/local/japan-will-send-aid-to-somalia>.

the World Food Program to deliver the aid.¹⁶²⁵ Japan provided further aid through WFP on 27 October 2011 of 310 million yen.¹⁶²⁶

On 24 September 2011, Foreign Minister Gamba stated that Japan would pledge an additional USD21 million in food assistance at the UN ministerial mini-summit on the Horn of Africa crisis.¹⁶²⁷

On 10 November 2011, Puntland's Minister of Seas Transport, Mohamed Raage, stated that Japan has promised to train and equip 200 maritime police officers.¹⁶²⁸ The project is believed to begin soon in 2012. Raage also mentioned that Japan agreed to contribute to the development of Bosaso, northern Somalia's main port.

On 23 February 2012, Yamane Ryuji Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan stated that the 500 Somali officers trained last year at the Japanese naval base in Djibouti are now beginning their duty in Mogadishu.¹⁶²⁹ Japan also promised to extend its contribution of USD560 000 to the ReCAAP and ISC this year to continue to combat piracy.¹⁶³⁰

On 5 March 2012, Tsuneo Mishida, Representative of Japan to the United Nations commented on many of Japan's contributions to Somalia at the open debate of the Security Council on the situation in Somalia. He noted that Japan is providing USD30 million in humanitarian aid in response to last year's famine crisis.¹⁶³¹ He stressed that Japan is actively engaged in infrastructure and governance enhancement through various projects such as the "rehabilitation of Mogadishu port and border control training for Somali TFG officers in partnership with WFP, UNDP, and IOM." He ended his statement with a further Japanese pledge of USD2 million to the International Trust fund managed by UNODC.¹⁶³²

Japan's substantial military and financial aid along with its contributions to support a Somali-led reintegration process fully complies with its G8 commitment. Therefore Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Szulc

¹⁶²⁵ Japan will send aid to Somalia, House of Japan 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://www.houseofjapan.com/local/japan-will-send-aid-to-somalia>.

¹⁶²⁶ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2011 Grant Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-11r.html>.

¹⁶²⁷ Japan Pledges Another \$21 Million Aid, House of Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.houseofjapan.com/local/japan-pledges-another-21-mil-aid>.

¹⁶²⁸ Japan pledges to support Puntland's Maritime Police through Training, Equipment, Somalia Report (Somalia) 11 November 2011. Date of Access 2 January 2012. http://www.somaliareport.com/index.p...irates_on_Land.

¹⁶²⁹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at London Conference on Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo).23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120223.html>.

¹⁶³⁰ Statement by H.E. Mr. Yamane Ryuji Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at London Conference on Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo).23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120223.html>.

¹⁶³¹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Tsuneo Nishida, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, 11 March 2012. Date of Access 29 April 2012. <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/nishida030812.html>.

¹⁶³² Statement by H.E. Mr. Tsuneo Nishida, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, 11 March 2012. Date of Access 29 April 2012. <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/nishida030812.html>.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on Somalia.

Russia has taken actions to provide resources to support economic development of Somalia and supported the establishment of a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

On 15 September 2011, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that Russia planned to contribute to the resolution of the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa caused by drought, by allocating US\$2 million worth of food aid to Somalia through the World Food Program.¹⁶³³

On 13 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US\$1.5 million to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UN International Children's Emergency Fund for improving water supply and sanitation in the Horn of Africa countries, including Somalia.¹⁶³⁴

On 15 September 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman said that Russia supported the extension of the mandate of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) for another term as it is "a key factor of security" in the country and noted that the Russian side was "studying the question of participation [...] in collective efforts to strengthen the logistical capacity of AMISOM".¹⁶³⁵ On 30 September 2011, the UN Security Council authorized the AU Member States to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 October 2012.¹⁶³⁶

On 24 October 2011, the UN Security Council adopted the resolution 2015 (2011) on piracy off the coast of Somalia. The Council recognized "the primary role of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the relevant Somali regional authorities in eradicating piracy off the coast of Somalia" reiterated its request to the TFG and relevant Somali regional authorities "to elaborate [...] and adopt a complete set of counter-piracy laws". The Council also decided to continue establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia.¹⁶³⁷ The resolution was adopted at the initiative of Russia and represents "an important step in creating an effective legal mechanism for bringing pirates to justice".¹⁶³⁸ Thus, Russia supported strengthening Somalia's capacity to fight piracy.

¹⁶³³ On Russia's Food Aid to the African Countries, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/207E18DF6D69C447C32578F1003D81F3.

¹⁶³⁴ Executive Order No. 1800-r of 13 October 2011, Government of Russia 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16813/>.

¹⁶³⁵ Briefing by Russian MFA Spokesman Alexander Lukashevich, September 15, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 15 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/211207210AE2C2D5C325790E0022F3DA.

¹⁶³⁶ Security Council Extends Mandate of African Union Mission in Somalia until 31 October 2012, Adopting Resolution 2010 (2011), United Nations 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/sc10399.doc.htm>.

¹⁶³⁷ UN Security Council Resolutions 2011, United Nations 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions11.htm.

¹⁶³⁸ On adoption of the UN Security Council resolution on piracy off the coast of Somalia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/8E746EA135177049442579350058D97E.

During 2011 Russian navy participated in the international efforts to fight piracy in the Gulf of Aden. In January 2012 three Russian vessels were engaged in patrolling activities.¹⁶³⁹

On 23 February 2012, Russian President's special representative for cooperation with African countries Mikhail Margelov participated in the London Conference on Somalia organized by the UK authorities.¹⁶⁴⁰ In a special statement the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that Russia supported international efforts on development of Somalia and contributes to this process by fighting piracy, supporting AMISOM and providing humanitarian aid.¹⁶⁴¹

During the compliance period Russia has provided new resources to projects that build economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of international institutions but has yet to support the establishment of a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration in a concrete fashion. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: 0

By continuing to contribute humanitarian aid in Somalia, the United Kingdom has partially fulfilled its Somalia commitment. The United Kingdom has not fulfilled the second dimension of its commitment and has thus been awarded a score of 0.

On 14 November 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron stressed "the real and pressing need to pull together the international effort in Somalia."¹⁶⁴² The Prime Minister also announced the UK will host a Somalia security conference in 2012 to pull together this international effort. The conference will focus on protecting merchant ships that pass through the Gulf of Aden, tackling pirates, pressuring the extremists, and addressing the causes of conflict and instability in the region.¹⁶⁴³

Currently, the United Kingdom has committed to spend an average of EUR63 million per year in Somalia until 2015.¹⁶⁴⁴ According to the Department of International Development, the total UK aid given from the year 2009-2010 was EUR30 million.¹⁶⁴⁵ The United Kingdom's contribution

¹⁶³⁹ Russian Navy Considerably Contributed to the Fight Against Piracy, Russian Ministry of Defence 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.function.mil.ru/news_page/country/more.htm?id=10905709@egNews.

¹⁶⁴⁰ List of attendees for the London Conference on Somalia, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/attendees>.

¹⁶⁴¹ On the London Conference on Somalia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/74719AEF2AB26ADF442579AE0052FA3C.

¹⁶⁴² Address by Prime Minister David Cameron at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Office of the British Prime Minister (London) 14 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/lord-mayors-banquet/>

¹⁶⁴³ Prime Minister Announces Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: December 5 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=692383382>.

¹⁶⁴⁴ Somalia, Department for International Development, (London/Glasgow) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/where-we-work/africa-eastern--southern/somalia/>.

¹⁶⁴⁵ Somalia, Department for International Development, (London/Glasgow) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/where-we-work/africa-eastern--southern/somalia/>.

across the African Horn stands at EUR124.29 million, the second largest bilateral donor behind the US.¹⁶⁴⁶

Thus, by helping to build new peace and economic developments, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0. In order to achieve full compliance, the United Kingdom must contribute to a self-led Somali reconciliation process.

Analyst: Allison Gibbons

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment in remaining constructively engaged on Somalia.

First, the United States has pledged new humanitarian aid to assist with peace and economic support in Somalia. On 31 August 2011, the head of U.S. Agency for International Development, Raj Shah, announced that it would send an additional USD23 million for famine relief in the Horn of Africa.¹⁶⁴⁷ Overall, in 2011, USAID through the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance provided USD47 million in support of ongoing issues in Somalia.¹⁶⁴⁸

On 8 August 2011, White House Spokesman Jay Carney announced President Obama “has approved an additional USD105 million for urgent humanitarian relief efforts in the Horn of Africa.”¹⁶⁴⁹

On 1 August 2011, the State Department declared that American NGOs working in parts of Somalia controlled by the militant group, al-Shabaab, would be explicitly exempted from prosecution if some of their funds involuntarily benefited the group.¹⁶⁵⁰ On 8 August 2011 the State Department also licensed NGOs from OFAC to work in al-Shabaab-controlled regions.

On 8 August 2011, Jill Biden, wife of Vice-President Joe Biden, visited a Somali refugee camp to publicly highlight the crisis. She concluded that, "One of the reasons to be here is just to ask Americans and people worldwide, the global community, the human family, if they could just

¹⁶⁴⁶ Address by Andrew Mitchell, Further update on aid to the Horn of Africa to the House of Commons, Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Speeches-and-articles/2011/Andrew-Mitchell-Second-update-on-aid-to-the-Horn-of-Africa/>.

¹⁶⁴⁷ US Announces \$23 Million More in Somali Famine Aid, Minnesota Public Radio (Minnesota) 31 August 2011. Date of access: 22 December 2011. <http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2011/08/31/pelosi-somali-famine-relief/>.

¹⁶⁴⁸ Recent Disaster Declaration: Complex Emergency, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 13 October 2011. Date of access: 17 December 2011. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/somalia/template/.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Biden Visits Somali Refugees; US Announces New Aid, USA Today (McLean) 8 August 2011. Date of access: 15 December 2011. <http://content.usatoday.com/communities/theoval/post/2011/08/jill-biden-urges-us-help-with-somali-refugees/1>.

¹⁶⁵⁰ Somalia famine: Confusion Reigns Over New US Policy for NGO Aid, HuffPost Canada, 8 August 2011. Date of access: 22 December 2011. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/08/somalia-famine-new-us-policy_n_921613.html.

reach a little deeper into their pockets and give money to help these poor people, these poor mothers and children.”¹⁶⁵¹

On 23 February 2012, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said the United States would push of sanctions for those “standing in the way” of progress in Somalia and promised an extra USD64 million in humanitarian assistance to the region.¹⁶⁵²

On 8 March 2012, senior official at the USAID Nancy Lindborg said, "The rains ahead are uncertain, and we have to underscore that even as famine has abated, the situation is still one of the most severe crises globally," warning that Somalia is in deep crisis and pledging that the US will work for a permanent solution to ease the hunger. Testifying before the US Senate that week, USAID chief Rajiv Shah said the United States provided some 60 percent of the global response to the famine and was convinced the effort saved "tens of thousands of lives."¹⁶⁵³

On 5 April 2012, the United States contributed USD50 million to the Horn of Africa, where lack of rain continued to threaten food supplies. On 26 April 2012, the United States provided an addition USD120 million in aid. The White House said the new aid is designed to prevent the food crisis in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.¹⁶⁵⁴

Thus, the United States has fulfilled the peace support and economic development dimension of its commitment. In order to achieve full compliance, the United States must contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

Analyst: Aishe Jamal

European Union: 0

The European Union has taken an active role in providing aid to Somalia, and has pledged to continue to do so. However the European Union is awarded a score of 0 because the EU has initiated new projects in the war-torn state but has failed to contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

The EU has agreed to mobilize USD86.4 million towards humanitarian aid to Somalia since the Deauville Summit, on top of the USD100.8 million of aid already released prior to the summit.¹⁶⁵⁵ This money has been used for emergency food supplies, sanitation, water, healthcare, and shelter. However, the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection admits the difficulties of maintaining any humanitarian operation in the country, which has forced them to employ “remote control” by moving their managing offices to neighboring Kenya.¹⁶⁵⁶

¹⁶⁵¹ Somalia Famine: US Set to Announce \$100 Million in Aid, Huffington Post Canada (Vancouver), 8 August 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/08/somalia-famine-us-aid_n_921125.html.

¹⁶⁵² Clinton says Somalia is at a 'critical' point, Relief Web (London), 23 February 2012. Date of access: 24 April 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/478573>.

¹⁶⁵³ US pledges long-term help for Horn of Africa hunger, Relief Web (Washington), 8 March 2012. Date of access: 24 April 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/481769>.

¹⁶⁵⁴ US Gives \$120 Million More to Drought-Stricken Horn of Africa, Relief Web (Washington), 26 April 2012. Date of access: 29 April 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/492634>

¹⁶⁵⁵ EU Donates Extra €27.8m to ‘Heartbreaking’ Somalia, Irish Times, 28 July 2011. Date accessed: 7 January 2012. <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2011/0728/1224301500177.html>

¹⁶⁵⁶ European Commission: Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, Somalia. Date of access: 4 December 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/aid/sub_saharian/somalia_en.htm

On 27 July 2011, the EU doubled its aid commitment to Somalia to nearly USD230 million, emphasizing the detrimental impact of the cyclical drought causing widespread famine.¹⁶⁵⁷ EU aid commissioner, Kristalina Georgieva was on site and recommended that even the anti-government militias in the failed state should be approached in order to secure the delivery of aid to the nearly 12 million people threatened with starvation.

On 5 December 2011, the European Commission declared it will provide an additional USD66.95 million towards the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).¹⁶⁵⁸ AMISOM's operations are considered vital to the re-building of a stable Somalia.

In addition, although there has not been a dramatic change in the EU Operation Atalanta which aims to tackle the problem of piracy, the latest figures from the EU Naval Force indicate that the operation has seen some success as only 12 attempted pirate attacks occurred in November 2011, compared to 35 during November 2010.¹⁶⁵⁹

On 18 April 2012 an expansion of the EU anti-piracy mission in Somalia was agreed on, adding an on-shore dimension of the mission by targeting equipment stored on shore.¹⁶⁶⁰

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0 given the fact that the EU has not sought out to initiate new projects in the war-torn state or contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process. In order to achieve full compliance, the EU must specifically contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

Analyst: Anjela Deyanska

¹⁶⁵⁷ EU Steps Up Aid to Famine-Stricken Somalis, EU Observer (Brussels) 27 July 2011. Date accessed: 4 December 2011. <http://euobserver.com/24/32663>

¹⁶⁵⁸ The EU Provides Additional Support to Security and Peace in Somalia, European Commission Press Release, 5 December 2011. Date accessed: 7 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1503&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁶⁵⁹ On the Beaches: EU Seeks to Expand Anti-Piracy Mission in Somalia, Spiegel Online, 30 December 2011. Date accessed: 7 January 2012. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,806379,00.html>

¹⁶⁶⁰ Germany Approves Expansion of EU Anti-Piracy Mission, 18 April 2012. Date of access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gsQ93fS6O0rg1-9zDtRyqDtj84TQ?docId=CNG.ef48bed6020889f8396c1f06d4203fc4.5f1>

15. Terrorism [145]

Commitment

“We stand ready to assist the countries affected by this scourge in building their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.”

G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

Assessment

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

Background

Terrorism is one of the most difficult issues politicians and policymakers have to address, and it has been at the forefront of policy since 9/11. The attacks in the US had their effect on the actions of the G8 members as well, insofar as they defined as key priority the global implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373, unanimously adopted on 28 September 2001, and of the 12 UN counter terrorism conventions, which set the standard for international action.¹⁶⁶¹

At the G8 meeting of foreign ministers in Paris on 15 March 2011, the ministers were encouraged that many countries have joined the fight against terrorism, in particular in Africa.¹⁶⁶² They also underscored the central role that the UN must continue to play in the collective fight against terrorism and recognised the need to work with partners from all regions to create a counter-terrorism forum that will strengthen the necessary international architecture to address 21st century terrorism.¹⁶⁶³

Finally, at the Deauville Summit, despite expressing their contentment with the removal of Osama Bin Laden, the G8 leaders showed concern for the upsurge in hostage-taking and other manifestations of terrorism.¹⁶⁶⁴ They condemned all acts of terrorism “as criminal, inhumane, and unjustifiable irrespective of the motivation”, and recognised radicalization as one of the root

¹⁶⁶¹ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2011.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

¹⁶⁶² G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>

¹⁶⁶³ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>

¹⁶⁶⁴ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

causes of terrorism.¹⁶⁶⁵ Notably, radicalization was first acknowledged as a potential root cause of terrorism only at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit¹⁶⁶⁶, and at the Muskoka Summit in the subsequent year.¹⁶⁶⁷

At the Deauville Summit the G8 leaders also announced the creation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), which will be aimed at “strengthening the international consensus in the fight against terrorism, creating new opportunities of cooperation”.¹⁶⁶⁸ They also “underscore the central role that the UN must continue to play in global counterterrorism efforts and commit to ensuring that effective UN tools, such as the 1267 al-Qaeda and Taliban sanction regime, remain relevant in the future.”¹⁶⁶⁹ The role of the UN was more elaborately described at some of the previous summits, particularly the 2009 L'Aquila Summit in Italy, where the G8 leaders affirmed that all their actions against terrorism have been, and will always be, based on the fundamental principles set by the UN system: “We reiterate our call for countries to join and fully implement all universal counter terrorism conventions and protocols. Moreover, we stress the importance of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.”¹⁶⁷⁰

While terrorism is a scourge, in the words of the G8 leaders, the good news is that historically compliance with terrorism-related commitments has been high.

Commitment Features

According to the Counter-Terrorism Action Group, which was formed by the G8 following the 2003 Evian Summit, capacity building includes “training, funding, expertise, equipment, technical and legal assistance to other countries, so that they can prevent and respond to terrorist activity within international norms and standards.”¹⁶⁷¹ Therefore, compliance will be achieved if any of the above-mentioned actions are taken in an effort to assist other countries fight terrorism. The G8 leaders stated in the Deauville Declaration that they “reaffirm [their] commitment to fight against all forms of terrorism and address the conditions conducive to terrorism in full compliance with international law, in particular the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and

¹⁶⁶⁵ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁶⁶⁶ G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2009/counter_terrorism-contre_le_terrorisme.aspx?view=d.

¹⁶⁶⁷ G-8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-statementterrorism-muskoka.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

¹⁶⁶⁸ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁶⁶⁹ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁶⁷⁰ G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2009/counter_terrorism-contre_le_terrorisme.aspx?view=d.

¹⁶⁷¹ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>.

international conventions, [as well as encouraging] the creation of regional strategies to take into account all the dimensions of this transnational threat”.¹⁶⁷²

Among the leading forums of international cooperation on terrorism are the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1373 and 1624, the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions, the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹⁶⁷³

One institution that the G8 has come to strongly support in the fight against terrorism is the Financial Action Task Force, which was first established in 1989 to respond to international concern about money-laundering.¹⁶⁷⁴ In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, it was decided to expand FATF’s mandate to encompass targeting terrorist organizations’ financial resources.¹⁶⁷⁵ Its 40 Recommendations against Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing¹⁶⁷⁶ create a framework through which the present commitment can be addressed. Special Recommendation V reads: "Provide the widest possible range of assistance to other countries’ law enforcement and regulatory authorities for terrorist financing investigations."¹⁶⁷⁷ Special Recommendation IX is also relevant to the present commitment: "Have systems in place to detect and prevent illicit cross-border transportations [sic] of cash and bearer negotiable instruments."¹⁶⁷⁸ As per the Evian Summit definition of capacity-building, G8 members can provide funding and equipment, as well as training and expertise to assist countries vulnerable to terrorism and thus fulfill the commitment by complying with FATF recommendations.

The acknowledgement of “conditions conducive to terrorism”, such as radicalization, and addressing them through regional frameworks can be measured through strengthening of old and creation of new regional anti-terrorism forums or meetings. As terrorism is an acknowledged transnational threat¹⁶⁷⁹, several regions are more vulnerable than others, which calls for some sort of a regional framework to address this threat more effectively.

The Deauville Declaration identifies particularly vulnerable states, which spread the threat to the regions surrounding them, such as Afghanistan and Pakistan that would need special assistance.¹⁶⁸⁰ One such forum was the International Conference of Foreign Ministers held in

¹⁶⁷² G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁶⁷³ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>

¹⁶⁷⁴ Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. www.fatf-gafi.org/aboutfatf

¹⁶⁷⁵ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>

¹⁶⁷⁶ Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. www.fatf-gafi.org/aboutfatf

¹⁶⁷⁷ Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

¹⁶⁷⁸ Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

¹⁶⁷⁹ G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-africa-en.html>

¹⁶⁸⁰ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

Bonn, Germany on 5 December 2011, where special emphasis was placed on Afghanistan and future assistance to it, including partnerships toward eliminating the dangers of terrorism.¹⁶⁸¹ Another example is the Istanbul Protocol, which was signed by Russia, China, India, Afghanistan and Pakistan, among others, in connection with the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan¹⁶⁸². Combating terrorism was high on the agenda of this meeting; more significantly, according to a US official, “This was a way for the region itself to say, ‘This is our vision; this is how we would like to go forward.’”¹⁶⁸³

Evidence for compliance is to be found in clear instances of support given to countries that are facing terrorist threats.

With the Evian Summit definition of capacity-building as a guideline, compliance would include training, funding, expertise, equipment, technical and legal assistance to other countries, so that they can prevent and respond to terrorist activity within international norms and standards. These measures can be undertaken on a bilateral, multilateral, or regional basis. Nevertheless, members can register partial compliance by taking part in multilateral or regional initiatives, but failing to take concrete steps such as allocating funding and providing technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member has made no new commitments of providing funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training or equipment for affected countries to address the capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.
0	Member assists affected countries to build the capacities to fight terrorism or terrorist groups in one of the following ways: funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.
+1	Member assists affected countries to address the capacities to fight terrorism or terrorist groups in two or more of the following of ways: funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.

Lead Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries suffering from terrorism to build capacities to fight those threats. It has funded various projects, participated in working groups aimed at enabling countries to build their own counterterrorism capabilities, and provided expertise to those nations in need.

On 22 September 2011, Canada participated, as a founding member, in the launch of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF).¹⁶⁸⁴ The aim of the GCTF is to “effectively combat terror

¹⁶⁸¹ Afghanistan – Bonn Conference: support for the long term, but Kabul must strengthen democracy, says Terzi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/12/20111205_Afghanistan_ConferenzaBonn.htm

¹⁶⁸² Afghanistan Consults Neighbours on Security, The New York Times (New York City) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/03/world/asia/afghanistan-and-nearby-nations-adopt-istanbul-protocol.html>

¹⁶⁸³ Afghanistan Consults Neighbours on Security, The New York Times (New York City) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/03/world/asia/afghanistan-and-nearby-nations-adopt-istanbul-protocol.html>

¹⁶⁸⁴ Canada Joins Global Counter-Terrorism Forum as Founding Member, Department of Foreign Affairs

around the world [...] Efforts to better coordinate counterterrorism measures will focus on rule of law, border management and countering violent extremism”.¹⁶⁸⁵ The initial working groups will focus on the criminal justice sector and rule of law, countering violent extremism, and capacity building in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and Southeast Asia.¹⁶⁸⁶

Further, Canada participated in the inaugural meeting of the GCTF Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group on 3 and 4 November 2011.¹⁶⁸⁷ The aim of the meeting was to discuss “good practices for effective counterterrorism practice in the criminal justice system”.¹⁶⁸⁸ Canada imparted its expertise on its “approaches to arrests and detention in terrorism and related criminal cases” by discussing its common law system in relation to these approaches”.¹⁶⁸⁹

As well, from 13-15 December 2011, Canada was involved in the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group Brainstorming Sessions in London.¹⁶⁹⁰ The outcomes of these sessions were then presented¹⁶⁹¹ at the CVE Working Group inaugural meeting in early April 2012 in Abu Dhabi.¹⁶⁹² Within the Sessions, Canada chaired the CVE Program Evaluation, which “discussed the importance of assessment, measurement, and evaluation of all types of CVE initiatives [...] measuring the impacts of projects, programs and policies”.¹⁶⁹³

On 11 October 2011, the Canadian Embassy in Algeria attended the opening session of the workshop on the mechanism of international legal cooperation on counterterrorism capacity-building.¹⁶⁹⁴ “The training is part of the project funded by Canada, in partnership with United

and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/photos/2011/68.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

¹⁶⁸⁵ Canada Joins Global Counter-Terrorism Forum as Founding Member, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/photos/2011/68.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

¹⁶⁸⁶ Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>

¹⁶⁸⁷ Co-chairs’ Summary – Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf>

¹⁶⁸⁸ Co-chairs’ Summary – Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf>

¹⁶⁸⁹ Co-chairs’ Summary – Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf>

¹⁶⁹⁰ Global Counterterrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Brainstorming Sessions Meeting Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/183833.htm>

¹⁶⁹¹ Global Counterterrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Brainstorming Sessions Meeting Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/183833.htm>

¹⁶⁹² Abu Dhabi Hosts Conference of Working Group on Combating Violent Extremism, United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Abu Dhabi) 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://mofa.gov.ae/mofa_english/portal/51a458d6-230e-46de-abfc-647ec8080aad.aspx

¹⁶⁹³ Global Counterterrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Brainstorming Sessions Meeting Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/183833.htm>

¹⁶⁹⁴ Canada Supports Counterterrorism Training in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/unodc-onudc.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Algeria, to strengthen Algeria's legal capacity to fight terrorism".¹⁶⁹⁵

On 16 and 17 November 2011, Canada and Algeria co-chaired the first meeting of the Sahel Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Capacity Building, established within the framework of the GCTF.¹⁶⁹⁶ The aim of the Working Group was to build the Sahel region's anti-terrorism capacity "in five priority areas: border security, police cooperation, legal and judicial sector, countering the financing of terrorism, and community engagement".¹⁶⁹⁷ To this end, Canada is assisting the Sahel region in building capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird committed Canada to continue helping the Afghan people and government in their transition to a democratic regime at his address at the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn on 5 December 2011.¹⁶⁹⁸ He outlined past commitments to prevent the return of terrorism-based rule by the Taliban, and stressed Canada's long-term engagement in the region which would "continue to support the women, children and men of Afghanistan."¹⁶⁹⁹

Canada is also currently undergoing talks in regards to a Pentagon request to maintain Canadian Special Forces in Afghanistan beyond the 2014 mandate. Jay Paxton, spokesman for Minister MacKay, stated that "the role of the Canadian Forces will be in a non-combat role until 2014 ... the ultimate objective is to help Afghans rebuild Afghanistan into a viable country that is better governed, more stable and secure and never again a safe haven for terrorists."¹⁷⁰⁰ Although the Canadian Government has yet to confirm or deny the extension of its Afghanistan mission, it is suggested through the ministerial statement that any decision made in this regard would deeply take into consideration the region's ability to combat terrorist threats.

The Canadian Minister of Defence, Peter MacKay announced in November 2011 that Canada would post a naval frigate in the Mediterranean as part of NATO's Operation Active Endeavour, which "is a decade-long counter-terrorism mission in the Mediterranean that was established after 9/11."¹⁷⁰¹ The Minister stressed that "the frigate's primary responsibility will be to locate and

¹⁶⁹⁵ Canada Supports Counterterrorism Training in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/unodc-onudc.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

¹⁶⁹⁶ Canada and Algeria Co-chair the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Sahel Working Group, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/gctf-fgct.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

¹⁶⁹⁷ Canada and Algeria Co-chair the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Sahel Working Group, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/gctf-fgct.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

¹⁶⁹⁸ Address by Minister Baird at the International Conference on Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2011/2011-040.aspx?view=d>

¹⁶⁹⁹ Address by Minister Baird at the International Conference on Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2011/2011-040.aspx?view=d>

¹⁷⁰⁰ Canada and U.S. Officials in Talks to Keep Canadian Special Forces in Afghanistan After 2014. David Pugliese, The Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Canada+officials+talks+keep+Canadian+special+forces+Afghanistan+after/6512293/story.html>

¹⁷⁰¹ Canada to Maintain Mediterranean Naval Presence Through 2012: MacKay, The National Post

board vessels suspected of being linked to terrorism”.¹⁷⁰² HMCS Charlottetown was deployed on 22 April 2012.¹⁷⁰³ Although part of an international security operation, which includes counter-terrorism, this naval frigate post will not contribute to Canada’s commitment to build an affected country’s capacity to fight terrorism.

On 5 March 2012, the Canadian Embassy in Algeria attended the opening session of a workshop “on the mechanisms of international legal cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to money laundering and terrorist financing at the Supreme Court in Algiers.”¹⁷⁰⁴ Canada provided funding for this training through its project aimed at strengthening Algeria’s legal capacity to fight money laundering and terrorism financing.¹⁷⁰⁵

Previously, from 9 to 12 February 2012, Ottawa hosted a colloquium to measure effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies, whereby “the outcomes of this colloquium could make a valuable contribution to the efforts of the GCTF as well as the International Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism, to be established in 2012, and other national and international stakeholders, like the United Nations.”¹⁷⁰⁶ Many global actors, including other members of the GCTF, such as the UK and the Netherlands, also participated.

On 22 February 2012, Canada took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁷⁰⁷ Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”¹⁷⁰⁸

(Toronto), 20 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/11/20/canada-to-maintain-mediterranean-naval-presence-through-2012-mackay/>

¹⁷⁰² Canada to Maintain Mediterranean Naval Presence Through 2012: MacKay, The National Post

(Toronto), 20 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/11/20/canada-to-maintain-mediterranean-naval-presence-through-2012-mackay/>

¹⁷⁰³ Minister MacKay Announces HMCS Charlottetown Deploying to Arab Sea Region, National Defence and the Canadian Forces (Ottawa) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/news-nouvelles-eng.asp?id=4165>

¹⁷⁰⁴ Canada Supports Training for Fight Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2012/2012-03-20.aspx?lang=en&view=d>.

¹⁷⁰⁵ Canada Supports Training for Fight Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2012/2012-03-20.aspx?lang=en&view=d>.

¹⁷⁰⁶ Colloquium on Measuring Effectiveness in Counter-Terrorism Programming – Preliminary Meeting Note, Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. http://www.globalctc.org/images/content/pdf/summaries/12Feb9-10_Colloquium_MeetingNote.pdf.

¹⁷⁰⁷ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷⁰⁸ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

Canada participated in the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁷⁰⁹

Canada's engagement with this commitment is also evidenced within the continued maintenance of the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) program, as established within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). The CTCB program, created in 2005, provides assistance through training, funding, equipment and technology to other states "to enable them to prevent and respond to terrorist activity, within international counterterrorism and human rights norms, standards and obligations".¹⁷¹⁰ This commitment is rooted in the UN Security Council Resolution 1456, which says that "states should assist each other to improve their capacity to prevent and fight terrorism, and notes that such co-operation will help facilitate the full and timely implementation of resolution 1373".¹⁷¹¹ Canada will continue to transfer payments for the CTCB in the 2012-2013 fiscal years.¹⁷¹²

To this end, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for imparting its expertise and providing funding to affected countries to build capacities to fight terrorism.

Analyst: Natasia Kalajdziovski

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to help countries that suffer from the threat of terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

France acted as a co-sponsor of UN Security Council Resolutions 1988 and 1989, which were unanimously adopted on 30 June 2011, and which address terrorism in Afghanistan.¹⁷¹³ Resolution 1988 creates a system of sanctions for the Taliban and their associates, identifying them as menaces to the peace, stability, and security of Afghanistan.¹⁷¹⁴ Resolution 1989 applies to Al Qaeda, and improves the efficiency, fairness, and transparency of the Sanctions Committee, most importantly by increasing the powers of the Ombudsman.¹⁷¹⁵ Resolution 1988 and 1989 will contribute to the efforts of the Afghan government, with support from the international

¹⁷⁰⁹ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting – Chair's Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁷¹⁰ Helping Others to Build Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctcbp-parca/index.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

¹⁷¹¹ Helping Others to Build Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctcbp-parca/index.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

¹⁷¹² Departmental Plan for Transfer Payment Programs (TPPs) 2011-2012, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa). Date of Access: 17 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/about-a_propos/Three_Year_Plan-Plan_triennal.aspx?view=d

¹⁷¹³ Fight Against Terrorism, France at the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3992>.

¹⁷¹⁴ Fight Against Terrorism, France at the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3992>.

¹⁷¹⁵ Fight Against Terrorism, France at the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3992>.

community, in making a political solution attainable in Afghanistan.¹⁷¹⁶ However, the resolutions do not create a mandate for France to assist Afghanistan to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 19 September 2011, Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that France is committed to working with its partners in the Maghreb to offer support in the fight against Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.¹⁷¹⁷ Part of fighting terrorism in the Maghreb will include development aid and improving governance. Juppe stated that it is a priority to build the capacity of some of the weakest states, which will help them to control their entire territory, and to employ the authority of the state when necessary.¹⁷¹⁸

France, as a member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) adopted the Global Counterterrorism Forum Political Declaration on 22 September 2011. The GCTF Political Declaration outlines a number of objectives in the commitment to strengthen civilian-led counterterrorism cooperation and increase the effectiveness of international architecture in addressing terrorism. These objectives include providing a platform policymakers and practitioners to “mobilize and coordinate existing and additional resources and expertise to build counterterrorism capabilities around the globe in partnership with and according to the particular needs of interested countries, while respecting their sovereignty and territorial integrity.”¹⁷¹⁹ French Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Deputy Head for Strategic Affairs and Transnational Threats, Alexandre Garcia, stated that: “the main challenge is to regionalize our counterterrorism efforts,” and “that a regional approach will help strengthen the capacity of frontline states.”¹⁷²⁰

Within the domain of Criminal Justice/Rule of law, the GCTF members pledged to contribute a total of USD 90 million to support counterterrorism through rule of law-based approaches.¹⁷²¹

In November 2011, France presented their approach regarding arrests and detention in terrorism at the GCTF Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group: the approach involves a new legal regime for suspected terrorists wherein detainees are provided with more rights, while maintaining a modified form of investigative detention.¹⁷²²

¹⁷¹⁶ Address by Mr. Gerard Arnaud, Permanent representative of France to the United Nations, France at the United Nations (New York) 17 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5621>.

¹⁷¹⁷ Address by M. Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, France at the United Nations (New York) 19 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5765>.

¹⁷¹⁸ Address by M. Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, France at the United Nations (Paris) 19 September 2011. Date of access: 23 December 2011.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5765>.

¹⁷¹⁹ Global Counterterrorism Forum Political Declaration, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173353.htm>.

¹⁷²⁰ Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs’ Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm>.

¹⁷²¹ Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs’ Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

¹⁷²² Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs’ Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

On 12 November 2011, the French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe vowed to assist Nigeria in its fight against extremist groups, stating, "We shall fight against this phenomenon. We are ready to share any information. We are ready to coordinate our intelligence services. We are ready also to give our help in training cooperation."¹⁷²³ He added: "'France is directly concerned and involved in the question of terrorism... So we are in complete solidarity with the countries of the region around the Sahel."¹⁷²⁴

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe proposed the treaty for friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and France. The treaty involves an initial commitment of five years of cooperation with programs in a number of areas, including that of security, which involves police training, military training, and the creation of an Afghan police force.¹⁷²⁵

Gerard Araud, the permanent representative of France to the United Nations, emphasized France's determination to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorists—as outlined at the Bonn Conference on 5 December 2011—with France keeping an armed contingent there to this effect.¹⁷²⁶

On 22 February 2012, France took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁷²⁷ Conference attendees discussed the "need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them."¹⁷²⁸

On 6 March 2012, France was present at the inaugural meeting of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum South East Asia Working Group, held in Jakarta, Indonesia.¹⁷²⁹ Participants discussed "how to collaborate and coordinate efforts in the multilateral framework, including with the United Nations."¹⁷³⁰

On 9 April 2012, France participated in a meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate at the United Nations, on Developments in the Implementation of Security Council

¹⁷²³ France's Juppe Pledges Support Against Nigerian Extremists, Radio Netherlands Worldwide (Hilversum, the Netherlands) 12 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 November 2011.

¹⁷²⁴ France's Juppe Pledges Support Against Nigerian Extremists, Radio Netherlands Worldwide (Hilversum, the Netherlands) 12 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 November 2011.

¹⁷²⁵ Interview with Alain Juppe and Zalmai Rassoul, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, France Diplomatie (Kabul) 26 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo/afghanistan/la-france-et-l-afghanistan/visites-8292/article/afghanistan-entretien-d-alain>.

¹⁷²⁶ Address by Gerard Araud, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, France at the United Nations (Paris) 19 December 2011. Date of access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5969>.

¹⁷²⁷ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷²⁸ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷²⁹ Inaugural Meeting of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum South East Asia Working Group, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the Netherlands, 6 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.en.indonesia.nl/content/view/1290/69/>.

¹⁷³⁰ Inaugural Meeting of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum South East Asia Working Group, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the Netherlands, 6 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.en.indonesia.nl/content/view/1290/69/>.

Resolution 1373 in West Africa. The Committee discussed five areas of focus to combat terrorism in this region: border security, countering violent extremism, counter-financing of terrorism, police cooperation and legislative and judicial cooperation.¹⁷³¹ They also outlined several steps, including continuing to facilitate technical assistance, “to encourage States to develop comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies and the mechanisms to implement them,”¹⁷³² and “to strengthen cooperation with international, regional and sub-regional partners, as well as other UN bodies.”¹⁷³³

France also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁷³⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for providing its expertise on addressing counterterrorism during GCTG meetings in order to help countries build their own capacities to fight terrorism, but not taking other concrete steps to build the capacities of the affected countries.

Analyst: Louise Willard

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to assist states affected by terrorism in developing their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

In July 2011, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, visited Nigeria.¹⁷³⁵ During her visit, the Chancellor discussed the importance of addressing terrorism in Nigeria.¹⁷³⁶ However, the visit did not involve plans to assist Nigeria to build capacity to fight terrorism.

On 22 September 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle attended the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) in New York as a founding member.¹⁷³⁷ Westerwelle stated that Germany would be an active partner in the GCTF’s effort to “...achieve the combination of political solidarity and professional expertise necessary to defeat terrorism in the long run.”¹⁷³⁸ As a member of the GCTF, Germany stressed “its intention to mobilize the necessary resources and

¹⁷³¹ Developments in the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 in West Africa, United Nations (New York) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 27, 2012.

http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04_cted_westafrica_ppt.pdf.

¹⁷³² Developments in the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 in West Africa, United Nations (New York) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 27, 2012.

http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04_cted_westafrica_ppt.pdf.

¹⁷³³ Developments in the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 in West Africa, United Nations (New York) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 27, 2012.

http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04_cted_westafrica_ppt.pdf.

¹⁷³⁴ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁷³⁵ Cooperation with Nigeria, The Federal Government (Berlin) 14 July 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_2011/07/2011-07-14-nigeria_en.html?nn=393830.

¹⁷³⁶ Cooperation with Nigeria, The Federal Government (Berlin) 14 July 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_2011/07/2011-07-14-nigeria_en.html?nn=393830.

¹⁷³⁷ Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Summary, U.S Department of State (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm

¹⁷³⁸ Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Summary, U.S Department of State (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm

expertise to support the efforts of countries to develop and implement rule of law-based counterterrorism practices...¹⁷³⁹ Germany and the other members of the GCTF also adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, which gives the GCTF's Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group the mandate to "identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation" of practices for "an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism," particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law.¹⁷⁴⁰

On 5 December 2011, Germany hosted the second Bonn Conference to discuss the future of Afghanistan after the withdrawal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops.¹⁷⁴¹ The issue of international terrorism as well as the mounting Taliban-led insurgency was discussed during the Conference¹⁷⁴². German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle stated, "Our objective is a peaceful Afghanistan that will never again become a safe haven for international terrorism."¹⁷⁴³ In addition to hosting the conference, Germany had encouraged Pakistan to end its boycott of the event.¹⁷⁴⁴ The resulting outcome of the conference included Germany's bid to extend their mandate in Afghanistan past the 2014 NATO troop-withdrawal date – comprised in part by German forces.¹⁷⁴⁵ Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle placed an emphasis on the topic of terrorism as justification for the extension, stating "We won't abandon the Afghan people after 2014... we will not leave behind a vacuum that could then be filled by new terror."

Furthermore, Germany has demonstrated its leadership role to this commitment by heading multiple UN anti-terrorism committees. As the member of the United Nations Security Council, Germany chaired the "1267 Al-Qaida Taliban Sanctions Committee".¹⁷⁴⁶ Recently, Germany divided the committee into two separate committees – the "Al Qaida Sanctions Committee" and the "Taliban Sanctions Committee" – that watch over the implementation of the respective sanction groups.¹⁷⁴⁷ Germany heads both of these committees.¹⁷⁴⁸ "International cooperation on

¹⁷³⁹ Global Counterterrorism Forum Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm

¹⁷⁴⁰ GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

¹⁷⁴¹ International Summit Seeks Plans for Afghanistan's Future, CTV News (Ottawa) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://m.ctv.ca/topstories/20111204/international-conference-afghanistan-future-111204.html>.

¹⁷⁴² International Summit Seeks Plans for Afghanistan's Future, CTV News (Ottawa) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://m.ctv.ca/topstories/20111204/international-conference-afghanistan-future-111204.html>.

¹⁷⁴³ Planning Afghanistan's Future Beyond 2014, The Guardian (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/9978742>

¹⁷⁴⁴ International Summit Seeks Plans for Afghanistan's Future, CTV News (Ottawa) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://m.ctv.ca/topstories/20111204/international-conference-afghanistan-future-111204.html>.

¹⁷⁴⁵ Westerwelle Praises 'Turning Point Year' in Afghanistan, Deutsche-Welle (Bonn) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15604384,00.html

¹⁷⁴⁶ Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html.

¹⁷⁴⁷ Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html.

counter-terrorism, especially within the framework of the United Nations, constitutes a core element of Germany's security policy."¹⁷⁴⁹ However, these resolutions do not assist the affected countries to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 22 February 2012, Germany took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁷⁵⁰ Conference attendees discussed the "need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them."¹⁷⁵¹

Germany also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁷⁵²

On 21 April 2012 German ambassador to Yemen Holger Green met with the Interior Minister Abdul-Qader Qahtan.¹⁷⁵³ Green stated that Germany was ready to renew aid to Yemen in equipment and training required to enhance the country's security, including fighting terrorism. German aid was interrupted by last year's instability in the region.¹⁷⁵⁴

Thus, Germany is acknowledged for its activism in joining the GCTF, adopting the Cairo Declaration and participating in bilateral and multilateral cooperation frameworks. However, it is given a score of 0 for failing to provide concrete types of supports such as funding, training, expertise, resources, and technical and legal assistance in its efforts to assist states affected by terrorism in developing their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

Analysts: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On July 13 2011, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated in a press release the importance of international missions to Italy, who has military contingents deployed in unstable parts of the

¹⁷⁴⁸ Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html

¹⁷⁴⁹ Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html

¹⁷⁵⁰ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷⁵¹ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷⁵² G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting – Chair's Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁷⁵³ Yemen, Germany Discuss Counterterrorism Cooperation, SABA News Agency (Sana'a) 21 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.sabanews.net/en/news266585.htm>.

¹⁷⁵⁴ Yemen, Germany Discuss Counterterrorism Cooperation, SABA News Agency (Sana'a) 21 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.sabanews.net/en/news266585.htm>.

world in an effort to prevent terrorism.¹⁷⁵⁵ Furthermore, General Vincenzo Camporini, Minister Frattini's special advisor for military questions, stated that Italy would not unilaterally reduce its personnel stationed abroad, but any such decisions would be made in accordance with its international partners within an agreed upon multilateral framework.¹⁷⁵⁶

On 22 September 2011, Italy participated in the launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) as a founding member.¹⁷⁵⁷ Working groups within the GCTF will focus on "the criminal justice sector and rule of law, countering violent extremism, capacity building in the Sahel, capacity building in The Horn Region, and capacity building in Southeast Asia."¹⁷⁵⁸ Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italy will support the GCTF "with all the means at our disposal."¹⁷⁵⁹ At the launch, Italy and the other members of the GCTF, adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector.¹⁷⁶⁰ The Cairo Declaration charges the GCTF's Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group's to identify and develop new capacity-building programs that would support the implementation of an effective criminal justice sector response to terrorism.¹⁷⁶¹

On 28 September 2011, the permanent representative of Italy to the United Nations, Ambassador Cesare Maria Ragalini addressed the UN Security Council in a special meeting commemorating the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1371, which concerns counter-terrorism and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).¹⁷⁶² He underlined the connection between terrorism and other destabilizing factors, and reminded of the

¹⁷⁵⁵ Afghanistan: The Transition Won't Mean That Italy Abandons the Country, says Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy (Rome) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/07/20110713_Afghanistan.htm.

¹⁷⁵⁶ Foreign Missions: Unilateral Reduction Is Impossible, says Camporini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy (Rome) 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/09/20110908_MissioniEstero.htm.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Minister Frattini's comments at the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2011/09/20110926_GlobalCounterterrorismForum.htm.

¹⁷⁵⁸ Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

¹⁷⁵⁹ Intervento del Ministro Frattini al "Global Counterterrorism Forum," Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Contatti/>.

¹⁷⁶⁰ GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

¹⁷⁶¹ GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

¹⁷⁶² Statement by the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Cesare Maria Ragalini, at the Security Council Special Meeting Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of Security Council Resolution 1371(2001) Concerning Counter-Terrorism and the Establishment of the Committee, Italian Permanent Mission to the United Nations (New York) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.italyun.esteri.it/Rappresentanza_UNU/Menu/Comunicazione/Archivio_News/2011_09_28_CO UNTERTERR.htm.

many efforts and programs Italy had in place geared toward the overall development of areas like Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, Sahel, and West Africa.¹⁷⁶³

On 3 and 4 November 2011, Italy took part in the inaugural meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group established by the GCTF.¹⁷⁶⁴ This meeting aimed at bringing together senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF member states in order to exchange knowledge and good practices. Italy's main contribution to this meeting was the presentation it made with the United States "on providing incentives for cooperation to informants, or those being charged with a crime."¹⁷⁶⁵

At the 5 December 2011 Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, Italy issued an official statement affirming that "Italy will continue doing its part – within NATO and EU commitment and on bilateral basis – ensuring a long term sustained support to Afghanistan for both security and non-security needs."¹⁷⁶⁶ Italy also stated its willingness "to finalize a new framework on long term bilateral partnership with Afghanistan."¹⁷⁶⁷ One of the conclusions of the Bonn Conference was the following declaration: "We underscore that the international support for sustainable Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) needs to continue after 2014. In assistance to the ANSF, the International Community strongly commits to support their training and equipping, financing and development of capabilities beyond the end of the Transition period."¹⁷⁶⁸

In the beginning of 2012, Italy completed the training of 340 Nigerian security personnel as part of its contribution to counter-terrorism efforts in Nigeria.¹⁷⁶⁹ According to the Italian ambassador to Nigeria, Roberto Colamine, "the 340 trained officers include 20 border control officers trained

¹⁷⁶³ Statement by the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Cesare Maria Ragalini, at the Security Council Special Meeting Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of Security Council Resolution 1371(2001) Concerning Counter-Terrorism and the Establishment of the Committee, Italian Permanent Mission to the United Nations (New York) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012.

http://www.italyun.esteri.it/Rappresentanza_UNU/Menu/Comunicazione/Archivio_News/2011_09_28_CO_UNTERTERR.htm.

¹⁷⁶⁴ Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs' Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

¹⁷⁶⁵ Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs' Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

¹⁷⁶⁶ International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn – Italian Official Statement, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

¹⁷⁶⁷ International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn – Italian Official Statement, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

¹⁷⁶⁸ International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn, Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/603686/publicationFile/162760/Conference_Conclusions_-_International_Afghanistan_Conference_Bonn_2011_engl.pdf.

¹⁷⁶⁹ 340 Nigerian Police Conclude Italian Counterterrorism Training, Defense Web (Johannesburg) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22921:340-nigerian-police-conclude-italian-counterterrorism-training-&catid=56:diplomacy-a-peace&Itemid=111.

by Italian financial police in charge of border control; 20 police officers trained by Italian civil police and 300 trained by Italian military police.”¹⁷⁷⁰

On 22 February 2012, Italy took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁷⁷¹ Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”¹⁷⁷²

Further, Italy took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁷⁷³

On 15 March 2012, the Italian Foreign Minister, Giulio Terzi visited Algeria, where he stated that Italy viewed counter-terrorism as a priority and Algeria as a key partner for counter-terrorism in the Sahel region.¹⁷⁷⁴ Building on that, the Algerian-Italian Contact Group had its second meeting on 10 April 2012 in Rome to discuss their bilateral cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism.¹⁷⁷⁵

In response to the terrorist attacks in Nigeria, on 22 March 2012, Italian Foreign Minister, Giulio Terzi met with UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague to discuss how cooperate in order to address terrorism. Giulio and Hague agreed to develop the UK-Italy High Level Group to oversee this work.¹⁷⁷⁶ Further, they agreed to pursue the following areas of joint activity: consider how to help build Nigeria’s capacity to address terrorism including through support to regional law enforcement and security co-ordination, “offer further support to the Libyan authorities to prevent terrorists from taking advantage of the proliferation of arms and fighters in Libya and the wider region following the Libyan conflict,” and “work closely with...EU and other partners to support the Yemeni Government as they train police and improve justice capacity throughout the country.”¹⁷⁷⁷

¹⁷⁷⁰ 340 Nigerian Police Conclude Italian Counterterrorism Training, Defense Web (Johannesburg) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22921:340-nigerian-police-conclude-italian-counterterrorism-training-&catid=56:diplomacy-a-peace&Itemid=111.

¹⁷⁷¹ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷⁷² London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷⁷³ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁷⁷⁴ Italian FM Says Algeria Key Counterterrorism Partner, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-03/16/c_131470036.htm.

¹⁷⁷⁵ Counterterrorism: Meeting of the Algerian-Italian Contact Group, Algeria Press Service (Algiers) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.aps.dz/Counterterrorism-Information.html>.

¹⁷⁷⁶ UK-Italy statement on counter terrorism co-operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.

¹⁷⁷⁷ UK-Italy statement on counter terrorism co-operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.

Italy has fulfilled its commitment to counter-terrorism by establishing regional partnerships, participating in multilateral and bilateral arrangements, and providing training to countries targeted by terrorists. Therefore, it is assigned a score of +1.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with the commitment to aid countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 22 September 2011, Japan participated, as a founding member, in the launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).¹⁷⁷⁸ The GCTF focuses on counterterrorism capacity-building in areas of the rule of law, border management, and countering violent extremism.¹⁷⁷⁹ At the launch event, Japan and the other members of the GCTF, adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector.¹⁷⁸⁰ The Cairo Declaration charges the GCTF's Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group to "identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation" of practices for "an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism," particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law.¹⁷⁸¹

Japan also took part in the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan that was held on 5 December 2011.¹⁷⁸² Participants reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful and stable Afghanistan free of terrorism, among other things, and Japan announced its intention to host a ministerial conference in July 2012 in Tokyo.¹⁷⁸³ This projected conference will address issues facing Afghanistan that, if left unattended, could potentially increase insecurity and threats of terrorism. However, this does not constitute compliance, because it does not include specific capacity-building or any concrete financial, technical or legal assistance.

On 22 February 2012, Japan took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁷⁸⁴ Conference attendees discussed the "need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their

¹⁷⁷⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/gemba/state_110922.html.

¹⁷⁷⁹ Fact Sheet: Global Counterterrorism Forum, Council on Foreign Relations (Washington D.C.) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/counterterrorism/fact-sheet-global-counterterrorism-forum/p25848>.

¹⁷⁸⁰ GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

¹⁷⁸¹ GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

¹⁷⁸² Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade – Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

¹⁷⁸³ Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade – Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

¹⁷⁸⁴ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”¹⁷⁸⁵

On 29 May 2011, Japan co-chaired the ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (ARF ISM on CTTC) with Malaysia. This was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The meeting resulted in the adoption of “counter-radicalization” as a fourth prong of the ARF ISM’s strategy, following control of illicit drugs, combating cyber terrorism and CBRN.¹⁷⁸⁶ However, there is no evidence of an explicit financial pledge, and thus is insufficient to constitute full compliance.

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁷⁸⁷

To this end, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for assisting countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism by becoming a member of the GCTF and adopting the Cairo Declaration, but failing to provide concrete assistance, such as allocating funding, providing technical or legal assistance, expertise or equipment to help affected countries fight terrorism.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on building affected countries’ capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 22 September 2011, Russian Foreign Minister participated in the opening ceremony of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum in New York.¹⁷⁸⁸ The new forum is aimed at addressing the terrorist threat “in a way that would bring enduring benefits by helping frontline countries and affected regions acquire the means to deal with threats they face” and will be dealing, inter alia, with counter terrorist capacity-building in African and South East Asian countries.¹⁷⁸⁹ Russian Foreign Minister informed that Russia supported the Forum activities.¹⁷⁹⁰

¹⁷⁸⁵ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁷⁸⁶ “ASEAN Regional Forum – List of ARF Activities (By Subject)” 2011. Date of Access: 9 May 2012. <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/library/arf-activities/list-of-arf-track-i-activities-by-subject.html>

¹⁷⁸⁷ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁷⁸⁸ On Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3.

¹⁷⁸⁹ Global Counterterrorism Forum. 9 September 2011. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

¹⁷⁹⁰ On Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3.

According to the Russian Ministry of the Interior order, adopted on 30 December 2011, 82 counterterrorist specialists from Palestine, Afghanistan, African and Latin American countries will be trained in 2012 at the expense of the Russian federal budget.¹⁷⁹¹

On 31 January 2012, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB16.2 million (USD0.56 million) to the Antiterrorist Center of the CIS Member States in 2012.¹⁷⁹² The CIS Antiterrorist Center aims to “ensure coordinated engagement of competent authorities of the CIS Member States in the field of struggle against international terrorism” and perform the functions of legal assistance, expertise and training.¹⁷⁹³

During the compliance period Russia has taken measures to strengthen affected countries’ capacities to fight terrorism by funding counterterrorist specialist training, legal assistance, and expertise and participating in international cooperation.

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

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to assist the countries affected by terrorism in building their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 4 July 2011, the British Prime Minister, David Cameron and the Pakistani President Asif Zardari held a meeting in which the two leaders pledged to strengthen ties between Britain and Pakistan and “intensify cooperation to combat terrorism.”¹⁷⁹⁴ This comes after at least eighteen British military advisers, “who were helping train a poorly equipped paramilitary force, the Frontier Corps, in counter-terrorism” were expelled from Pakistan in June 2011.¹⁷⁹⁵ Therefore, the meeting between Cameron and Zardari is crucial in normalizing relations and a step toward compliance with the present commitment.

On 5 July 2011, in a press conference in Kabul with President Karzai of Afghanistan, British Prime Minister, David Cameron reaffirmed Britain’s commitment to helping Afghanistan in building its capacity to maintain security and stability and to fight terrorists.¹⁷⁹⁶ The Prime Minister announced plans to build an “Afghan Sandhurst, a model academy for training the Afghan army officers of the future that will form the backbone” of the national army.¹⁷⁹⁷ The

¹⁷⁹¹ Plan of the All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior for 2012, All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.vipkmvd.ru/details.php?id=1349>.

¹⁷⁹² Executive Order No. 106-r of 31 January 2012, Government of Russia 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1599931>.

¹⁷⁹³ Presentation of Anti-Terrorism center, Antiterrorist Center of the CIS Member States. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.cisatc.org/file.xp?idb=85856350&fn=presentation_eng.exe.

¹⁷⁹⁴ UK and Pakistan Agree to Strengthen Ties (London) 4 July 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/pm-and-pakistani-president-agree-to-strengthen-ties/>

¹⁷⁹⁵ Pakistan Expels British Counter-Terrorism Trainers, Reuters (New York) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/06/27/uk-pakistan-britain-training-idUKTRE75Q14120110627>.

¹⁷⁹⁶ Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (London) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

¹⁷⁹⁷ Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (London) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

initiative would involve 120 British troops as well as support from other nations.¹⁷⁹⁸ The initiative is part of the UK's broader plan to maintain a strategic partnership with Afghanistan after the withdrawal of British combat troops in 2014.¹⁷⁹⁹ Since training army officers strengthens the national army and therefore, its capacity to fight terrorism, it complies with UK's commitment to assisting countries, such as Afghanistan, build capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 22 September 2011, the UK was one of the thirty founding members of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF).¹⁸⁰⁰ GCTF is an "informal, multilateral counter-terrorism platform that will focus on identifying critical civilian counter-terrorism needs, mobilizing the necessary expertise and resources to address such needs and enhance global cooperation" through a strategic-level Coordinating Committee and five thematic working groups.¹⁸⁰¹ UK Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt announced that his country would co-chair the Working Group on Countering Violent Extremism.¹⁸⁰²

GCTF also adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector at GCTF's launch.¹⁸⁰³ "This declaration underscores the critical role of a rule of law-based approach to bringing terrorists and their supporters to justice within national criminal justice systems."¹⁸⁰⁴

On 3 November 2011, the UK was present at the inaugural meeting of the GCTF's Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group in Washington, D.C. Along with the US, the UK made an instructive presentation on the use of forensic science in terrorism-related investigations.¹⁸⁰⁵ Both countries emphasized the importance of forensic analysis in apprehending suspects and preventing the successful operation of terrorist plots.¹⁸⁰⁶ The UK "presented a case study of the largest anti-terrorist operation in England to date—Operation Overt—which successfully foiled a

¹⁷⁹⁸ Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (Kabul) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

¹⁷⁹⁹ Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (London) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

¹⁸⁰⁰ Global Counter-Terrorism Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173355.htm>.

¹⁸⁰¹ Global Counter-Terrorism Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173355.htm>.

¹⁸⁰² The Popular & Peaceful Protests that Swept the Arab World Were a Clear Refutation of Terrorist Ideology, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=659858482>.

¹⁸⁰³ Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

¹⁸⁰⁴ Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

¹⁸⁰⁵ Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

¹⁸⁰⁶ Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary (Washington) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

plot to blow up transatlantic airplanes in 2006” to illustrate the key role that forensic analysis must play in effective counter-terrorism operation.¹⁸⁰⁷

On 14 November 2011, Prime Minister Cameron announced plans to host a conference on Somalia in London in 2012.¹⁸⁰⁸ Identifying Somalia as a country at risk of terrorist activity, the Prime Minister stated that the aim of the conference is to “pull international effort” to tackle “the shared threats, and support a broader, more inclusive political process to bring security and stability to Somalia.”¹⁸⁰⁹ The UK hoped to agree to a series of practical measures including support for the Somali security and justice sector and commitment to collectively address that terrorist threats to the international community that emanate from Somalia.¹⁸¹⁰ Ahead of the conference, the UK is held discussions with Somali partners.¹⁸¹¹

On 21 November 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague re-affirmed the UK’s commitment to Afghan capacity building in counterterrorism in an address to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.¹⁸¹² The Secretary stated that the purpose of the UK engagement in Afghanistan is “to build the capacity of the Afghan national security forces and the Afghan government, so that Afghans themselves can be responsible for their own territory”.¹⁸¹³ While acknowledging that substantial progress has been made in Afghanistan with regard to security, Hague warned that the international community must work with its government to maintain stability and security following the withdrawal of British combat troops in 2014.¹⁸¹⁴

On 22 February 2012, UK hosted the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁸¹⁵ Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”¹⁸¹⁶

¹⁸⁰⁷ Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary (Washington, D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

¹⁸⁰⁸ Prime Minister Announces Conference on Somalia (London) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=692383382>.

¹⁸⁰⁹ Prime Minister Announces Conference on Somalia (London) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=692383382>.

¹⁸¹⁰ London Somalia Conference, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 16 January 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/somalia-conference/>.

¹⁸¹¹ London Somalia Conference, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 16 January 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/somalia-conference/>.

¹⁸¹² Foreign Secretary William Hague addressed the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on 21 November (Brussels) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=695047382>.

¹⁸¹³ Foreign Secretary William Hague addressed the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on 21 November (Brussels) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=695047382>.

¹⁸¹⁴ Foreign Secretary William Hague addressed the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on 21 November (Brussels) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=695047382>.

¹⁸¹⁵ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁸¹⁶ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

On 24 November 2011, the UK held a bilateral consultation with Pakistan.¹⁸¹⁷ In a joint press conference following the meeting, Home Secretary Theresa May announced that the two countries plan to continue the Enhanced Strategic Dialogue, an initiative launched in April 2011.¹⁸¹⁸ Both countries re-confirmed their “commitment to tackle the shared challenge of terrorism and extremism,” including support from the UK in the form of “military, policing, and supporting the development of strong institutions and machinery of government.”¹⁸¹⁹ Moreover, Secretary May stressed the UK’s commitment to aid Pakistan in meeting the new EU aviation security regulations, which are scheduled to be implemented in 2012.¹⁸²⁰ However, the Enhanced Strategy Dialogue was launched before the current compliance cycle and therefore, does not count towards this commitment.

On 5 December 2011, at the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, the UK pledged to provide financial aid to Afghanistan for a decade following the withdrawal of its combat troops from the country.¹⁸²¹ The financial support is to be directed towards “creating a peaceful Afghanistan in which international terrorism does not again find sanctuary” and that holds the capacity to ensure its own security.¹⁸²² Since, the financial support will strengthen the Afghan government’s capacity to take control of its own security – including fighting against terrorism – the UK is complying with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build their capacity to fight terrorism.

On 28 January 2012, Prime Minister Cameron held a meeting with President Karzai of Afghanistan in which the two leaders signed a long-term agreement called the Enduring Strategic Partnership. The ultimate aim of the agreement is to “ensure a strong, peaceful, democratic unitary state of Afghanistan”¹⁸²³ and it signals the shared vision between the two countries for a “secure, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan able to maintain its own security and prevent the country from again being used as a safe haven for international terrorists.”¹⁸²⁴

The agreement binds the two countries to work together to “develop long-term cooperation on tackling shared national security challenges,”¹⁸²⁵ provide continued support to the Afghan

¹⁸¹⁷ Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

¹⁸¹⁸ Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

¹⁸¹⁹ Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

¹⁸²⁰ Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

¹⁸²¹ Afghanistan Pledged 10 Years of UK Financial Aid, BBC News (London) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-16042114>.

¹⁸²² Afghanistan Pledged 10 Years of UK Financial Aid, BBC News (London) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-16042114>.

¹⁸²³ Transcript: PM and President Karzai Press Conference (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-pm-and-president-karzai-press-conference/>.

¹⁸²⁴ UK-Afghanistan Strategic Partnership Agreement (London) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=727608682>.

¹⁸²⁵ The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

National Security Forces, and “agree to a program professional development for members of the ANSF”.¹⁸²⁶ This includes continuing the training of Afghan security personnel at UK defence institutions, and establishing the Afghan National Army’s Officer Academy.¹⁸²⁷

On 23 February 2012, Prime Minister David Cameron hosted an international conference on Somalia in London. In the meeting, world leaders “pledged to boost support for measures to fight piracy, terrorism and political instability in Somalia.”¹⁸²⁸ In addition, PM Cameron announced that Denmark, Norway, and the United Arab Emirates would be joining the UK “in setting up a Local Stability Fund to provide support to previously neglected regions, including those emerging from conflict or terrorist control.”¹⁸²⁹

On 21 March 2012, the UK Minister for the Middle East and South Asia, Alistair Burt, hosted the seventh meeting of the UAE-UK Task Force.¹⁸³⁰ “On counter terrorism, Ministers looked forward to the launch of the new Global Counter Terrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group on 3-4 April in Abu Dhabi, and discussed priorities for their co-chairmanship of this group.”¹⁸³¹

UK has partnered with Italy to work on joint counter-terrorism efforts, which will cover not only their domestic security, but also assistance to Nigeria, Yemen, Somalia, and Libya.¹⁸³² They will work towards strengthening regional counter-terrorism capacities, including reinforcing the police sector of the target countries.¹⁸³³

UK funded a course delivered to participants from Singapore, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand between 5 and 11 March 2012, which was designed to improve their counter-terrorism strategies.¹⁸³⁴ The course was delivered jointly by experts from the United Kingdom, Indonesian National Police and Jakarta Centre for law Enforcement Cooperation JCLEC.

¹⁸²⁶ The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

¹⁸²⁷ The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

¹⁸²⁸ London Conference Backs Somalia Terror Fight (London) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-17131208>.

¹⁸²⁹ Prime Minister’s Speech at Somalia Conference (London) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/somalia-speech/>.

¹⁸³⁰ Communiqué: UAE-UK Task Force Meeting, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=744903082>.

¹⁸³¹ Communiqué: UAE-UK Task Force Meeting, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=744903082>.

¹⁸³² UK-Italy Statement on Counter Terrorism Co-Operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.

¹⁸³³ UK-Italy Statement on Counter Terrorism Co-Operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.

¹⁸³⁴ Regional CT Investigation Management Course, Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Jakarta) 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.jclec.com/>.

UK participated in a colloquium hosted by Canada between 9 and 12 February 2012 to measure effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies, whereby “the outcomes of this colloquium could make a valuable contribution to the efforts of the GCTF as well as the International Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism, to be established in 2012, and other national and international stakeholders, like the United Nations.”¹⁸³⁵

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁸³⁶

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for providing assistance in the form of expertise and training to support countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

Analyst: Kwaku Boateng

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build counterterrorist capabilities, through technical and legal assistance, expertise, and resources.

On 5 July 2011, Assistant Secretary of State Brownfield discussed combating improvised explosives with Pakistani delegates and reaffirmed the need to collaborate in order to effectively deal with “the scourge of terrorism” at the fourth meeting at the Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism Working Group.¹⁸³⁷

On 9 September 2011, the Office of the Spokesman at the US Department of State announced the creation of the Global Counterterrorist Forum.¹⁸³⁸ This forum will work collaboratively with its thirty founding members on addressing the issues of counterterrorism through the sharing of “experiences, expertise, strategies, capacity needs, and capacity building programs.”¹⁸³⁹ Working groups will focus on the criminal justice sector and the rule of law; countering violent extremism; capacity-building in the Sahel; capacity building in the Horn of Africa; and capacity building in Southeast Asia.¹⁸⁴⁰

At the launch, the US and the other members of the GCTF adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal

¹⁸³⁵ Colloquium on Measuring Effectiveness in Counter-Terrorism Programming – Preliminary Meeting Note, Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. http://www.globalct.org/images/content/pdf/summaries/12Feb9-10_Colloquium_MeetingNote.pdf.

¹⁸³⁶ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁸³⁷ Address by assistant Secretary Brownfield, US Department of State (Washington) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/07/167617.htm>.

¹⁸³⁸ Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

¹⁸³⁹ Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

¹⁸⁴⁰ Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

Justice Sector.¹⁸⁴¹ Assistant Attorney General of the US Department of Justice's National Security Division reiterated the importance of the Cairo Declaration emphasizing that the group must (1) "develop a compendium of best practices for an effective rule of law-based criminal response to terrorism"¹⁸⁴² and (2) "identify existing capacity building programs and develop new ones in order to support and implement these best practices"¹⁸⁴³

On 3 October 2011, United States delegate Mary B. DeRosa gave an address at the United Nations reaffirming the need to pursue counterterrorist measures internationally.¹⁸⁴⁴ DeRosa stated that the universal counterterrorism instruments "are only effective if they are widely ratified and implemented", and as such the United States "fully support[s] efforts to promote ratification [and] implementation."¹⁸⁴⁵ Furthermore, DeRosa stated that the United States "remains willing to work with other states to build upon and enhance the legal counterterrorism framework, including through efforts to finalize the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism"¹⁸⁴⁶ legal assistance.

On 3 and 4 November 2011, the US hosted the Inaugural Meeting of GCTF Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, where senior prosecutors and other senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF members and UN and non-government experts shared good practices for effective counterterrorism practices in the criminal justice system.¹⁸⁴⁷

At the meeting, the US Department of State stated their intention to aid foreign criminal justice systems, facilitate training, offer legal and technical assistance, as well as suggestions for practices, to partner groups to aid counterterrorist measures internationally.¹⁸⁴⁸ Further, the US presented its expertise on effective legislative tools as part of the criminal justice approach to terrorism, the risks and benefits of undercover operations, the incentives of cooperation for informants, the use of forensic sciences, the protection of classified and other sensitive law

¹⁸⁴¹ GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

¹⁸⁴² Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, US Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf

¹⁸⁴³ Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, US Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf

¹⁸⁴⁴ Address by Mary B. Derosa at United Nations, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/174978.htm>.

¹⁸⁴⁵ Address by Mary B. Derosa at United Nations, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/174978.htm>.

¹⁸⁴⁶ Address by Mary B. Derosa at United Nations, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/174978.htm>.

¹⁸⁴⁷ Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary, US Depart of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm> .

¹⁸⁴⁸ Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf> .

enforcement information in terrorism and other criminal investigations, substantive criminal offences, and its approach to housing criminals in a humane way.¹⁸⁴⁹

On 5 December 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton participated at the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, where she reaffirmed the United States' commitment to "stand by Afghanistan as it struggles to establish security and stability."¹⁸⁵⁰ At the conference, the international community agreed to engage with Afghanistan beyond 2014 and to produce a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.¹⁸⁵¹

On 21 December 2011, the United States donated four bomb disposal vans and one hundred motorcycles to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police.¹⁸⁵² The donation is aimed at building the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police's capacity to improve security across the region.¹⁸⁵³

On 4 January 2012, the US President, Barak Obama, announced the creation of the Bureau of Counterterrorism.¹⁸⁵⁴ The Ambassador-at-Large, Dan Benjamin stated that the Bureau will seek to "build the capacity of partner nations to deal effectively with terrorism" and will focus on bilateral diplomacy to "reduce the space that terrorist groups have to fundraise, or to operate."¹⁸⁵⁵ The transition from Office of the Coordinator of Counterterrorism to the Bureau of Counterterrorism did not result in change the budgetary means allocated toward counter-terrorism.¹⁸⁵⁶

On 23 January 2012 US and Nigeria agreed to incorporate security in the North of Nigeria as a critical component of the Nigeria-US Bi-National Commission (BNC).¹⁸⁵⁷ This is in response to rising terrorism threat by the Boko Haram Islamic sect. "Both countries have re-arranged the

¹⁸⁴⁹ Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm> .

¹⁸⁵⁰ Remarks at the Bonn Conference Center, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/12/178267.htm> .

¹⁸⁵¹ Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: November 2011, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/afghanistan/uk-effort-in-afghanistan/progress-reports/>.

¹⁸⁵² United States Donates Bomb Disposal Vans, Motorcycles to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, Islamabad Pakistan Embassy of the United States (Washington) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: January 24 2012. http://islamabad.usembassy.gov/pr_122111.html .

¹⁸⁵³ United States Donates Bomb Disposal Vans, Motorcycles to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, Islamabad Pakistan Embassy of the United States (Washington D.C.) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. http://islamabad.usembassy.gov/pr_122111.html .

¹⁸⁵⁴ Obama Launches Bureau of Counterterrorism, Washington Examiner (Washington D.C.) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://campaign2012.washingtonexaminer.com/blogs/beltway-confidential/obama-launches-bureau-counterterrorism/292831> .

¹⁸⁵⁵ Obama Launches Bureau of Counterterrorism, Washington Examiner (Washington D.C.) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://campaign2012.washingtonexaminer.com/blogs/beltway-confidential/obama-launches-bureau-counterterrorism/292831> .

¹⁸⁵⁶ Counterterrorism Bureau Budget Impact, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/01/180169.htm> .

¹⁸⁵⁷ Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html>.

BNC cooperation framework by splitting its Regional Security Cooperation and the Niger Delta component into an entirely separate working group, with emphasis on insecurity in the North.”¹⁸⁵⁸ On 22 February 2012, US took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁸⁵⁹ Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”¹⁸⁶⁰

On 7 March 2012, the US sent a delegation to the twelfth annual meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), an entity that focuses on countering terrorist threats in the Western Hemisphere.¹⁸⁶¹ “In addition to adopting the 2012 CICTE Declaration on Strengthening Cyber-Security in the Americas, CICTE adopted a new work plan with specific steps to enhance OAS members’ cyber capacity.”¹⁸⁶² On 12 April 2012, US hosted a G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C., where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁸⁶³

On 12 April 2012, US and Russian officials re-affirmed the progress made with nuclear non-proliferation, and emphasized the need for their collaboration to be furthered to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to terrorist groups on a global scale.¹⁸⁶⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for assisting its international partners to build capacities to fight terrorism.

Analyst: Navid-Michael Amiraslani

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to assist countries that are threatened by terrorism to build their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

EU was one of the thirty founding members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) launched in New York on 22 September 2011.¹⁸⁶⁵ GCTF is “intended to provide a unique

¹⁸⁵⁸ Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html>.

¹⁸⁵⁹ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁸⁶⁰ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁸⁶¹ The 12th Annual Meeting of the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism: Cybersecurity and Terrorism, US Department of State (Washington D.C) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/03/185399.htm>.

¹⁸⁶² The 12th Annual Meeting of the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism: Cybersecurity and Terrorism, US Department of State (Washington D.C) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/03/185399.htm>.

¹⁸⁶³ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁸⁶⁴ The US Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism Newsletter: February-March 2012, Harvard University (Boston) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/21941/ussrussia_initiative_to_prevent_nuclear_terrorism_newsletter.html.

¹⁸⁶⁵ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

platform for senior counter-terrorism policymakers and experts from around the world to work together to identify urgent needs, devise solutions and mobilize resources for addressing key challenges. It will have regional working groups dealing with South-East Asia, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa/Yemen.”¹⁸⁶⁶ On the same day, the EU along with the other members of the GCTF, signed Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, which charges the GCTF’s Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group to “identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation” of practices for “an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism,” particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law.¹⁸⁶⁷

Further, the EU and Turkey will co-chair the GCTF working group on the Horn of Africa/Yemen.¹⁸⁶⁸ In July 2011, the European External Action Service (EEAS) already organized a meeting to prepare the work for this group.¹⁸⁶⁹ “As well as co-chairing the group on Horn of Africa/Yemen, the EU is committed to playing an effective role in all the groups of the GCTF, including through its specialised agencies.”¹⁸⁷⁰

As a follow-up to the above, on 3 and 4 November 2011, the EU took part in the inaugural meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group established by the GCTF.¹⁸⁷¹ This meeting aimed at bringing together senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF member states in order to exchange knowledge and good practices. “The EU underscored the importance of building trust, adopting a comprehensive, long-term approach to CT [counter-terrorism] capacity building in the criminal justice and rule of law sectors, addressing the entire chain in the criminal justice process, building local ownership, and involving civil society.”¹⁸⁷²

On 22 November 2011, the Polish Presidency organized a workshop on combating terrorist financing with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).¹⁸⁷³ Panel discussions focused on the “implementation of the 9 Financial Action Task Force Special Recommendations (e.g. issues concerning money couriers, bank transfers, non-profit organizations and international cooperation in the field of exchanging information).”¹⁸⁷⁴ The parties agreed that emphasis had to be on

¹⁸⁶⁶ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁶⁷ GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

¹⁸⁶⁸ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁶⁹ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁷⁰ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁷¹ Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs’ Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

¹⁸⁷² Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs’ Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

¹⁸⁷³ UE-GCC Workshop on Combating Terrorist Financing, Polish Presidency of the European Union Council (Warsaw) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://pl2011.eu/en/content/ue-gcc-workshop-combating-terrorist-financing>.

¹⁸⁷⁴ UE-GCC Workshop on Combating Terrorist Financing, Polish Presidency of the European Union Council (Warsaw) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://pl2011.eu/en/content/ue-gcc-workshop-combating-terrorist-financing>.

“implementation of the special recommendations and exchange of related best practices - not just presentation of legal issues”¹⁸⁷⁵. To this end, the EU has assisted countries affected by terrorism and terrorist groups by providing expertise on curbing terrorism financing.

The EU is also getting ready to implement counterterrorism measures in the Sahel approved by the Foreign Affairs Council in March 2011.¹⁸⁷⁶ “The strategy was presented to the Algerian authorities in a joint visit by the EU CTC and the EEAS Senior Coordinator for the Sahel and has since been discussed extensively with the countries concerned, in particular in the conference of the “*pays du champ*” of the Sahel organized by Algeria on 7 and 8 September 2011, to which the EU was invited.”¹⁸⁷⁷ Although the initiative started just before the Deauville Summit, the EU continued to work on it actively in the months after the Summit, which flags it toward commitment compliance.

The EEAS, in support of a major UN project, has encouraged the countries of Central Asia to develop a regional approach to the comprehensive implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, which culminated in a Ministerial level meeting in Ashkhabad on 30 November 2011.¹⁸⁷⁸ “It was preceded by three consultative meetings at expert level, held in Bratislava, Dushanbe and Almaty between December 2010 and July 2011, to contribute to the substantive preparation of the joint Action Plan through expert recommendations.”¹⁸⁷⁹ The EU Counterterrorism Coordinator (CTC) attended the Dushanbe meeting, where he established contact with high-level Tajik authorities dealing with counterterrorism.¹⁸⁸⁰

The EU participated in the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan on 5 December 2011, where one of the declared conclusions was to reiterate the “common determination to never allow Afghanistan to once again become a haven for international terrorism”¹⁸⁸¹.

The EU is also engaging Asian countries in counterterrorism through the dedicated Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) forum on counterterrorism, which met in Jogjakarta on 12 and 13 December 2011, and also in meetings of the ASEAN Regional Forum, “most recently at the Ninth ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime in Kuala Lumpur between 29 and 31 May 2011.”¹⁸⁸²

¹⁸⁷⁵ UE-GCC Workshop on Combating Terrorist Financing, Polish Presidency of the European Union Council (Warsaw) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://pl2011.eu/en/content/ue-gcc-workshop-combating-terrorist-financing>.

¹⁸⁷⁶ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁷⁷ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁷⁸ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁷⁹ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁸⁰ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

¹⁸⁸¹ International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn, Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/603686/publicationFile/162760/Conference_Conclusions_-_International_Afghanistan_Conference_Bonn_2011_engl.pdf.

¹⁸⁸² EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

On 22 February 2012, the EU took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.¹⁸⁸³ Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”¹⁸⁸⁴

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.¹⁸⁸⁵

The EU has been looking to create a strong partnership with India in various security areas, including countering terrorism.¹⁸⁸⁶ “We are at the stage of identifying common agendas,” the EU External Action Service Chief Operating Officer David O’Sullivan said.¹⁸⁸⁷

On 24 January 2012, the EU organized a two-day seminar in Abuja, Nigeria to address the questions of tackling terrorism in the country.¹⁸⁸⁸ It has recently been on the rise, destabilizing the region, which prompted the EU to offer assistance to Nigeria.

As the EU has been engaged in different regions of the world promoting and implementing counterterrorism measures by sharing its expertise, but failing to support counterterrorism capacity-building through funding, resources, training, and technical and legal assistance, it has earned a score of 0.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

¹⁸⁸³ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁸⁸⁴ London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

¹⁸⁸⁵ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html.

¹⁸⁸⁶ EU Eyes Close Ties with India to Counter Terror, Cyber Crime, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-04-25/news/31398889_1_eu-eyes-eu-officials-eu-police.

¹⁸⁸⁷ EU Eyes Close Ties with India to Counter Terror, Cyber Crime, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-04-25/news/31398889_1_eu-eyes-eu-officials-eu-police.

¹⁸⁸⁸ Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html>.

16. Development: African Union and Region [149]

“We will continue to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

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

Background:

At its outset in 1963, member states of the Organization of African Unity agreed to coordinate and cooperate in order to improve the quality of life of their peoples.¹⁸⁸⁹ This commitment has developed into a vision for an African Economic Community. This Community is expected to be established through Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and later through the Minimum Integration Program (MIP), which will co-ordinate the REC’s harmonization program.

The MIP was established in order to achieve the objectives of the Abuja Treaty, and has since been elaborated on by the AU Commission. The Abuja Treaty, signed in Abuja, Nigeria on 3 June 1991, notes that this process was expected to take a period of 34-40 years and go through six stages.¹⁸⁹⁰ In 1999, however, the Sirte Declaration declared the need for a shorter timeline. This need was met with the creation of the African Union in 2002.

In July 2002, the African Union was charged with coordinating an accelerated integration program, later subsumed under the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).

Although the RECs have similar integration programs under NEPAD, they have adopted individual approaches and goals according to their particular challenges.¹⁸⁹¹ As a result, the RECs have had differing degrees of success in realizing this vision for an economic union.

¹⁸⁸⁹ Minimum Integration Programme, African Union Commission, June/July 2010. Date of Access: 8 February 2012.

<http://www.africaunion.org/root/ua/Annonces/2010/EA/MIP/MIP%20Big%20Doc%20English%20Version%20Web.pdf>

¹⁸⁹⁰ Minimum Integration Programme, African Union Commission, June/July 2010. Date of Access: 8 February 2012.

<http://www.africaunion.org/root/ua/Annonces/2010/EA/MIP/MIP%20Big%20Doc%20English%20Version%20Web.pdf>

¹⁸⁹¹ Minimum Integration Programme, African Union Commission, June/July 2010. Date of Access: 8 February 2012.

The G8 continues to support these goals, reaffirming its commitment “to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union”¹⁸⁹² at the Deauville Summit of May 2011. To this end, the G8 has declared its support for increased coordination between the REC’s and the AU, the implementation of trade corridors, and policy reforms for increasing regional trade and improving infrastructure through the implementation of the MIP.¹⁸⁹³

Commitment Features:

For full compliance, member states must foster policies and strategies that support the MIP’s main objectives, which are to: (1) bolster ongoing economic initiatives between the REC’s and identify the measures likely to accelerate the integration in specific sectors or priority areas, (2) help the RECs to identify and implement the priority activities with a view to attaining the six integration stages defined in article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, and (3) develop and implement other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market around the key sectors.¹⁸⁹⁴

The Abuja Treaty’s six integration steps are:¹⁸⁹⁵

1. Strengthening of existing RECs as well as establishing them where they do not otherwise exist
2. Stabilizing Tariff Barriers and Non-Tariff Barriers, Customs Duties and internal taxes. Strengthening sectoral integration and encouraging coordination and harmonization.
3. Establishing a Free Trade Area through the gradual removal of Tariff Barriers and Non-Tariff Barriers
4. Coordination and harmonization of tariff and non-tariff systems among various RECs with a view to establishing a Customs Union
5. Establishment of an African Common Market, the adoption of common monetary, financial and fiscal policies
6. Consolidation and strengthening of the structure of the African Common Market

<http://www.africaunion.org/root/ua/Annonces/2010/EA/MIP/MIP%20Big%20Doc%20English%20Version%20Web.pdf>

¹⁸⁹² G8/Africa Joint Declaration Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities (Deauville) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/declarations/shared-values-shared-responsibilities-g8-africa.1320.html>

¹⁸⁹³ G8/Africa Joint Declaration Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities (Deauville) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/declarations/shared-values-shared-responsibilities-g8-africa.1320.html>

¹⁸⁹⁴ Minimum Integration Programme, African Union Commission, June/July 2010. Date of Access: 8 February 2012.

<http://www.africaunion.org/root/ua/Annonces/2010/EA/MIP/MIP%20Big%20Doc%20English%20Version%20Web.pdf>

¹⁸⁹⁵ Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, Information Technology Centre for Africa (Abuja) 3 June 1991. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.uneca.org/itca/ariportal/abuja.htm>

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member state has not supported the African Union or regional economic communities by adopting ANY policies aimed at: (1) fostering economic initiatives between the REC's, (2) helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, or (3) fostering the development of other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.
0	Member state has supported the African Union and regional economic communities by adopting policies aimed at ONE or TWO of the following: (1) fostering the economic initiatives between the REC's,(2) helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, or (3) fostering the development of other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.
+1	Member state has supported the African Union and regional economic communities by adopting policies aimed at EACH of the following: (1) fostering the economic initiatives between the REC's, (2) helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, and (3) fostering the development of other support measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.

Lead Analyst: David Kepes

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme.

On 9 December 2011, Canada identified the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Aid for Trade (AFT) program as critical to achieving regional economic integration within Africa.¹⁸⁹⁶ This aligns with the objective of assisting African countries to prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration as outlined in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty.

On 18 November 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda announced CAD200 million in funding towards 23 new projects spanning sectors including Child and Youth, Food Security, and Sustainable Economic Growth across the RECs.¹⁸⁹⁷ Minister Oda confirmed that seven of these projects are multi-country and aimed at increasing the capacity of African Regional Technical Centres, which could help bolster regional trade.¹⁸⁹⁸

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has furthermore sustained engagement in programs geared towards trade policy reforms and sustainable growth in Africa. In 2008, CIDA had pledged to increase expenditures to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-

¹⁸⁹⁶ 2011 Report of The Development Working Group, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g20/summitsommet/2011/DWG_20111104.aspx?view=d

¹⁸⁹⁷ Canada announces new initiatives for Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-1118135631-Q8D>.

¹⁸⁹⁸ Canada announces new initiatives for Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-1118135631-Q8D>.

related Technical Assistance by CAD19.2 million over a 5 year period, until 2013.¹⁸⁹⁹ On 11 January 2012, CIDA reported that it was on track to meet this target.¹⁹⁰⁰

Canada has contributed to helping African countries prioritize their activities with a view towards attaining economic integration, and has supported increased capacity in multi-country infrastructure that can play a role in expediting regional economic integration. However, Canada has not implemented new measures directly addressing the six integration stages defined in article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, or made new contributions to existing trade-oriented programs. As such, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Ceecee Lu

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to supporting regional economic integration within Africa.

On 7 July 2011, France's Development Agency (AFD) announced that it would contribute EUR350 million to fund 17 projects largely anchored in infrastructure and agriculture, 13 of which are located within Africa and which may contribute to reinvigorating regional economic growth and trade.¹⁹⁰¹

On 12 September 2011, an AFD subsidiary announced that its Investment and Support Fund for Business in Africa (FISEA) had contributed to increasing investment capital to fund the Mombasa-Kampala rail line by USD70 million.¹⁹⁰²

On 15 December 2011, the AFD partnered with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to finance the initiatives of the African Agribusiness and Agro-industry Development Initiative (3AID).¹⁹⁰³ It was in the form of a EUR150,000 agreement aimed at bolstering wealth creation and food security.¹⁹⁰⁴

¹⁸⁹⁹ MDG 8 – Develop a Global Partnership for Development, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 17 August 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/JUD-1318137-HHX>.

¹⁹⁰⁰ Aid Effectiveness Agenda, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 11 January 2012. Date of Access: 8 February 2012. <http://acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/FRA-825105226-KFT>.

¹⁹⁰¹ Board of Directors Meeting: €350m pledged for developing countries, French Development Agency (Paris) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_12?requestedYear=tech_year_2011.

¹⁹⁰² PROPARGO supports the rehabilitation of rail line Mombasa-Kampala, Proparco Group – French Development Agency (Paris) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

[http://www.proparco.fr/site/proparco/cache/bypass/lang/en/Accueil_PROPARGO/regional-website/Proparco-afrique-australe/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6?engineName=search&requestedCategories=tech_news_to_ProparcoAfrigueAustrale\\$\\$\\$AfrigueCOAM\\$\\$\\$MultiPays](http://www.proparco.fr/site/proparco/cache/bypass/lang/en/Accueil_PROPARGO/regional-website/Proparco-afrique-australe/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6?engineName=search&requestedCategories=tech_news_to_ProparcoAfrigueAustrale$$$AfrigueCOAM$$$MultiPays).

¹⁹⁰³ AFD and United Nations Industrial Development Organization support African agribusiness and agro-industry development, France Development Agency (Paris) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/mediterranee-et-moyen-orient/geo/turquie/jahia/Jahia/home/presse-afd/communiqués?cache=bypass&requestedYear=tech_year_2011.

¹⁹⁰⁴ AFD and United Nations Industrial Development Organization support African agribusiness and agro-industry development, France Development Agency (Paris) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/mediterranee-et-moyen-orient/geo/turquie/jahia/Jahia/home/presse-afd/communiqués?cache=bypass&requestedYear=tech_year_2011.

On 17 January 2012, PROPARCO, a financial institution owned by the AFD, announced a USD150,000 grant to Maris Capital Advisors through FISEA to help stabilize and rebuild post-conflict countries such as South Sudan, Kenya, Mozambique, Angola, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Zimbabwe. The focus will be on supporting the existence and growth of SMEs in those regions.¹⁹⁰⁵ Moreover, on 21 February 2012, PROPARCO announced a USD10 million loan to HFC Bank Ghana Limited to aid its growth strategies.¹⁹⁰⁶

France has invested in key sectors which will ensure the success of regional economic integration. However, it has not directly addressed the six stage creation process of an African common market or REC initiatives. As such, France is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Ceecee Lu

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies that support the Minimum Integration Programme's (MIP) main objectives.

In June 2011, Germany provided more than EUR1.8 billion in funding to the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s Aid for Trade.¹⁹⁰⁷ The German Aid for Trade strategy is geared towards helping developing African countries integrate into regional and international trade relations, particularly by improving export and supply capacity in the private and agricultural sectors.¹⁹⁰⁸

In November 2011, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) launched the country's new development policy strategy "Minds for Change - Enhancing Opportunities."¹⁹⁰⁹ To promote development and private sector growth in Africa, Germany intends to invest in microfinance and in sound financial systems, and regards African countries with positive growth rates as "sources of impetus and inspiration for the entire region."¹⁹¹⁰ Germany will also advise, finance, and support investment projects in small and medium sized enterprises while promoting an integrated approach to education for qualified local personnel.¹⁹¹¹

¹⁹⁰⁵ PROPARCO supports reconstruction of post-crisis sub-Saharan countries (France) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012.

http://www.proparco.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/Accueil_PROPARCO/Publications-Proparco/News_PROPARCO/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_12

¹⁹⁰⁶ Another operation for PROPARCO in the banking sector in Ghana 21 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. http://www.proparco.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/Accueil_PROPARCO/Publications-Proparco/News_PROPARCO/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6.

¹⁹⁰⁷ Aid for Trade in German Developmental Policy, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. (Berlin) 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier308_07_2011.pdf.

¹⁹⁰⁸ Gudrun Kopp applauds progress on implementation of WTO Aid for Trade initiative, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. (Berlin). 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/July/20110726_pm_126_venro/index.html

¹⁹⁰⁹ Minds for Change-Enhancing Opportunities, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/special_publications/Minds_for_Change.pdf.

¹⁹¹⁰ Minds for Change-Enhancing Opportunities, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/special_publications/Minds_for_Change.pdf.

¹⁹¹¹ Minds for Change-Enhancing Opportunities, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/special_publications/Minds_for_Change.pdf.

According to the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the BMZ is also working to support the East African Community (EAC) integration process to expand and intensify economic integration.¹⁹¹² Germany played an important role in drawing up the EAC Development Strategy 2011-2016, as well as in creating a common market and common currency in East Africa.

In January 2012, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel sat down to talk with Somali Transitional Federal Government to focus on issues relating to shaping development cooperation between the two countries. Germany pledged EUR6.3 million for emergency relief projects, including EUR1.1 million for a food aid project in Banaadir, EUR3.0 million for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and a grant of 100,000 euros for the work of the SOS Children's Villages organization.¹⁹¹³

Furthermore, in January 2012, the BMZ adopted a ten point programme for Rural Development and Food Security.¹⁹¹⁴ The ten point programme will contribute to economic development in Africa by contributing to eliminating subsidies, mainstreaming food security, encouraging responsible financial market investment, and supporting the development of private-sector initiative as well as the development of value chains in primarily rural region.¹⁹¹⁵

Germany is thus awarded a score of +1 for complying with its commitment to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.

Analyst: Ray Khan

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies supporting the MIPs main objectives.

On 20 June 2011, Italy reached a bilateral agreement in which Togo's debt to Italy, totaling EUR9.53 million, was cancelled.¹⁹¹⁶ This strengthened Togo's position within global markets and increased its capacity to trade with other African Union nations.

On 28 November 2011, Italy pledged EUR73 million for projects in Tunisia aimed to promote and strengthen the business capacity of Small to Medium Enterprises. Such a pledge was met through the provision of a line of credit, which Italy declared a donation.¹⁹¹⁷

¹⁹¹² Support to the EAC integration process, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Eschborn). Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/35118.htm>

¹⁹¹³ Dirk Niebel in Somalia for talks on development and security, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. (Mogadishu). 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012 http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/April/20120401_pm_84_Somalia/index.html

¹⁹¹⁴ Food security requires stable, functioning agricultural markets, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. (Berlin). 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/April/20120424_pm_100_agrarmaerkte/index.html

¹⁹¹⁵ Ten-Point Programme for Rural Development and Food Security, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/zentrales_downloadarchiv/themen_und_schwerpunkte/laendliche_entwicklung/Ten-point_Programme_for_Rural_Development.pdf

¹⁹¹⁶ Cooperation: Italy cancels Togo debt, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 20 June 2011. Date of access: 9 January 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/06/20110620_CooperazioneTogo.htm.

On 4 April 2012, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and development (OECD) released a report indicating that Italy's Official Development Assistance (ODA) for 2011 increased by 33 per cent. The report concluded that Italy's ODA increase was due in part to an increase in debt forgiveness grants, which contributes to alleviating fiscal pressure on the regional economic framework in which SME's are operating.¹⁹¹⁸

As these initiatives are not focused on the process set out in the Abuja Treaty, but do encourage regional trade by bolstering local business capacities and supporting measures conducive to the creation of a single market, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Tshweu Moleme

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support the African Union (AU) and RECs in implementing their actions plans, notably through supporting measures aimed at facilitating regional economic growth and integration.

On 10 June 2011, at the Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Finance's International Bureau Daikichi Momma reiterated Japan's belief that "international development finance institutions should cooperate in supporting the sustainable and inclusive growth of the countries in the region."¹⁹¹⁹ Deputy Director-General Momma also stated Japan's intent to launch phase two of its Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) initiative. EPSA's first phase lasted from 2006-2010, making "significant contributions to the development of economic infrastructure and to the support of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in African countries."¹⁹²⁰

The Japanese government intends to determine, in consultation with the African Development Bank's management, "what measures should be taken to enable the EPSA to produce development effects at a higher level than before for fostering and promoting the private sector in Africa."¹⁹²¹

¹⁹¹⁷ Cooperation: €73 million for SMEs in Tunisia, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 28 November 2011. Date of access: 9 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/11/20111128_CooperazioneTunisiaPMI.htm.

¹⁹¹⁸ Italy show increase in aid assistance. Date of access: 9 April 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/3/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_50058883_1_1_1_1,00.html

¹⁹¹⁹ Statement by Mr. Daikichi Momma Deputy Director-General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance, and Temporary Governor for Japan at the Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank and the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the African Development Fund, Ministry of Finance Japan (Lisbon) 9-10 June 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012.

http://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/mdbs/afdb/afdb110609.pdf

¹⁹²⁰ Statement by Mr. Daikichi Momma Deputy Director-General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance, and Temporary Governor for Japan at the Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank and the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the African Development Fund, Ministry of Finance Japan (Lisbon) 9-10 June 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012.

http://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/mdbs/afdb/afdb110609.pdf

¹⁹²¹ Statement by Mr. Daikichi Momma Deputy Director-General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance, and Temporary Governor for Japan at the Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank and the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the African Development Fund, Ministry of Finance Japan (Lisbon) 9-10 June 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012.

http://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/mdbs/afdb/afdb110609.pdf

On 26 January 2012, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ryuji Yamane announced that the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) will be held in Tokyo from 1-3 June 2013.¹⁹²² In terms of Japan's policy for expanding development assistance, trade, and investment, Vice Minister Yamane declared that Japanese efforts remain actively centered on the TICAD process,¹⁹²³ the economic pillar of which declares that "infrastructure development, including road networks construction and energy sector development, is critical to economic integration."¹⁹²⁴

On 21 February 2012, in a joint press statement between Japan and the Republic of Mozambique, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda "expressed his commitment to continue to assist Mozambique's development efforts including the implementation of the PROSAVANA project and infrastructure development in the Nacala Corridor Development."¹⁹²⁵ The Nacala Road Corridor falls within the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) priority projects and also constitutes one of NEPAD's transport sector interventions, targeting "trade corridors without borders and barriers to reduce delays and costs at border crossings."¹⁹²⁶ The Nacala Corridor is thus meant to "promote regional economic and socio-economic integration."¹⁹²⁷

Japan has contributed to supporting measures aimed at promoting regional economic integration as outline in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty, but has failed to prioritize or otherwise foster measures to facilitate trade between the REC's or the creation of a single market. For its partial compliance, Japan is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: David Kepes

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to support the African Union and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans.

On 15-16 December 2011, the Russian-African business forum was held in Ethiopia.¹⁹²⁸ The forum organized by the Russian Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa and the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (RFCCI) was attended by about two hundred participants, "including businessmen and higher officials from Russia,

¹⁹²² Message by Mr. Ryuji Yamane, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Occasion of the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/au/message1201e.html>

¹⁹²³ Message by Mr. Ryuji Yamane, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Occasion of the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/au/message1201e.html>

¹⁹²⁴ Building on the Achievements of TICAD – Priority Areas, Tokyo International Conference on African Development. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. <http://www.ticad.net/practice.shtml>

¹⁹²⁵ Joint Press Statement Between Japan and the Republic of Mozambique, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) 21 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/mozambique/pdfs/meeting1202_01.pdf

¹⁹²⁶ Multi-Nacala Corridor Project (Mozambique), African Development Bank Group, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.afdb.org/en/projects-and-operations/project-portfolio/project/p-z1-db0-039/>

¹⁹²⁷ Multi-Nacala Corridor Project (Mozambique), African Development Bank Group, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.afdb.org/en/projects-and-operations/project-portfolio/project/p-z1-db0-039/>

¹⁹²⁸ Russia-Africa Business Forum, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/188D4BADEA45D06D4425795A00577257.

Ethiopia and other African countries”. The forum agenda included issues of trade, economic, scientific, technological and investment cooperation “with a focus on launching promising joint projects in such areas as energy, industrial production, high technologies, transport and agriculture”.¹⁹²⁹ Russian President’s special representative for cooperation with African countries Mikhail Margelov stated that Russia can offer products “in the military, geological exploration and energy spheres”.¹⁹³⁰

On 13 January 2012, Russian State Corporation “Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs”, which is the presiding organization in the Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa (Afrocom), launched a special web portal devoted to Russian-African economic relations. The portal is “a practical instrument that allows businessmen to post on-line business information, commercial and export proposals” and is designed “for effective interaction between Russian and African business communities”.¹⁹³¹

On 6 February 2012, the annual meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa took place in Moscow.¹⁹³² The Committee is «a non-government organization which helps to form foundations for infrastructure of business ties with African countries and promote interaction between the state and business in African countries». ¹⁹³³ It is comprised of more than 120 Russian organizations and companies, including state companies and representatives of the ministries. The working plan of the Committee for 2012 was adopted at the meeting.¹⁹³⁴

Russia has complied with its commitment to fostering the development of measures to facilitate the creation of a single market, but it has not bolstered initiatives between the RECs and has not helped African countries prioritize their activities. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its G8 commitment to foster and promote increased economic integration in the African Union, within the scope of priorities the AU outlined in the Abuja Treaty Process. It has set new development targets, many of which concentrate solely on the goal of economic integration throughout key trade corridors in Africa.

On 18 July 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron issued a statement calling for African free trade. “I believe a big part of the answer is free trade within Africa. Freer trade in Asia gave Korea space to grow. African countries, by and large, haven’t exploited opportunities to trade

¹⁹²⁹ The First Russia-Africa Business Forum launched. December 16, 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.mfa.gov.et/Press_Section/publication.php?Main_Page_Number=6265

¹⁹³⁰ Russian companies interested in minerals development in Africa - Russian envoy. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://en.rian.ru/business/20111216/170299886.html>.

¹⁹³¹ Vnesheconombank Launches a Site of the Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa (Afrocom). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.veb.ru/en/press/news/arch_news/index.php?id_19=28685

¹⁹³² Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (RFCCI). 6 February 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. www.tpprf.ru/ru/news/about/index.php?id_12=36575

¹⁹³³ Vnesheconombank Launches a Site of the Coordinating Committee on Economic Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa (Afrocom). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.veb.ru/en/press/news/arch_news/index.php?id_19=28685

¹⁹³⁴ www.tpprf.ru/ru/news/about/index.php?id_12=36575

with each other. It is time for that to change.”¹⁹³⁵ Cameron indicated that Britain will invest more than GBP160 million by 2015.¹⁹³⁶

On 19 December 2011, Britain indicated that it had completed several economic and trade related objectives in Sierra Leone. By the end of the year, the country had reduced the time it took to register a business by 50% and the price by 90%, thanks to the Reducing Administrative Barriers to Investment (RABI) scheme, a joint venture between Britain and the International Finance Corporation, part of the World Bank Group.¹⁹³⁷ The Department for International Development (DFID) also indicated that as a result of the program, Sierra Leone had reformed its tax system significantly, rising from 160th to 76th in the paying tax element of the World Bank Index.¹⁹³⁸

On 1 January 2012, DFID announced that it had completed a series of structural reforms and goals, including the promotion of pro-development free trade agreements which aim to support an African Free Trade Area.¹⁹³⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 because its policies have contributed to economic initiatives between RECs, prioritizing economic integration activities and fostering measures to facilitate the creation of a single market.

Analyst: David Kepes

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies that support the Minimum Integration Programme’s (MIP) main objectives.

In September 2011, the United States hosted trade talks with delegations from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the largest regional economic community (REC) in Africa and an important US trading partner. Held under the US-COMESA Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), the purpose of this meeting was to further advance their cooperative partnership on bilateral trade and investment issues.¹⁹⁴⁰ During his opening remarks at the talks, U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk noted that “regional economic integration is a powerful engine for growth and development, which is why the United States has long supported COMESA and other regional economic communities in Africa.”¹⁹⁴¹

¹⁹³⁵ David Cameron, The time has come for African free trade, The Guardian (London) 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jul/18/africa-free-trade-david-cameron>

¹⁹³⁶ David Cameron, The time has come for African free trade, The Guardian (London) 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jul/18/africa-free-trade-david-cameron>

¹⁹³⁷ We’re getting there: How UK aid is rebuilding business and investment in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2011, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Stories/Case-Studies/2011/Were-getting-there/>

¹⁹³⁸ We’re getting there: How UK aid is rebuilding business and investment in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Stories/Case-Studies/2011/Were-getting-there/>

¹⁹³⁹ January 2012 Monthly Update, Department for International Development (London) 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/DFID-SRP-January12.pdf>

¹⁹⁴⁰ Ambassador Kirk Lauds Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa for Advancing Regional Economic Integration, Strengthening Trade Relationship, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C.). September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/september/ambassador-kirk-lauds-common-market-eastern-and-0>

¹⁹⁴¹ Ambassador Kirk Lauds Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa for Advancing Regional Economic Integration, Strengthening Trade Relationship, Office of the United States Trade Representative

On 28 November 2011, the White House released a statement reiterating the United States' commitment to "increase economic growth and integration in the Middle East and North Africa," and confirmed that the United States "will also jointly promote best practices that support trade, investment, and job creation and deepen intra-regional trade and integration [in Africa]." ¹⁹⁴²

On 27 March 2012, officials from the United States and Tunisia met in Tunis to explore steps to stimulate trade and investment between themselves and with other partners in the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region. Specifically, at a meeting of "the bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) Council, the governments built on the efforts of bilateral working groups formed last autumn when they re-launched the TIFA process. Talks focused on strategies to bolster bilateral trade and investment ties, to strengthen business confidence and in particular to enable small and medium sized enterprises to find new business opportunities in U.S., Tunisian and other regional markets." ¹⁹⁴³

The United States supports market integration within and amongst Africa's REC's and has taken steps to expedite this integration, notably through its meeting with COMESA and the work done by the USADF. The United States is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ray Khan

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to foster policies and strategies supporting the MIPs main objectives.

On 27 May 2011, the European Union issued a memo confirming the significance of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. ¹⁹⁴⁴ The memo stressed the importance of, amongst other key issue areas, "regional economic integration, reaching from policy making to implementation, from institutions to best practices and procedures. It spans across a number of priorities, such as trade agreements, trade in goods and services, harmonisation and cooperation regarding sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules." ¹⁹⁴⁵

On 8 July 2011, the European Union released the final declaration of the 26th Meeting of the ACP-EU Economic and Social Interest Groups. ¹⁹⁴⁶ A section of this declaration was dedicated to better implementing the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) between the EU and African

(Washington, D.C.). September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2011/september/ambassador-kirk-lauds-common-market-eastern-and-0>

¹⁹⁴² Joint Statement: EU-US Summit, Office of the Press Secretary, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/28/joint-statement-us-eu-summit>.

¹⁹⁴³ United States and Tunisia Discuss New Approaches to Foster Trade and Investment, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Tunis) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2012/march/united-states-and-tunisia-discuss-new-approaches-fos>

¹⁹⁴⁴ The Joint Africa-EU Strategy, European Union (Brussels) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/351&type=HTML>

¹⁹⁴⁵ The Joint Africa-EU Strategy, European Union (Brussels) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/351&type=HTML>

¹⁹⁴⁶ Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Development: 26th Meeting of the ACP-EU Economic and Social Interest Groups, European Economic and Social Committee (Brussels) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/26-acp-eu-meeting-final-declaration_en.pdf.

states, benefits of which include but are not limited to building regional markets, strengthening regional trade, and encouraging “countries to determine their own development strategies and the pace and sequences of reform decisions.”¹⁹⁴⁷ Specifically, the declaration demanded measures to “ensure the successful implementation of the EPAs” including “the restructuring of ACP industries in order to ensure production diversification, economic resilience and increased levels of exports of processed products, development of infrastructure, modernisation of agricultural sectors, human resources development, improvements to administrative and economic governance and reforms of rules of origin.”¹⁹⁴⁸

On 3 December 2011 in Cameroon, DG Trade and the EU's Delegation in Cameroon hosted a one-day seminar “for over 200 businesspeople, civil servants, parliamentarians and civil society representatives from the Central African region, as well as European investors.”¹⁹⁴⁹ The first region-wide seminar targeting African business people directly, stakeholders “looked at the state of play of regional negotiations” and focused on how to “put the EPA to work for their businesses.”¹⁹⁵⁰

On 27 January 2012, the EU adopted a Communication highlighting that trade-led growth is essential for inclusive and sustainable development. Specifically, in outlining the EU’s trade and development priorities for the next decade, the Communication calls for “the rapid conclusion of Economic Partnership Agreements with African countries based on a shared commitment to a trade and development partnership as well as a pragmatic approach to remove remaining obstacles to negotiating and implementing these agreements.”¹⁹⁵¹

The EU has helped foster regional economic trade, has encouraged the RECs to identify their priority activities, has voiced its commitment to facilitating the implementation of these activities, and has developed support measures to facilitate market integration. The EU is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tshweu Moleme

¹⁹⁴⁷ Economic partnerships, The European Commission (Brussels) 15 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/wider-agenda/development/economic-partnerships/>

¹⁹⁴⁸ Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Development: 26th Meeting of the ACP-EU Economic and Social Interest Groups, European Economic and Social Committee (Brussels) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/26-acc-eu-meeting-final-declaration_en.pdf

¹⁹⁴⁹ Doing Business with Europe: how your business can benefit from the Central Africa-EU EPA, European Commission (Cameroon) 3 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=770>

¹⁹⁵⁰ Doing Business with Europe: how your business can benefit from the Central Africa-EU EPA, European Commission (Cameroon) 3 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=770>

¹⁹⁵¹ EU highlights trade-led growth as central to modern development agenda, European Commission (Brussels) 27 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/january/tradoc_148999.pdf

17. Official Development Assistance [165]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm our commitments, including ODA and enhancing aid effectiveness.”

- G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

Assessment:

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

Background:

The G8 has continuously reaffirmed the 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).¹⁹⁵² At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders and other donors announced a range of commitments on increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) by 50 billion USD 2010.¹⁹⁵³ At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 noted they have not fulfilled their 2010 goals, and there is a gap of USD 19 billion in constant dollars or USD 1.27 billion in current dollars, relative to estimates by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for 2010 (see Table D).¹⁹⁵⁴ The G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities released on 27 May 2011 reaffirms the G8’s focus on ODA for Africa. The G8 did not make any specific monetary promises, and is still working towards fulfilling their 2010 goals.

¹⁹⁵² Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Gleneagles) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 8 January 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>

¹⁹⁵³ G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security : State of Delivery and Results , Deauville Accountability Report (Deauville) Date of Access: 8 January 2011. http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/Rapport_G8_GB.pdf

¹⁹⁵⁴ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Deauville) 27 May 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

Table D: G8 Official Development Assistance: 2010 Targets

Country	2010 ODA Targets
Canada	“Canada’s national commitment was to double its international assistance from 2001-2002 levels (CA\$2.5 billion) by 2010-2011, reaching CA\$5 billion.”
France	“France has announced a timetable to reach 0.5 per cent ODA/GNI in 2007, of which 2/3 for Africa — representing at least a doubling of ODA since 2000 — and 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI in 2012.”
Germany	“Germany ... has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010.”
Italy	“Italy has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010.”
Japan	“Japan intends to increase its ODA volume by \$10 billion in aggregate over the next five years.”
Russia	“Russia has cancelled and committed to cancel \$11.3 billion worth of debts owed by African countries, including \$2.2 billion of debt relief to the HIPC Initiative”
United Kingdom	0.56 per cent ODA/GNI by 2010 “The UK has announced a timetable to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2013 and will double its bilateral spending in Africa between 2003/04 and 2007/08.”
United States	“The US proposes to double aid to Sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010.”
European Union	“0.56 per cent ODA/GNI by 2010.”

NOTE: For all 2015 targets of 0.7 per cent, the collective interim target of 0.56% applies unless otherwise stated by member.¹⁹⁵⁵

The G8 has increasingly associated aid with aid effectiveness. The 2007 Accra Agenda for Action committed the G8 countries to twelve targets for 2010 which are based on a framework of mutual accountability to ensure aid effectiveness.¹⁹⁵⁶ By 2010, all partner countries were committed to creating mutual assessment reviews.¹⁹⁵⁷ At the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan (HLF4), the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation reaffirmed the need for joint country assessments of aid using mutually agreed diagnostic tools. HLF4 also affirmed the importance of untying aid to ensure that money is used for development projects.¹⁹⁵⁸

Commitment features:

As the G8 did not release any specific monetary commitments for ODA in 2011, the first step to ensuring compliance with this commitment is to set 2011 ODA targets and ensure they are met. The second part of the commitment is to ensure aid effectiveness, and to do so each country must work on their individual policies to untie the money that they have committed. Each member country must work with agencies in the developing country to ensure mutual accountability.

¹⁹⁵⁵ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit

Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 25 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>

¹⁹⁵⁶ Accra Agenda for Action, 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Accra) 4 September 2008. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/58/16/41202012.pdf>

¹⁹⁵⁷ Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, High Level Forum (Paris) 2 March 2005. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/3/46874580.pdf> 10-12

¹⁹⁵⁸ Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT_-_FINAL_EN.pdf

Compliance Scoring:

-1	2010 targets not yet met with no new funding and no new policies implemented to increase aid effectiveness.
0	Member meets 2010 goals but either allocates new funds OR implements policies to increase aid effectiveness.
+1	Member meets 2010 goals, allocates new funds AND improves aid effectiveness.

Lead Analyst: Aoife Quinn

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitment to meet 2010 goals for ODA, has allocated new funds and has improved aid effectiveness.

Canada complied with its 2010 commitment for ODA¹⁹⁵⁹, which was “to double its international assistance from 2001-2002 levels (CA\$2.5 billion) by 2010-2011, reaching CA\$5 billion.”¹⁹⁶⁰ Over the past 3 years Canada has kept the level of aid to Africa at USD2.1 billion, and contributed 0.3 per cent of gross national income (GNI) to ODA in 2009.¹⁹⁶¹ Canada also continues to contribute unspecified funds to the Africa Health Systems Initiative (AHSI) which was established by Prime Minister Harper at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.¹⁹⁶² Canada is an active participant in the campaign to improve food security and contributes unspecified resources to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.¹⁹⁶³

On November 13, 2011 the Minister for International Cooperation Beverley Oda reaffirmed Canada's commitment to improve maternal and children's health in underdeveloped countries by taking measures to reduce the poverty barrier to healthcare.¹⁹⁶⁴ CIDA has continued to act on this commitment throughout this compliance cycle by hosted a meeting in Ottawa on the week of 21 November 2011 to discuss strategies to implement recommendation by the Commission on Accountability and Information for Women's and Child Health, which is co-chaired by Prime Minister Steven Harper.¹⁹⁶⁵

¹⁹⁵⁹ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report (Toronto) 25 May 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>

¹⁹⁶⁰ A Snapshot of Canada's Progress on Meeting Key G8 Development Commitments, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-6165445-FS5.

¹⁹⁶¹ Official Development Assistance Spending, Parliament of Canada (Ottawa) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.parl.gc.ca/Content/LOP/researchpublications/prb0710-e.htm#cdnoda>

¹⁹⁶² African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/JUD-824143542-PTE#a1>

¹⁹⁶³ Global Agricultural Food Security Program Call for Proposals, Global Agricultural Food Security Program (Washington, D.C.) 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/sites/gafspfund.org/files/Documents/GAFSP%20PSW%20Call%20for%20Proposals_final2.pdf

¹⁹⁶⁴ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, for the maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) plenary, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 21 November 2011. Date of Access 23 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1214112526-M9X>

¹⁹⁶⁵ Stakeholders meet in Canada to Examine Delivering for Women's and Children's Health, Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Ottawa) 20-22 November 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20111120_who_canada_forum/en/index.html

The Canadian Government held high level meetings on the week of November 21 2011 to discuss necessary international aid efforts. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) announced that CAD8 million would be allocated for the monitoring of child health initiative outcomes until 2014.¹⁹⁶⁶ On 29 November 2011 CIDA also signed into the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)-a multilateral effort to improve aid effectiveness and transparency.¹⁹⁶⁷

On 20 December 2011 Beverley Oda announced that in the past year over CAD140 million has been raised to address the humanitarian crisis in East Africa. The funds are distributed through non-governmental organizations which provide basic necessities for those affected.¹⁹⁶⁸ Furthermore on 23 December 2011 Beverley Oda stated that CIDA would allocate a total of CAD111.7 million towards partnerships with development organizations working towards poverty reduction projects.¹⁹⁶⁹

On 13 February 2012 the Canadian government launched the Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience with the aim of helping African countries adapt to the economic impact of climate change. This fund will make CAD20 million available for projects that "demonstrably improve and increase food security and/or economic growth within up to 14 African countries."¹⁹⁷⁰

On 29 March 2012 the 2012 Canadian budget was released, containing CAD377.6 million in cuts to Canada's international assistance envelope. It is not yet clear how Canadian ODA programs will be affected by these cuts.¹⁹⁷¹

Thus Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance for its fulfillment of its 2010 goals and commitment of additional funding. Canada also has committed funds for monitoring assistance initiatives.

Analyst: Albina Tyker

France: +1

France met its ODA target of 0.50 per cent by 2010.¹⁹⁷² At the 2010 Summit, France's ODA commitment was "a timetable to reach 0.5 per cent ODA/GNI in 2007, of which 2/3 for Africa —

¹⁹⁶⁶ Stakeholders meet in Canada to Examine Delivering for Women's and Children's Health, Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Ottawa) 20-22 November 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20111120_who_canada_forum/en/index.html

¹⁹⁶⁷ CIDA signs International Aid Transparency Initiative, Canada's Coalition to End Global Poverty (Ottawa) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 6 December 2011. http://www.ccic.ca/media/news_detail_e.php?id=178

¹⁹⁶⁸ Canada helps millions affected by drought in Eastern Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-1220173939-UKV>

¹⁹⁶⁹ Minister Oda announces Canadian partnerships in international development, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 23 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1222104721-LJ6>

¹⁹⁷⁰ CIDA launches the Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CAR-21315375-S79>

¹⁹⁷¹ Does cutting foreign aid threaten Canada's reputation in the world?, CBC News (Toronto) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/story/2012/04/01/f-international-aid-federal-budget.html>

representing at least a doubling of ODA since 2000 — and 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI in 2012.”¹⁹⁷³ France is now committed to the EU target of 0.7 percent ODA/GNI by 2015.¹⁹⁷⁴ This change has reduced France’s 2010 indicative target by more than 2 billion USD. Furthermore, the 2011–2013 French budget includes a three-year freeze on credits from the ODA mission.¹⁹⁷⁵

France has announced funding to specific projects in specific countries. On 7 July 2011, AFD’s Board of Directors approved funding of EUR 350 million for 17 projects to support development in Chad, Guinea, Togo, Tanzania, Uganda, Madagascar, Comoros, Ghana, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, Thailand, and Afghanistan.¹⁹⁷⁶ On 19 July 2011, the Agence Française de Développement Group (AFD) signed an agreement with the village of Curitiba in Brazil to commit EUR 36.15 million to construct a Bus Rapid Transit line to reduce the environmental impact of the urban community.¹⁹⁷⁷

On 8 September 2011, the International Organization of Francophonie and AFD on 8 September 2011 in Paris signed two agreements to promote education in Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, DR Congo, Mali, Niger and Senegal. A EUR4.5 million agreement was committed to the School and National Languages project (ELAN) and a EUR4 million agreement was committed to the Francophone Initiative of Distance Training of Teachers (IFADEM). Partnership agreements were also signed for all parties involved.¹⁹⁷⁸

Further projects funded by EUR 1 billion were announced on 29 September 2011. This money will go to specific projects regarding education, health, water, agriculture, forests, climate, support for small and medium sized business, and social development in Mauritania, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Toga, Kenya, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Central Africa, South Africa, Morocco, Turkey, Columbia, and Indonesia.¹⁹⁷⁹

On 18 October 2011, the Chief Executive Officer of Attijariwafa Bank Group, Mr. Boubker Jai, signed an agreement with the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the AFD, Mr. Didier Mercier, which aims to speed up the process to finance entrepreneurs in Africa and the Mediterranean. The

¹⁹⁷² G8 Research Group 2010 Muskoka Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 01 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>>.

¹⁹⁷³ G8 Research Group 2010 Muskoka Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 01 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>>.

¹⁹⁷⁴ “OECD Aid Figures, 2012.” Oxfam. 4 April 2012. Date of access: 30 April 2012. <<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/oxfam-analysis-of-2011-oecd-aid-figures-4april2012-final.pdf>>

¹⁹⁷⁵ “One the Data Report 2011. “Country Profile France” <<http://one.org/data/en/countries/g7/france/>>

¹⁹⁷⁶ 7 July 2011 Board of Directors Meeting: €350m pledged for developing countries Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 5 January 2012 http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6

¹⁹⁷⁷ L’AFD signe une convention de 36, 15 M€ avec Curitiba pour une ville plus durable Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 5 January 2012 http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6

¹⁹⁷⁸ “€8.5m to improve basic education quality in Africa” Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 5 January 2012 http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6

¹⁹⁷⁹ “L’AFD déploie un milliard d’euros dans ses différentes zones géographiques d’intervention” (Conseil d’administration du 29 septembre 2011) Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 5 January 2012 http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6

agreement currently concerns only sub-Saharan and Northern Africa, but may extend to other countries. The objective of Attijariwafa Bank Group is “to play a major role in financing the economy and private sector in order to facilitate access to credit for economic players, including professionals and small and medium-sized enterprises.”¹⁹⁸⁰

On 13 December 2011, AFD announced the signature of an agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to finance activities under “l’Initiative pour le développement de l’agrobusiness et des agro-industries en Afrique” (ID3A) for technical assistance to small farmers up to EUR 150 000 euros.¹⁹⁸¹ In addition, the AFD awarded 13 grants to French NGOs. These include EUR 1.5 million for food security, nutrition, water and sanitation in Central Africa, and EUR 1 million for farming in West Africa.¹⁹⁸²

On 21 April, 2012, AFD signed a partnership agreement with the United Nations Development program to fulfill the MDGs by 2015. The program commits funding to specific targeted areas, such as youth employment in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. Both institutions are have committed to review these priorities on an annual basis.¹⁹⁸³

Although France has announced a decrease in ODA spending, France met its target for ODA in 2010, and has increased dispersal for ODA to specific projects. Therefore, it has been awarded a +1 for its compliance with this commitment.

Analysts: Alessandro Gemmiti and Aoife Quinn

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its ODA commitment. In 2010, Germany’s ODA/GNI ratio was 0.38 per cent, implying that during this fiscal year, it would need to increase this ratio by 0.13 per cent to reach its goal. While Germany did not reach this target, it did take steps to increase aid effectiveness and has increased funding in all sectors.

On 5 April 2011, German Ambassador Dieter W. Haller signed a EUR100 million framework agreement in support of “development cooperation measures of the South African Government.”¹⁹⁸⁴ These funds having been previously committed during German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and Development Minister Dirk Niebel visit to South Africa last year. On 8 December 2011, German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel announced that Germany would further increase its support for southern Africa in the field of climate change mitigation by further EUR120 million.¹⁹⁸⁵

¹⁹⁸⁰ Attijariwafa Bank Group and AFD partner to facilitate access to financing for entrepreneurs in Africa and the Mediterranean “Agence Française de Développement Group. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://www.afd.fr/home/presse-afd/communiqués>

¹⁹⁸¹ Cooperation entre la France et l’ONUDI en matière de sécurité alimentaire en Afrique, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et Européennes. Date of Access: 04 May 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/Cooperation-entre-la-France-et-l>

¹⁹⁸² “AFD is supporting 18 new projects of French NGOs” 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.afd.fr/home/presse-afd/communiqués>

¹⁹⁸³ “AFD and UNDP partners to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.” Agence Française de Développement Group. 21 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.afd.fr/home/presse-afd/communiqués>

¹⁹⁸⁴ Germany bolsters support for an environmentally-friendly South Africa, German Missions in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (Pretoria) 11 April 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/pr/1_GIC/2011/04/04_KFW_IDC.html

¹⁹⁸⁵ Germany pledges 120 million Euro for climate change mitigation in South Africa, German Missions in South Africa Lesotho and Swaziland (Pretoria) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

On 1 November 2011, Minister Niebel announced a commitment of EUR80 million in support of the development of solar energy technology.¹⁹⁸⁶ A project was undertaken in Morocco on 15 December 2011, when Germany announced spending EUR15 million on finances for a solar-power plant in Southern Morocco near the Sahara Desert.¹⁹⁸⁷

On 24 May 2011, the German government granted Liberia EUR5 million in additional aid to help with the large influx of Ivorian refugees fleeing have fled their homeland. "Between 200 and 400 people continue to arrive in Liberia daily, aid group Oxfam said."¹⁹⁸⁸

Germany has also focused on the Horn of Africa. On 17 July 2011, pledging EUR5 million for entire region to help combat drought, and another EUR102 million from 2012-2014 for Ethiopia specifically to help create sustainable agriculture.¹⁹⁸⁹ On 25 July 2011, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) will be making available another EUR15 million to "help people affected by the drought in the Horn of Africa."¹⁹⁹⁰ Before the end of the year, on 15 December 2011, the German government made available a new commitment EUR14 million towards the "shrinking scope for civil society activities and political opposition in Ethiopia."¹⁹⁹¹

On 27 May 2011, Germany committed EUR 127 million to Namibia over a two year period (2011-2012)¹⁹⁹² of which "An approximate 40 per cent of that total will consist of concessional

http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1_GIC/2011/12/12_BMZ_Support_SA.html

¹⁹⁸⁶ State Secretary Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz arrives in Egypt, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/November/20111102_pm_196_aegypten/index.html

¹⁹⁸⁷ Germany Funds Moroccan Desert Solar Plant With \$19.5 million, Bloomberg (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-12-15/germany-funds-moroccan-desert-solar-plant-with-19-5-million.html>

¹⁹⁸⁸ Ivorian refugees still flock to Liberia, putting pressure on system, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15101923,00.html>

¹⁹⁸⁹ Germany pledges five million euro for African drought aid, Times LIVE (Johannesburg) 17 July 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.timeslive.co.za/africa/2011/07/17/germany-pledges-five-million-euro-for-african-drought-aid>

¹⁹⁹⁰ BMZ pledges a further 15 million euros for the drought victims living in the Horn of Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 25 July 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/July/20110725_pm_125_horn_von_afrika/index.html

¹⁹⁹¹ German government calls for improvement of human rights situation in Ethiopia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/December/20111215_pm_238_aethiopien/index.html

¹⁹⁹² German Development Assistance to Namibia to reach 127 Million Euro, German Missions in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (German Embassy Windhoek) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1_GIC/2011/05/05_Namibia_ODA.html

loans (mainly for the Lower Orange River Hydro Power Plant Project). The balance, 60 per cent, will be made up for by grants in the form of financial or technical cooperation.”¹⁹⁹³

On 13 July 2011, Germany announced a EUR1 million of humanitarian aid for Kenya, towards the Daadab refugee camp¹⁹⁹⁴ where “an influx of Somalis fleeing the conflict in the anarchic horn of Africa nation has burdened authorities.”¹⁹⁹⁵ German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that “We want to do more with Kenya. But we have to make sure the conditions are right; there’s transparent tendering process and as little red tape as possible. Implementation of the new constitution is a good start.”¹⁹⁹⁶

On 11 November 2011, Germany made available EUR4 million to help avert the food crisis in the Sahel region of Africa.¹⁹⁹⁷ The region is “threatened by a food crisis that might affect up to 6.75 million people next year.”¹⁹⁹⁸

Germany has demonstrated a dedication to effective aid allocation policies in Africa. On 15 June 2011, Foreign Minister Westerwelle presented Germany’s first joint Africa strategy towards “better integration of economic and development policies and to the coherence of agricultural and development policies.”¹⁹⁹⁹ The plan goes further in detail to describe the “six key areas of common values and interests: peace and security; good governance; economic development; climate and environment; energy and raw materials; and development, education and research.”²⁰⁰⁰

During a visit to Benghazi, Libya, Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and Federal Minister Dirk Niebel, met for discussion with representatives of the National Transitional Council.²⁰⁰¹ It was here that they decided to provide emergency humanitarian aid of EUR7

¹⁹⁹³ German Development Assistance to Namibia to reach 127 Million Euro, German Missions in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (German Embassy Windhoek) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1_GIC/2011/05/05_Namibia_ODA.html

¹⁹⁹⁴ Merkel pledges more aid, trade with Kenya, The Standard (Nairobi) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/InsidePage.php?id=2000038791&cid=4>

¹⁹⁹⁵ Merkel pledges more aid, trade with Kenya, The Standard (Nairobi) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/InsidePage.php?id=2000038791&cid=4>

¹⁹⁹⁶ Merkel pledges more aid, trade with Kenya, The Standard (Nairobi) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/InsidePage.php?id=2000038791&cid=4>

¹⁹⁹⁷ Commitment of 4 million euros to help avert impending food crisis in Sahel, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/November/20111111_pm_206_sahelzone/index.html

¹⁹⁹⁸ Commitment of 4 million euros to help avert impending food crisis in Sahel, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/November/20111111_pm_206_sahelzone/index.html

¹⁹⁹⁹ German government counts on Africa’s opportunities and potential, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/June/20110615_pm_93_afrika/index.html

²⁰⁰⁰ German government counts on Africa’s opportunities and potential, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/June/20110615_pm_93_afrika/index.html

²⁰⁰¹ Federal Foreign Minister Westerwelle and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, have arrived in Benghazi, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and

million.²⁰⁰² “The people of Libya want a free and peaceful future without Gaddafi. This, too, is our aim.”²⁰⁰³

On 11 August 2011, BMZ launched financing of EUR20 million in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, and the Palestinian Territories in support of the “Arab Spring”.²⁰⁰⁴

On January 12th 2012, The German Ambassador in Tunisia, Horst-Wolfram Kerll, confirmed the cancellation of the EUR60 million Tunisian debts, which would now be converted into investment.²⁰⁰⁵ Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle announced during his visit that Germany would be allocating EUR32 million of foreign aid to Tunisia towards developing socio-economic and cultural initiatives.²⁰⁰⁶ Germany is also expected to contribute 25 per cent of the European Union commitment of EUR400 million that Tunisia will receive.²⁰⁰⁷

In a response to Flooding, on 3 November 2011, BMZ and Development made available EUR1.5 million for people in Central American countries; Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.²⁰⁰⁸

On 2 October 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp arrived in Afghanistan.²⁰⁰⁹ During political talks with the Afghan Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. Mustafa Mastoor, she

Development (Berlin) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/June/20110613_pm_91_bengasi/index.html

²⁰⁰² Federal Foreign Minister Westerwelle and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, have arrived in Benghazi, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/June/20110613_pm_91_bengasi/index.html

²⁰⁰³ Federal Foreign Minister Westerwelle and the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, have arrived in Benghazi, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/June/20110613_pm_91_bengasi/index.html

²⁰⁰⁴ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, EU and KfW Entwicklungsback launch fund to support the “Arab Spring”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 August 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/August/20110811_pm_135_sanad/index.html

²⁰⁰⁵ Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, Tunisia Live (Tunisia) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/12/germany-cancels-tunisias-60-million-euro-debt/>

²⁰⁰⁶ Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, Tunisia Live (Tunisia) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/12/germany-cancels-tunisias-60-million-euro-debt/>

²⁰⁰⁷ Germany Cancels Tunisia’s 60 Million Euro Debt, Tunisia Live (Tunisia) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/12/germany-cancels-tunisias-60-million-euro-debt/>

²⁰⁰⁸ BMZ provides emergency assistance in response to severe flooding in Central America, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 03 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/November/20111103_pm_197_flutnothilfe_zentralamerika/index.html

²⁰⁰⁹ Parliamentary State Secretary Kopp starts two-day visit to Afghanistan; second instalment of German development funding released, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 02 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/October/20111002_pm_172_afghanistan/index.html

committed another EUR110 million towards projects and programmes under “Afghan-German development and cooperation this year.”²⁰¹⁰

On a trip to Bangladesh on 25 October 2011, Finance Minister Dirk Niebel met with Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to discuss climate change and “the effects of which would undo the development progress already made unless suitable measures were taken to prevent or mitigate them.”²⁰¹¹ Niebel pledged funding for EUR11 million towards flood protection measures in Bangladesh.²⁰¹²

On 4 October 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary in the BMZ, Ms. Gudrun Kopp, announced that Germany will support Pakistan with emergency aid measures for the victims of the current floods in the Sindh and Balochistan provinces in the amount of EUR5.6 million.²⁰¹³ The BMZ has also continued its commitment to the Pakistan’s recovery from the floods that plagued the country last year by providing EUR7 million, and another EUR2 million from the Federal Foreign Office.²⁰¹⁴

On 2 November 2011, Germany increased its aid for Myanmar and Cambodia by EUR700,000 to help the nations combat the severe flooding.²⁰¹⁵ Cambodia is “faced with the worst flooding in ten years.” Whilst 30,000 people in Myanmar were “robbed of their livelihoods.”²⁰¹⁶

On 6 September 2011, Minister Dirk Niebel unveiled a new strategy regarding aid effectiveness in the Asia-Pacific region.²⁰¹⁷ Niebel stated that “Official development cooperation alone cannot,

²⁰¹⁰ Parliamentary State Secretary Kopp starts two-day visit to Afghanistan; second instalment of German development funding released, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 02 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/October/20111002_pm_172_afghanistan/index.html

²⁰¹¹ Dirk Niebel meets Bangladesh’s Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/October/20111025_pm_189_hasina_1/index.html

²⁰¹² Dirk Niebel meets Bangladesh’s Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/October/20111025_pm_189_hasina_1/index.html

²⁰¹³ New German aid to the flood-affected people, German Missions in Pakistan (Islamabad) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.pakistan.diplo.de/Vertretung/pakistan/en/07_Politics_State_History/1_German_Pakistani_Rel/Flut2010_Deu_Hilfe_BiG.html?offset=30

²⁰¹⁴ Pakistan flood, one year on, Federal Ministry for economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 August 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/August/20110811_pm_xx_pakistan/index.html

²⁰¹⁵ In response to severe flooding in Southeast Asia, BMZ increases emergency aid for Myanmar and Cambodia by 700,000 euros, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 02 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/November/20111102_pm_195_flutnothilfe/index.html

²⁰¹⁶ In response to severe flooding in Southeast Asia, BMZ increases emergency aid for Myanmar and Cambodia by 700,000 euros, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 02 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/November/20111102_pm_195_flutnothilfe/index.html

²⁰¹⁷ Dirk Niebel calls for new partnerships with the business sector in Asia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 06 August 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/September/20110906_147_asien/index.html

however, provide effective support for resolving these social, economic and ecological challenges. That is why... great importance is given to the private sector as a partner for overcoming existing obstacles to development.”²⁰¹⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 as it has demonstrated that it has improved policies regarding aid effectiveness, though it was not able to reach the quota from the 2010 ODA commitment.

Analyst: Mikhail Amyn

Italy: - 1

Italy did not meet its 2010 ODA goals,²⁰¹⁹ which was “0.51 per cent ODA/GNI,”²⁰²⁰ and therefore has not achieved compliance on this commitment. Italian ODA did increase 32.7 per cent, or USD 667.4 million.²⁰²¹ This figure contains debt forgiveness grants as well as an upsurge in refugee arrivals from North Africa.²⁰²²

Between 2004 and 2009, Italy’s ODA for sub-Saharan Africa decreased by USD235 million. In the same period, its global ODA decreased by USD462 million, or 13 per cent.²⁰²³ There is no indication that Italy will be track to meet its development assistance commitments in the near future. To address one of the highest levels of public debt in the world, the country's budget in 2011 included a cut to bilateral ODA from EUR327 million to EUR179 million, with increasing proportions being absorbed by administrative costs.²⁰²⁴

Italy did send two “Development Cooperation flights” to Kenya in response to the crisis in the horn of Africa on 2 August and 18 August 2011. The flights were organized by the Foreign Ministry’s Development Cooperation Department in coordination with the Office of the UN’s High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). They contained donated supplies totaling 40 tons of food supplies and 30 tons of “essential supplies.” Italy’s Foreign Ministry states that the flights are “in addition to Italian Development Cooperation operations totaling 11.5 million euros already under way in the Region.”²⁰²⁵

²⁰¹⁸ Dirk Niebel calls for new partnerships with the business sector in Asia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 06 August 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/September/20110906_147_asien/index.html

²⁰¹⁹ “G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities.” G8 Information Centre. Date accessed: 28 Dec. 2011. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-africa-en.html>>.

²⁰²⁰ G8 Muskoka Accountability Report, June 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf.

²⁰²¹ Malerba, Danielle. “The 2011 decrease in aid from DAC donors: a new era?” 4 April, 2012. Date Accessed: 2 May 2012. <<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/the-2011-decrease-in-aid-from-dac-donors-a-new-era-3568.html>>

²⁰²² Oxfam. “OECD Aid Figures, 2012.” April, 04 2012.

<<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/oxfam-analysis-of-2011-oecd-aid-figures-4april2012-final.pdf>>

²⁰²³ “Italy: Data Report 2011.” ONE | International | Fighting against Extreme Poverty and Preventable Disease. Date accessed: 06 December 2011. <<http://www.one.org/data/en/countries/g7/italy/>>.

²⁰²⁴ “Italy: Data Report 2011.” ONE | International | Fighting against Extreme Poverty and Preventable Disease. Date accessed: 28 Dec. 2011. <<http://www.one.org/data/en/countries/g7/italy/>>.

²⁰²⁵ “New humanitarian operation by the Foreign Ministry in response to the crisis in the Horn of Africa” Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/08/20110818_Farnesina_Africa.htm?LANG=EN

Despite this, Italy has yet to meet its 2010 targets for ODA or increase aid effectiveness, and therefore is not in compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Alessandro Gemmiti

Japan: +1

Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its ODA commitment and for taking concrete action at improving the effectiveness of aid.

On 3 June 2011, Japan co-hosted the follow up meeting for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in Tokyo. Japan reiterated their commitments by expressing the importance of international dialogue to address challenges and fulfill the MDGs successfully.²⁰²⁶

From 29 November 2011 to 1 December 2011, JICA held the High-Level Forum in partnership with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), its purpose, to assess the effectiveness of global development assistance, in particular, fulfilling the 2015 MDG's.²⁰²⁷ The end of the forum led to participant countries reiterating their commitment by adopting a new global partnership emphasizing the importance of "country ownership, transparency and accountability, and results-oriented actions."²⁰²⁸

On 7 October 2011 and 10 October 2011, Japan sent emergency aid in the form of goods for the flood disasters to Cambodia and Thailand respectively.²⁰²⁹ From 28 October 2011 to November 2011, Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team to Thailand for further support for the flood disasters.²⁰³⁰ In addition to sending a relief team and emergency goods, they have also provided Thailand with drain pump vehicles²⁰³¹ and emergency monetary aid.²⁰³²

²⁰²⁶ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Follow-up Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. (Tokyo) 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 29 January

2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/fm_1106/index.html

²⁰²⁷ Special JICA Workshop at Fourth DAC High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 16 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/announcements/2011/20111116_01.html

²⁰²⁸ Busan High-Level Forum Marked a Turning Point of Aid Industry, JICA Research Institute (Tokyo) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 Jan 2012. http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp/topic/busan_high-level_forum_marked_a_turning_point_of_aid_industry.html

²⁰²⁹ Emergency Assistance to the Kingdom of Thailand in Response to the Flood Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/10/1010_01.html

Emergency Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia in Response to the Flood Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 7 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/10/1007_01.html

²⁰³⁰ Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Teams in response to the Flood Disaster in the Kingdom of Thailand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/thailand/jdr_111028.html

²⁰³¹ Arrival of the Drain Pump Vehicles for the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team in Thailand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/11/1118_04.html

²⁰³² Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in the Kingdom of Thailand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/11/1101_01.html

From 18 October 2011 to 27 October 2011, Japan sent emergency assistance in the form of relief goods, for the heavy rain disasters in Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador. They donated a total of JPY 36 million in relief aid.²⁰³³

On 19 December 2011, Japan sent emergency aid in the form of goods to the Philippines in response to the Typhoon disaster.²⁰³⁴ On 28 December 2011, Japan decided to increase the amount of aid extended to the Philippines and donate a sum of USD2 million. The assistance aims to “repair damaged houses, through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).”²⁰³⁵

On 27 January 2012, Japan provided JPY 18 million in goods and services to Fiji for severe flood disasters.²⁰³⁶

On 3 February 2012, Japan also provided Mozambique JPN 19 million in goods and services for floods disasters and cyclones.²⁰³⁷

Syria's political instability has displaced many persons. On 24 February 2012, due to severe human rights violations and political instability, Japan has donated USD3 million to Syrian refugees.²⁰³⁸ In addition, they also provided grant aid of up to JPY 300 million for Palau, because of a power failure that decreased supplies by half and caused a disruption.²⁰³⁹

²⁰³³ Emergency Assistance to the Heavy Rain Disaster in the Republic of Nicaragua, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/10/1027_02.html

Emergency Assistance to the Heavy Rain Disaster in the Republic of Honduras, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/10/1020_01.html

Emergency Assistance to the Heavy Rain Disaster in the Republic of El Salvador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/10/1018_01.html

²⁰³⁴ Emergency Assistance to the Republic for the Philippines for Typhoon Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 19 December, 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1219_03.html

²⁰³⁵ Additional Assistance to the Republic of the Philippines for the Typhoon Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1228_01.html

²⁰³⁶ Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Fiji in Response to the Floods Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/1/0127_01.html

²⁰³⁷ Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Mozambique in Response to Cyclone and Flood Disasters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 February 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0203_02.html

²⁰³⁸ Emergency Grant Aid for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons by the Political Instability in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0224_01.html

²⁰³⁹ Emergency Grant Aid for the Power Crisis in the Republic of Palau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0224_03.html

On 9 March 2012, in response to the explosions at an ammunition depot in the Congo, Japan is providing JPY 10 million worth of relief goods, particularly tents and blankets.²⁰⁴⁰

On 5 April 2012, Japan provided Fiji with an additional JPY 18 million in goods and services for the flood disaster, that the government has deemed a “State of Natural Disaster.”²⁰⁴¹

To this end, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with their ODA commitment and for leading the international community on improving the effectiveness of aid.

Analyst: Halah Akash

Russia +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on ODA and increasing aid effectiveness.

According to the Muskoka Accountability Report, Russia has already met its G8 commitment to “cancel US\$11.3 billion worth of debts owed by African countries, including US\$2.2 billion of debt relief to the HIPC Initiative.”²⁰⁴²

During the compliance period Russia has allocated new funding for development assistance.

On 1 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US\$7 million as humanitarian assistance to Libya through international organizations, including the World Food Program, World Health Organization, UN Children's Fund and International Civil Defense Organization.²⁰⁴³

On 13 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US\$1.5 million to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UN International Children's Emergency Fund for improving water supply and sanitation in the Horn of Africa countries.²⁰⁴⁴

In December 2011, Russia donated US\$6 million to Tajikistan through the World Food Program (WFP). This donation will help WFP “strengthen its social protection programmes to mitigate the impact of high food prices on the poorest families.”²⁰⁴⁵

Russia has also taken measures to improve its aid effectiveness.

²⁰⁴⁰ Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Congo in Response to the Explosion at a Munitions Depot in Brazzaville, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/3/0309_04.html

²⁰⁴¹ Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Fiji in Response to the Flood Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0405_01.html

²⁰⁴² Muskoka Accountability Report. Annex Five: G8 Member Reporting. Aid and Aid Effectiveness, G8 Research Centre 20 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 February 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf

²⁰⁴³ Briefing by Russian MFA Spokesman Alexander Lukashevich, October 27, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EB78A9ECFF7B075442579370051B470

²⁰⁴⁴ Executive Order No. 1800-r of 13 October 2011, Government of Russia 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16813/>.

²⁰⁴⁵ Russia Donates US\$6 Million to WFP Tajikistan, World Food Program 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2011. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-tajikistan-welcomes-us6-million-donation-russia>.

On 10-12 October 2011, the International Forum on Millennium Development Goal 6 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, organized by the Russian G8-G20 Sherpa, Russian Finance Ministry, World Bank, Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, was held in Moscow.²⁰⁴⁶ The Forum objectives included enhancing coordination and effectiveness of international efforts in achieving the MDG 6.²⁰⁴⁷ Forum participants adopted the Action Plan “to facilitate enhanced cooperation and coordination between partner countries, donors, international organizations, civil society and the international community to achieve MDG 6 by 2015”. An expert group “to conduct ongoing monitoring and analysis of the current status of development cooperation for MDG 6 programmes in the region and prepare [...] recommendations” was established at the Russia’s initiative.²⁰⁴⁸ In August 2011 the Russian Government allocated US\$0.75 million to the UNAIDS for the Forum preparation.²⁰⁴⁹

Russia has met its Gleneagles commitment, allocated new funding for development assistance and taken measures to improve aid effectiveness during the compliance cycle. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to increase official development aid to Africa and other regions and enhance aid effectiveness.

On 19 July 2011 Prime Minister David Cameron restated the UK's commitment to follow the ODA targets established at the Gleneagles Summit. He also announced that “Britain will “use aid differently” to ensure it is well spent.”²⁰⁵⁰ In a speech on 13 October 2011, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of State in the DFID Stephen O'Brien restated the improvement of gender equality and education in Africa and Asia as a continued focus of UK ODA. His speech highlighted current pro-equality DFID programs in South Africa, Ethiopia and Jamaica.²⁰⁵¹

The UK continues to be a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee and is currently in the process of

²⁰⁴⁶ First High-level International Forum dedicated to achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Moscow, 12 October 2011), Russian Ministry of Finance 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2011. <http://www1.minfin.ru/en/?id56=14560>.

²⁰⁴⁷ Speech by Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov at the International Forum on Millennium Development Goal 6 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Moscow, October 10, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 10 October 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/FDBE10E81BA121E7C325792600406679.

²⁰⁴⁸ First High-level International Forum dedicated to achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Moscow, 12 October 2011), Russian Ministry of Finance 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2011. <http://www1.minfin.ru/en/?id56=14560>.

²⁰⁴⁹ Executive Order No. 1505, Government of Russia (Moscow) 23 August 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://pravo.fso.gov.ru/laws/acts/67/49534853451088.html>

²⁰⁵⁰ David Cameron Defends UK's Foreign Aid Program, British Broadcast Channel (Nigeria) 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-14196078>

²⁰⁵¹ Address by Parliamentary Undersecretary Stephen O'Brien at the Department for International Development, Department of International Development (London) 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Speeches-and-articles/2011/Stephen-O'Brien-On-the-role-of-boys-and-men-in-improving-gender-equality/>

developing a results framework to monitor the effectiveness of DFID initiatives.²⁰⁵² In accordance with this commitment, on 28 November 2011, DFID released its statistics on international development in 2011 report detailing the projects being funded by ODA in 2010 and 2011.²⁰⁵³ Furthermore the National Audit Office (NAO) regularly performs independent assessments of DFID spending to ensure accountability and effectiveness.²⁰⁵⁴

In 2011 the UK Department for International Development (DFID) also reallocated GBP52 million from the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria to environmental aid projects in compliance with its goal to increase environmental sustainability aid.²⁰⁵⁵

The United Kingdom has also made access to water and sanitation a priority. On 20 April 2012, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell announced that the British government would double its support for water and sanitation projects “in the poorest countries” and called for other states to similarly increase their support.²⁰⁵⁶

The UK continues to provide funding to the GAVI Alliance and has met 100 per cent of its monetary commitment (USD2.4 billion) to the organization as of 31 January 2012. The UK is one of five donor countries which contribute directly to the Pneumococcal AMC, a GAVI Alliance initiative which seeks to provide access to pneumococcal vaccines by facilitating their manufacturing process in developing countries. Between 2010 and 2012 nine African countries have begun vaccine production using this funding.²⁰⁵⁷

Thus the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance with its commitment to enhance aid effectiveness and reaffirm its 2009 ODA commitment for the 2011 compliance cycle.

Analyst: Albina Tyker

United States: +1

The United States fulfilled its 2010 ODA commitments, and is on its way to meeting its ODA targets to 2015. The US has improved its production of reports on aid effectiveness. Therefore, the United States has fully complied with this commitment.

²⁰⁵² DFID Results Framework, Department for International Development (London) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-us/How-we-measure-progress/DFID-Results-Framework/>

²⁰⁵³ DFID Results Framework, Department for International Development (London) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-us/How-we-measure-progress/DFID-Results-Framework/>

²⁰⁵⁴ Resource Accounts, Department for International Development (London) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-us/How-we-measure-progress/Resource-accounts/>

²⁰⁵⁵ Statistics on International Development 2011, Department for International Development (London) 10 October 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-us/How-we-measure-progress/Aid-Statistics/Statistics-on-International-Development-2011/>

²⁰⁵⁶ Water and Sanitation: UK to double its support, Department for International Development (London) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/water-sanitation-UK-double-support/>

²⁰⁵⁷ Proceeds to GAVI from donor contributions & pledges (2011-2015) as of 31 January 2012, GAVI Alliance (Geneva) 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.gavialliance.org/funding/donor-profiles/united-kingdom/>

The US has met its Gleneagles commitment “one year early to double its annual assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa by 2010 from US\$4.335 billion to US\$8.67 billion.”²⁰⁵⁸ President Barack Obama also announced that the US has committed to double their ODA by 2015.²⁰⁵⁹ The OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC) noted of the United States’ ODA that “it reached USD 30 billion in 2010, up from USD 28.8 billion in 2009. ODA as a percentage of GNI was 0.21% in 2010. The US spends the bulk of its aid (87%) on bilateral co-operation and still has development cooperation programmes with some 120 developing countries.”²⁰⁶⁰

Moreover, the United States continues to improve upon existing plans through the creation of new initiatives, namely the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Feed the Future (FTF) programs. GHI was formed in 2010 as way to coordinate the efforts of the United States’ health care agencies and the health-related MDGs are part of its mandate.²⁰⁶¹ This initiative is active in 80 countries, and “Eight countries, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nepal and Rwanda, have been selected as the first set of “GHI Plus” countries. These countries will receive additional technical and management resources to quickly implement GHI’s approach.”²⁰⁶² No new funding has been announced since the beginning of the compliance cycle.

FTF is a government funded program to facilitate private sector investment by individual agricultural producers. It is concentrating efforts and resources on “Focus Counties” where the Rome Principles can best be realized.²⁰⁶³ The program contains a results framework and the first report is due to be published in spring 2012.²⁰⁶⁴

The United States is making process on aid effectiveness. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) fiscal year 2011 report stated aid dispersals of USD1.7 billion in the third quarter and, USD 11.1 billion in the fourth quarter.²⁰⁶⁵ It is unclear how much of this funding goes to projects listed under ODA, as the last set of data released was for 2009 released on 8 December 2010.²⁰⁶⁶

Furthermore, USAID publishes the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, a method of directing and coordinating resources of non-military agencies. The State Department and

²⁰⁵⁸ Muskoka Accountability Report, June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2012.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf.

²⁰⁵⁹ ONE’s Data Report of the US: Monitoring the Promise to Africa, ONE. Date of Access: 21 January 2012. www.one.org/report/2010/en/country/us/.

²⁰⁶⁰ OECD, Development Co-operation Report 2011 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012.

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/4311011ec041.pdf?expires=1327542740&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=5234BA504E1B1D3B553720FF55876E0A>

²⁰⁶¹ US Global Health Initiative, The Global Health Initiative: At-A-Glance (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://www.ghi.gov/about/index.htm>

²⁰⁶² U.S. Global Health Initiative, U.S. Global Health Initiative (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://www.ghi.gov/newsroom/factsheets/2011/161412.htm>

²⁰⁶³ Feed the Future, Feed the Future (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.feedthefuture.gov/>

²⁰⁶⁴ Feed the Future, Approach (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.feedthefuture.gov/approach/Inclusive--Agriculture--Sector--Growth>

²⁰⁶⁵ USAID, Where does USAID’s Money Go? (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/money/>

²⁰⁶⁶ U.S. Official Development Assistance Database, U.S. ODA Summary Reports (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012. http://usoda.eads.usaidallnet.gov/data/summary_reports.html

USAID have already begun to implement many of the reforms of the QDDR.²⁰⁶⁷ The first QDDR was released 26 January 2011 and was a project of US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, and has not yet been institutionalized.²⁰⁶⁸ The 2011 OECD DAC states that “ Despite considerable progress in implementing the 2001 DAC Recommendation to Untie Aid, the US still ties over one-quarter (28%) of its aid to the delivery of US goods and services (2008-09 average).”²⁰⁶⁹ Aid still remains tied and reporting mechanisms are not entrenched.

On 30 November 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced that the US joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative. The adoption of AITI’s standards will make information easier to find and use.²⁰⁷⁰

The United States has met its 2010 ODA goals and has initiated new policies to increase aid effectiveness. Therefore, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance on this commitment.

Analyst: Aoife Quinn

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and aid effectiveness.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the EU committed to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2015.²⁰⁷¹ In addition, an interim target of 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI was set to be realized by the end of 2010.²⁰⁷² According to the European Commission, the 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI objective was not met due to a disparity in the levels of contribution from individual EU member states.²⁰⁷³ While some states have already exceeded their final ODA/GNI targets, others are still well below the 2010 figure.²⁰⁷⁴ Excluding debt relief total net ODA for the EU was down to 0.43 percent in 2011.²⁰⁷⁵

²⁰⁶⁷ QDDR, THE QUADRENNIAL DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153109.pdf>

²⁰⁶⁸ US Department of State, Town Hall Meeting on the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (Washington) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.aidtransparency.net/news/united-states-signs-iatih><http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2012/01/182613.htm>

²⁰⁶⁹ U.S. Official Development Assistance Database, U.S. ODA Summary Reports (Washington) Date of Access: 26 January 2012. http://usoda.eads.usaidallnet.gov/data/summary_reports.html

²⁰⁷⁰ United States Joins IATI, IATI (UK), 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 12 May 2012.

²⁰⁷¹ European Accountability Report 2011 on Financing for Development, Review of progress of the EU and its

Member States, European Commission, 19 April 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/accountability/eu-annual-accountability-reports/documents/working-document_voll_en.pdf

²⁰⁷² Enhancing EU Accountability on Financing for Development towards the EU Official Development Peer

Review, European Commission, 19 April 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/accountability/eu-annual-accountability-reports/documents/eu-accountability-review-2011_en.pdf

²⁰⁷³ Enhancing EU Accountability on Financing for Development towards the EU Official Development Peer Review, European Commission, 19 April 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/accountability/eu-annual-accountability-reports/documents/eu-accountability-review-2011_en.pdf

²⁰⁷⁴ Development reaches an historic high in 2010, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

On 11 November 2011, The Library of the European Parliament published a briefing detailing the decline in aid expenditure by the EU.²⁰⁷⁶ Eighteen EU member states missed their external aid targets, and several of these nations decreased their existing ODA budgets for 2011.²⁰⁷⁷ European Commission projections currently show the EU failing to meet the 2010 goal by 2015 if trends continue unaltered.²⁰⁷⁸

Leading up to the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, South Korea, the Council of the European Union published a position paper to address and improve upon the structural disparity plaguing the fulfilment of the EU's ODA commitments.²⁰⁷⁹ The paper recommends the creation of a European Union Transparency Guarantee which would increase the provision of aid information in country systems and processes, thus improving the dispersal and implementation of ODA.²⁰⁸⁰

Thus the EU has been awarded a score of 0 as it has proposed to increase its aid effectiveness, but has failed to meet its financial ODA commitments in 2011.

Analyst: Daniel Obradovich

http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html

²⁰⁷⁵ Messer, Sara. "Development Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa Continues to Climb amid Drops in Global Figures." 11 April 2012. Date Accessed: 2 May 2012.

<http://one.org/blog/2012/04/11/development-assistance-to-sub-saharan-africa-continues-to-climb-amid-drops-in-global-figures/>.

²⁰⁷⁶ Development reaches an historic high in 2010, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html

²⁰⁷⁷ Development reaches an historic high in 2010, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html

²⁰⁷⁸ European Accountability Report 2011 on Financing for Development, Review of progress of the EU and its Member States, European Commission, 19 April 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/accountability/eu-annual-accountability-reports/documents/working-document_voll_en.pdf

²⁰⁷⁹ EU Common Position for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, The Council of the European Union, 14 November 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2011.

http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126060.pdf

²⁰⁸⁰ EU Common Position for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, The Council of the European Union, 14 November 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2011.

http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126060.pdf

18. Non-Proliferation: National Systems Effectiveness [166]

Commitment:

"We remain determined to increase the effectiveness of our national systems to combat proliferation (non-proliferation)."

Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament

Assessment:

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
Average Score			+1

Background:

The G8 has consistently referred to the need to strengthen national non-proliferation infrastructures since the early 1990s. In 1998, the G8 declared that “we will where appropriate undertake and encourage the strengthening of laws, regulations, and enforcement mechanisms” to ensure that there is a proper execution of export controls and to prevent any other means by which non-nuclear weapon states might be aided by G8 member states in gaining those weapons.²⁰⁸¹ Post-9/11, the focus of the G8 shifted to terrorist activities involving nuclear weapons. In 2002 the G8 mentioned the need to prevent terrorists from obtaining nuclear weapons materials, and made a series of commitments to increase their own national efforts to prevent proliferation.²⁰⁸² Similar steps were taken at a number of later G8 Summits.

The G8 has continued to place a greater focus on the connections between non-proliferation and terrorism by referring to United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 in the 2011 Deauville Summit’s Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament. UNSCR 1540 requires “that all States...shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery....”²⁰⁸³

²⁰⁸¹ Accountability Report on Arms Control and Non-Proliferation: The G8’s Compliance Record, 1975-2009, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/scholar/guebert-kirton-arms-2010.pdf>.

²⁰⁸² Accountability Report on Arms Control and Non-Proliferation: The G8’s Compliance Record, 1975-2009, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/scholar/guebert-kirton-arms-2010.pdf>.

²⁰⁸³ Resolution 1540, United Nations Security Council (New York) 28 April 2004. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/328/43/PDF/N0432843.pdf?OpenElement>.

However, UNSCR 1540 also seeks to administer the prevention of proliferation to states, and requires that all states take similar actions to prevent general proliferation.²⁰⁸⁴ UNSCR 1887, which is also directly mentioned in the afore-mentioned G8 declaration, refers to UNSCR 1540 and calls for its continued implementation.²⁰⁸⁵

Commitment Features:

The commitment broadly states that member states must take internal steps to prevent themselves from being involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It does not expressly mention methods by which this may be done.

However, elsewhere in the Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, the G8 notes that “We are determined to promote a more concrete approach with regard to the fight against proliferation through the effective implementation of...strong national measures.”²⁰⁸⁶ Four of the mechanisms through which the G8 declaration suggested that this might be achieved have been chosen as representative of a few of the different types of action called for in UNSCR 1540.

The G8 has committed to “bolster the existing criminal provisions in national legislation... [which will also] target financing and financial services.”²⁰⁸⁷ An example of the legal changes that are specifically mentioned in the declaration includes the designation of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and of the materials connected with them, as a “specific offense.”²⁰⁸⁸ Government actions to make legal changes affecting the ability of state or non-state actors involved in proliferation to attain financing (outside of FATF actions) may also count toward compliance for this section of the commitment.

In order to halt the financing of nuclear proliferation, member states agreed to support the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Proliferation financing refers to “the act of providing funds or financial services which are used, in whole or in part, for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, trans-shipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery and related materials (including both technologies and dual use goods used for non-legitimate purposes), in contravention of national laws or, where applicable, international obligations.”²⁰⁸⁹ Ensuring the implementation of FATF’s Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering and Nine Special

²⁰⁸⁴ Resolution 1540, United Nations Security Council (New York) 28 April 2004. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/328/43/PDF/N0432843.pdf?OpenElement>.

²⁰⁸⁵ Resolution 1887, United Nations Security Council (New York) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/523/74/PDF/N0952374.pdf?OpenElement>.

²⁰⁸⁶ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

²⁰⁸⁷ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

²⁰⁸⁸ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

²⁰⁸⁹ Combating Proliferation Financing: A Status Report on Policy Development and Consultation, FATF (Paris), February 2010. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/32/40/45049911.pdf>.

Recommendations on Terrorist Financing were key commitments made by G8 member states at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.²⁰⁹⁰

In 2011, the G8 noted that “We support the process launched...that will strengthen the financial vigilance of G8 countries...”²⁰⁹¹ Support could take many forms, but since this sentence falls within a paragraph concerning the reinforcement of national systems, it will be defined as the taking of further steps to comply with the 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist financing.

Provisions that are directly related to proliferation have been chosen from amongst the forty-nine requirements. In 2010, the FATF recommended that Recommendations 14, 27, and 28 be applied to proliferation financing.²⁰⁹² Recommendation 14 proposes that governments create legislation that encourages financial institutions to report suspicious transactions to the financial intelligence unit (FIU) and it also suggests that financial institutions must be “Prohibited by law from disclosing the fact that a suspicious transaction report (STR) or related information is being reported to the FIU.”²⁰⁹³ Recommendations 27 and 28 relate to how authorities carry out investigations, and require, among other things, that: separate investigatory teams be set up to deal with this issue, and they be given the power to appropriate records from financial institutions.²⁰⁹⁴

The FATF has also noted that the same action be taken regarding Recommendation 31,²⁰⁹⁵ which calls for measures to strengthen the ways in which the FIU, policy makers, and domestic authorities, among others, cooperate on this issue.²⁰⁹⁶ Further, the FATF has proposed that Recommendations 36 to 40 be applied to proliferation financing in order to prevent the creation of “safe havens.”²⁰⁹⁷

These suggestions require: (1) the provision of mutual legal assistance; (2) the “authority to take expeditious action in response to requests by foreign countries to identify, freeze, seize and confiscate property laundered, proceeds from money laundering or predicate offenses, instrumentalities used in or intended for use in the commission of these offences, or property of

²⁰⁹⁰ Counter-Terrorism: Financial Action Task Force, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final-21-fatf.pdf.

²⁰⁹¹ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

²⁰⁹² Combating Proliferation Financing: A Status Report on Policy Development and Consultation, FATF (Paris), February 2010. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/32/40/45049911.pdf>.

²⁰⁹³ FATF: 40 Recommendations, FATF (Paris) October 2003. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/7/40/34849567.PDF>.

²⁰⁹⁴ FATF: 40 Recommendations, FATF (Paris) October 2003. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/7/40/34849567.PDF>.

²⁰⁹⁵ Combating Proliferation Financing: A Status Report on Policy Development and Consultation, FATF (Paris), February 2010. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/32/40/45049911.pdf>.

²⁰⁹⁶ FATF: 40 Recommendations, FATF (Paris) October 2003. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/7/40/34849567.PDF>.

²⁰⁹⁷ Combating Proliferation Financing: A Status Report on Policy Development and Consultation, FATF (Paris), February 2010. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/32/40/45049911.pdf>.

corresponding value. There should also be arrangements for coordinating seizure and confiscation proceedings...;" (3) laws obliging countries to extradite people involved in money laundering.²⁰⁹⁸

Finally, there are two Special Recommendations that are particularly applicable. Special Recommendation 2 declares that "Each country should criminalise the financing of terrorism, terrorist acts and terrorist organizations."²⁰⁹⁹ Given that the FATF defines a terrorist act as including actions contravening the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,²¹⁰⁰ it is particularly important that states make this change, if they have not yet done so. Special Recommendation 3 states that "Each country should implement measures to freeze without delay funds or other assets of terrorists, those who finance terrorism and terrorist organisations in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorist acts. Each country should also adopt and implement measures, including legislative ones, which would enable the competent authorities to seize and confiscate property that is the proceeds of, or used in, or intended or allocated for use in, the financing of terrorism, terrorist acts or terrorist organisations."²¹⁰¹ Any movement to strengthen laws surrounding these issues would count towards compliance with the FATF.

Secondly, the G8 committed to strengthening the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) by increasing the number of participants and by "improving its effectiveness."²¹⁰² The PSI is a process that attempts to improve transnational cooperation and the effectiveness of national systems in order to prevent the transport of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), their means of delivery or other nuclear materials to or from non-state actors or states that should not have them.²¹⁰³ Endorsing states have agreed to share information on shipments that they believe to include materials for proliferation, and to "Review and work to strengthen their [a state's] relevant national legal authorities where necessary...."²¹⁰⁴

The second element of the PSI is slightly more technical, and requires that G8 states strengthen their legal systems, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that: (1) they are not directly or indirectly shipping or helping to ship WMDs or associated items; (2) they are preventing the shipment of these materials by investigating suspicious cargo in their ports and waters while upholding the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; (3) they prohibit planes suspected of carrying these items from travelling through their airspace and/or require them to land and

²⁰⁹⁸ FATF: 40 Recommendations, FATF (Paris) October 2003. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/7/40/34849567.PDF>.

²⁰⁹⁹ FATF IX Special Recommendations, FATF (Paris) October 2001. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/8/17/34849466.pdf>.

²¹⁰⁰ FATF IX Special Recommendations, FATF (Paris) October 2001. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/8/17/34849466.pdf>.

²¹⁰¹ FATF IX Special Recommendations, FATF (Paris) October 2001. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/8/17/34849466.pdf>.

²¹⁰² Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

²¹⁰³ Proliferation Security Initiative: Statement of Interdiction Principles, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) September 4, 2003. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/isn/c27726.htm>.

²¹⁰⁴ Proliferation Security Initiative: Statement of Interdiction Principles, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) September 4, 2003. Date of Access: 20 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/isn/c27726.htm>.

undergo a search and seizure process.²¹⁰⁵ An example of the bolstering of legal systems is explicitly mentioned in the G8 declaration, where member states agreed to take steps to “continue to strengthen... [their] national export control policies...”²¹⁰⁶ There are several international regimes monitoring export control policies on nuclear weapons, including the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement, and the Zangger Committee, which may be vehicles for the reinforcement of national export control policies.²¹⁰⁷ Given that the G8 declaration specifically mentions national export control policies, reinforcing them will count as compliance with this section.

The aforementioned examples of commitments fall within two areas: (1) strengthening of legal systems in regards to proliferation financing, and (2) the creation and/or improvement of national export control policies. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, full compliance with the commitment to increase national systems effectiveness will require member states to take action on both of the above requirements. However, partial compliance can be attained by meeting at least one of these goals.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not enhance its legal system in regards to proliferation financing AND does not strengthen its national export control policies.
0	Member transforms its legal system in regards to proliferation financing OR strengthens its national export control policies.
+1	Member transforms its legal system in regards to proliferation financing AND strengthens its national export control policies.

Team Leader: Sarah Beard

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its national systems to further combat nuclear proliferation. It has transformed its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and has strengthened its national export control policies.

Canada has taken action outside of this commitment period to enact policies which adhere to the guidelines presented by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). As required by FATF Special Recommendation 2, Canada’s Criminal Code currently stipulates that anyone who knowingly provides property or financial support for terrorist activity will be found guilty of an “indictable offense” and could face up to ten years in prison.²¹⁰⁸

In December 2001, the Proceeds of Crime Act was amended and renamed the Proceeds of Crime and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA).²¹⁰⁹ This amendment strengthened the ability of the

²¹⁰⁵ Proliferation Security Initiative: Statement of Interdiction Principles, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) September 4, 2003. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/c27726.htm>.

²¹⁰⁶ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

²¹⁰⁷ Export Controls, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (Geneva) 2011. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Export_Controls/.

²¹⁰⁸ Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46): Financing of Terrorism, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/page-28.html>.

²¹⁰⁹ Canada’s Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Initiative, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (FINTRAC) to effectively comply with the various recommendations outlined by the FATF.²¹¹⁰ As required by Special Recommendation 14, Section 8 of the PCMLTFA states that “no person or entity can disclose that they have made a suspicious transaction report, or disclose the contents of a report....”²¹¹¹ In addition, Section 10 of the PCMLTFA states that no criminal proceedings will befall entities that submit such reports.²¹¹²

In October 2006, a bill was introduced into the Canadian Parliament to expand the scope of preventative measures outlined in the PCMLTFA, and it received Royal Assent in December of that year.²¹¹³ On 23 June 2008, the PCMLTFA was also amended to “prescribe applications, notifications, clarifications and supplementary information for money services business registration.”²¹¹⁴ However, given that the aforementioned changes did not occur within the time period that this report is assessing, they cannot count towards Canada’s compliance score.

In regards to Recommendations 36-40, Canada has already achieved compliance. Canadian compliance is exhibited by the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MLACMA).

The MLACMA enables Canadian courts to issue orders authorizing the seizure of evidence at the request of states who are signatories to mutual legal assistance treaties.²¹¹⁵ The act also enables Canada to “directly enforce foreign orders for the restraint, seizure and forfeiture of assets...” coming from such treaty partners.²¹¹⁶ Lastly, as required by Special Recommendation 39, Canada’s Extradition Act stipulates that money laundering and terrorist financing are “extraditable offenses,” and that Canada can thus extradite perpetrators to states who request them and which have partnered with Canada by means of a multilateral agreement.²¹¹⁷ Once again, however, these changes do not count towards scoring within the current compliance period.

<http://justice.gc.ca/antiter/sheetfiche/moneyp1-argentp1-eng.asp#fo>.

²¹¹⁰ Canada’s Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Initiative, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://justice.gc.ca/antiter/sheetfiche/moneyp1-argentp1-eng.asp#fo>.

²¹¹¹ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/5/3/40323928.pdf>.

²¹¹² Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/5/3/40323928.pdf>.

²¹¹³ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/5/3/40323928.pdf>.

²¹¹⁴ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/5/3/40323928.pdf>.

²¹¹⁵ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/5/3/40323928.pdf>.

²¹¹⁶ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/5/3/40323928.pdf>.

²¹¹⁷ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/5/3/40323928.pdf>.

On 28 October 2011, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) issued a statement expressing its concern for Iran's failure to address the risk of terrorist financing.²¹¹⁸ It called on all members "to apply effective counter-measures to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism risks emanating from Iran."²¹¹⁹ On 21 November 2011, the Canadian government issued new sanctions against Iran under the Special Economic Measures Act.²¹²⁰ The new sanctions prohibit financial transactions with Iran (including those with the central bank), and expanded the list of prohibited goods to include all items used in the petrochemical, oil, and gas industry, as well as items that could be used in Iran's nuclear program.²¹²¹

Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird spoke about the changes, stating that "Canada will continue to work with the growing list of like-minded countries in a bid to limit the ability of Iran's rulers to further undermine peace, prosperity and stability."²¹²² This strengthening of Canada's legislative protection against proliferation financing and of its export control legislation essentially complies with the FATF call, further ensuring that Iran does not have the resources necessary for WMD proliferation and the financing of terrorism.

On 31 January 2012, the Canadian government imposed additional sanctions on Iran under the current Special Economic Measures Act.²¹²³ These sanctions add five entities and three individuals to a list of supporters and associates of the Iranian regime, whose assets have been frozen.²¹²⁴ Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird stated that, "Canada will continue to work with the growing list of like-minded countries to limit Iran's ability to further undercut global peace, prosperity and stability."²¹²⁵ These measures supplement existing sanctions that prohibit financial transactions with Iran.

Canada has also taken action to strengthen its national export control policies. On 7 December 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the establishment of the Action Plan

²¹¹⁸ FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/55/0,3746,en_32250379_32236992_48966519_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹¹⁹ FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/55/0,3746,en_32250379_32236992_48966519_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹²⁰ Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Regarding New Sanctions against Iran, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2011/350.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

²¹²¹ Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Regarding New Sanctions against Iran, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2011/350.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

²¹²² Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Regarding New Sanctions against Iran, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2011/350.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

²¹²³ Canada Imposes Tougher Sanctions on Iran, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2012/01/31a.aspx?view=d>.

²¹²⁴ Canada Imposes Tougher Sanctions on Iran, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2012/01/31a.aspx?view=d>.

²¹²⁵ Canada Imposes Tougher Sanctions on Iran, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2012/01/31a.aspx?view=d>.

on Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness. This is a joint Canada-US agreement that involves the strengthening of both states' legal systems to maintain the flow of trade while upholding a high degree of security.²¹²⁶

One of the main aims of this agreement is to create “a harmonized approach to screening inbound cargo arriving from offshore...”²¹²⁷ This will be achieved through the initiation of “a joint strategy to address risks associated with shipments arriving from offshore...” based on common methods for targeting, and assessing risk.²¹²⁸ Such a strategy could involve the harmonization of methods to detect WMDs and associated materials.

On 11 August 2011, the Canadian government imposed additional sanctions against North Korea under the current Special Economic Measures Act.²¹²⁹ These new sanctions have taken the form of a ban on exports, imports, and other types of financial exchange with the North Korean government.²¹³⁰ John Baird, Canada's Foreign Affairs Minister, stated that “Canada has not – and will not – hesitate to oppose the combative and provocative actions of the North Korean regime.”²¹³¹ This measure ensures that Canada is not indirectly helping ship weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) or associated items to North Korea.

From 19-23 September 2011, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) 55th General Conference.²¹³² At the conference CNSC President Michael Binder stated “Nuclear safety cannot stop at a country's borders. Cooperation and sharing of experience among nuclear regulators enhance nuclear safety...”²¹³³ Canada also signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs). Canada agreed to exchange nuclear regulatory information and training with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of Jordan (JNRC) and the Atomic Energy Commission of Israel.²¹³⁴

²¹²⁶ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper in Washington, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4529>.

²¹²⁷ Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness Action Plan, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/feature.asp?mode=preview&pageId=337>.

²¹²⁸ Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness Action Plan, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/feature.asp?mode=preview&pageId=337>.

²¹²⁹ Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Regarding New Sanctions against North Korea, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 15 August 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2011/231.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

²¹³⁰ North Korea: Overview of New Sanctions, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/sanctions/korea-coree.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

²¹³¹ Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Regarding New Sanctions against North Korea, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 15 August 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2011/231.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

²¹³² The CNSC Participates at the International Atomic Energy Agency's 55th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=391.

²¹³³ The CNSC Participates at the International Atomic Energy Agency's 55th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=391.

²¹³⁴ The CNSC Participates at the International Atomic Energy Agency's 55th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

The CNSC also finalized its agreement with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Transportation, governing the sharing of information and best practices on the implementation of the Joint Canada-United States Guide for approval for Type B(U) and Fissile Material Transportation Packages.²¹³⁵ These agreements will assist Canada in further harmonizing its export control policies with those of the aforementioned states, and thus aid in halting the illegal flow of nuclear materials between them.

On 28 December 2011, the CNSC signed an Administrative Arrangement on the harmonization of regulatory controls on the import and export of radioactive sources with Chile.²¹³⁶ The agreement is aimed at ensuring that the import and export of Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources between the two states is conducted in a manner consistent with International Atomic Energy Agency requirements.²¹³⁷ Common regulatory standards could help ensure that both countries are not aiding in the proliferation of nuclear weapon materials.

On 9 March 2012, the CNSC signed an Administrative Arrangement on the harmonization of regulatory controls on the import and export of radioactive sources with Italy.²¹³⁸ The agreement is aimed at ensuring that the import and export of Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources between the two states is conducted in a manner consistent with IAEA requirements.²¹³⁹ Common regulatory standards could help ensure that both countries are not aiding in the proliferation of WMDs and associated materials.

On 27 March 2012, amendments to the Criminal Code directed at combating nuclear terrorism were introduced.²¹⁴⁰ These proposed amendments would strengthen the ability of the Canadian government to punish those who have been involved in acts of nuclear terrorism.²¹⁴¹ These amendments would also permit Canada to ratify the 2005 Amendments to both the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and International Convention for the Suppression of

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=391.

²¹³⁵ The CNSC Participates at the International Atomic Energy Agency's 55th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=391.

²¹³⁶ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Chile, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=399.

²¹³⁷ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Chile, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=399.

²¹³⁸ Canada Signs Agreement with Italy on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=411.

²¹³⁹ Canada Signs Agreement with Italy on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=411.

²¹⁴⁰ Government Introduces Legislation to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/news-nouv/nr-cp/2012/doc_32717.html.

²¹⁴¹ Government Introduces Legislation to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/news-nouv/nr-cp/2012/doc_32717.html.

Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.²¹⁴² However, given that the amendments have not yet passed, they cannot count towards Canada's compliance score.

On 27 March 2012, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canada's continued support for the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund.²¹⁴³ The fund has supported various nuclear security projects worldwide, including the enhancement of security measures at vulnerable nuclear facilities, and the installation of radiation detection equipment at borders around the globe.²¹⁴⁴ Through such international initiatives, Canada is ensuring that nuclear proliferation is effectively combated. However, given how this is also a continuation of a previous commitment, this cannot count towards Canada's compliance score.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for making efforts to strengthen its national export control policies and bolster its national legislation against proliferation financing.

Analyst: Khalid Mahdi

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to bolster its national system to fight the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) due to its compliance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and measures to strengthen its export control policies.

France has been a FATF member since 1990 and has been an observer on numerous subcommittees such as the Asia/Pacific Group against Money Laundering (APG), and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering (EAG).²¹⁴⁵

Between 18 January and 31 March 2010, the FATF analyzed the anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing (CFT) measures in place in France.²¹⁴⁶ They found that "The French prudential supervision authorities have sufficient powers to carry out their inspections and exercise them conscientiously."²¹⁴⁷ Furthermore, the FATF noted that they have the authority to "...take sanctions in AML/CFT matters and...have...made effective...use of them."²¹⁴⁸

In a mutual evaluation of France on 25 February 2011, the FATF concluded that France has constantly "...strengthened, refined, and expanded its system," and that its "...overall degree of

²¹⁴² Government Introduces Legislation to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Department of Justice Canada (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/news-nouv/nr-cp/2012/doc_32717.html.

²¹⁴³ PM Announces Continued Support for Nuclear Security Collaboration, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=4717>.

²¹⁴⁴ PM Announces Continued Support for Nuclear Security Collaboration, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=4717>.

²¹⁴⁵ France Country Profile, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 1 February 2012. http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/43/0,3746,en_32250379_32236869_36097707_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁴⁶ Mutual Evaluation Executive Summary: Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/3/18/47221568.pdf>.

²¹⁴⁷ Key Findings: Mutual Evaluation of France, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/27/0,3746,en_32250379_32236963_47221531_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁴⁸ Key Findings: Mutual Evaluation of France, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/27/0,3746,en_32250379_32236963_47221531_1_1_1_1,00.html.

compliance with the FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations is very high, particularly in the financial sector and in the legal area.”²¹⁴⁹

France also has a wide-ranging legal framework for the criminalization of terrorist financing.²¹⁵⁰ The offence for money laundering is “...being progressively appropriated into case law and by the Cour de cassation [sic].”²¹⁵¹

On 16 March 2011, the law to strengthen the legal tools available to fight against the proliferation of WMD and their vectors was promulgated in the Official Journal of the French Republic.²¹⁵² The law criminalizes new acts like proliferation financing, and bolsters “procedural means to fight against proliferation through the creation of a specific heading in the Code of Criminal Procedure.”²¹⁵³ It also has created harsher sentences especially in relation to missile proliferation.²¹⁵⁴ Overall, the law has rejuvenated the legal framework and “strengthens the...deterrent nature of this instrument.”²¹⁵⁵ However, since this law was put in place outside of the commitment period, it cannot count towards France’s compliance score.

On 23 January 2012, the members of the EU agreed to impose a series of sanctions to prevent the financing of Iran’s nuclear program.²¹⁵⁶ The President of the French Republic, Nicolas Sarkozy, the Chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel, and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, David Cameron, issued a joint statement declaring that “We will not accept Iran acquiring a nuclear weapon. Iran has so far had no regard for its international obligations and is already

²¹⁴⁹ Outcomes of the FATF Plenary meeting, Paris 23-25 February 2011, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/34/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_47219554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁵⁰ Key Findings: Mutual Evaluation of France, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/27/0,3746,en_32250379_32236963_47221531_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁵¹ Key Findings: Mutual Evaluation of France, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/27/0,3746,en_32250379_32236963_47221531_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁵² Fight against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/france-and-non-proliferation-of/article/fight-against-the-proliferation-of>.

²¹⁵³ Fight against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/france-and-non-proliferation-of/article/fight-against-the-proliferation-of>.

²¹⁵⁴ Fight against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/france-and-non-proliferation-of/article/fight-against-the-proliferation-of>.

²¹⁵⁵ Fight against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/france-and-non-proliferation-of/article/fight-against-the-proliferation-of>.

²¹⁵⁶ EU Agrees an Unprecedented Package of Sanctions on Iran, Diplomatie (Paris) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran-301/events-2790/article/eu-agrees-an-unprecedented-package>.

exporting and threatening violence around its region.”²¹⁵⁷ This decision includes a freeze on all assets belonging to Iran’s central bank and a full ban on all imports of Iranian oil.²¹⁵⁸

The Council of the EU has noted that “The prohibition concerns imports, purchase, and transport of such products as well as related finance and insurance.”²¹⁵⁹ For example, any new investments in Iranian petrochemical companies, including joint ventures with such corporations, are prohibited.²¹⁶⁰ These new sanctions on Iran are in compliance with the FATF’s third special recommendation and contribute to France’s compliance score.

On 20 April 2012, the ministers of the FATF renewed their mandate until 2020.²¹⁶¹ The member states declared that “We...reaffirm our commitment to the objectives of the FATF in developing policy and promoting effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and new and emerging threats to the integrity of the international financial system.”²¹⁶²

On 21 April 2011, France adopted the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1977, which extends “the 1540 Committee’s mandate for 10 years.”²¹⁶³ France is the current coordinator of the 1540 Committee, and has led the way for the implementation of this resolution which “imposes binding obligations on all States to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons...”²¹⁶⁴

On 23 January 2012, France, as a member of the European Union (EU), strengthened its national export control policies by increasing the number of items on a list of sensitive dual-use goods that cannot be exported to Iran.²¹⁶⁵

²¹⁵⁷ EU Agrees an Unprecedented Package of Sanctions on Iran, *Diplomatie* (Paris) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran-301/events-2790/article/eu-agrees-an-unprecedented-package>.

²¹⁵⁸ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²¹⁵⁹ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²¹⁶⁰ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of The European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²¹⁶¹ Ministers Renew the Mandate of the Financial Action Task Force (2012-2020), *Financial Action Task Force* (Paris) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/61/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_50169149_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁶² Ministers Renew the Mandate of the Financial Action Task Force (2012-2020). *Financial Action Task Force* (Paris) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/61/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_50169149_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁶³ Non-Proliferation: Adoption of Resolution 1977, *France Diplomatie* (Paris) 21 April 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/france-and-non-proliferation-of/article/non-proliferation-adoption-of>.

²¹⁶⁴ Non-Proliferation: Adoption of Resolution 1977, *France Diplomatie* (Paris) 21 April 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/france-and-non-proliferation-of/article/non-proliferation-adoption-of>.

²¹⁶⁵ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP amended Decision 2012/413/CFSP, and declared that “it is appropriate to prohibit or control the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of...items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns or identified as outstanding, or to other weapons of mass destruction programmes.

This prohibition should include dual-use goods and technology.”²¹⁶⁶ Among other measures, new sanctions to halt the sale of “chemical process equipment and materials required for the petrochemical industry...” were put in place because these goods “have much in common with those required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities....”²¹⁶⁷

On 23 March 2012, Council Regulation (EU) No.267/2012 was adopted.²¹⁶⁸ This decision implements Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP.²¹⁶⁹

EU Regulation 1232/2011 has also tightened France’s national export control policies by introducing a new system of categorization for EU General Export Authorisations.²¹⁷⁰ As one of five new types of license, EU002 controls the export of “several Wassenaar Arrangement-controlled items” and ensures that they are only sold to a few approved states.²¹⁷¹

On 27 March 2012, while participating in the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, certain countries including France issued a Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling.²¹⁷² During the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, these states had “agreed on a Communiqué and Work Plan that included actions aimed at thwarting the illicit trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials.”²¹⁷³ It was noted that France has taken “steps to build national capacities to counter nuclear smuggling” and has “passed new laws, regulations,

²¹⁶⁶ Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF>.

²¹⁶⁷ Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF>.

²¹⁶⁸ Notice to Exporters – 2012/18, Department for Business Innovation and Skills (London) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-noticetoexporters-032712.pdf>.

²¹⁶⁹ Notice to Exporters – 2012/18, Department for Business Innovation and Skills (London) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-noticetoexporters-032712.pdf>.

²¹⁷⁰ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

²¹⁷¹ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

²¹⁷² Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/countersmug32712>.

²¹⁷³ Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/countersmug32712>.

guidance or policies to combat illicit trafficking.”²¹⁷⁴ While such actions cannot be counted towards France’s final compliance score due to a lack of specificity and an inability to insure that these actions took place within the compliance period, this recognition illustrates France’s commitment to actions that are similar to the main goal of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), which is to prevent the transport of WMDs and their means of delivery to non-state actors as well as certain states.

Moreover, on 27 March 2012, France reaffirmed their commitment to the “security of civil transport of nuclear and radioactive materials...” through the Joint Statement on Transport Security.²¹⁷⁵ Among other things, this agreement commits France to participation in working group meetings that will focus on measures to strengthen transport security.²¹⁷⁶ As in the aforementioned paragraph, this commitment involves similar aims to those of the PSI, but it cannot count towards the French compliance score because no legislative action has been taken.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for improving its legal framework to prevent proliferation financing and taking measures to strengthen its national export controls.

Analyst: Nisha Kumari

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its national systems to further combat nuclear proliferation.

Germany has taken action during the commitment period to enact policies which adhere to the guidelines presented by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Germany has been a member of the FATF since 1990 and is an observer of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering (EAG).²¹⁷⁷

In a mutual evaluation of Germany on 19 February 2010, the FATF concluded that “Germany has introduced a number of measures...to strengthen its anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime.”²¹⁷⁸ It produced a “large number of prosecutions for money laundering (ML) and...orders to confiscate assets.”²¹⁷⁹ However, the report concluded that “The AML/CFT framework is not fully in line with FATF recommendations,” and that there are

²¹⁷⁴ Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/countersmug32712>.

²¹⁷⁵ Joint Statement on Transport Security, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/jointstatementtransp32712>.

²¹⁷⁶ Joint Statement on Transport Security, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/jointstatementtransp32712>.

²¹⁷⁷ General Information: Germany, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 10 February 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/germany/>.

²¹⁷⁸ Mutual Evaluation Report Executive Summary, Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Germany, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 19 February 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/17/26/44650644.pdf>.

²¹⁷⁹ Mutual Evaluation Report Executive Summary, Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Germany, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 19 February 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/17/26/44650644.pdf>.

shortcomings in the legal framework and regarding penalties for a failure to abide by AML and CFT requirements.²¹⁸⁰

On 27 January 2011, the European Commission (EC) expressed concern with Germany's AML/CTF regulations and asked that it "fully comply with [European Union] EU laws regarding AML/CTF."²¹⁸¹ The EC's concern comes from the fact that two German Bundesländer did not assign "competent supervisory authorities to all entities which are subject to AML/CFT requirements, and Germany has thus failed to prevent the misuse of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing."²¹⁸² The EC has stated that it may refer this matter to the EU Court of Justice if Germany fails to respond satisfactorily.²¹⁸³ It should be noted that the aforementioned background does not count towards Germany's compliance score as it was outside of the compliance period in consideration.

On 23 January 2012, the EU imposed sanctions on the Iranian central bank and a full ban on Iranian oil products to deter it from developing nuclear weapons. German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint statement with France and the United Kingdom stating that "We have no quarrel with the Iranian people. But the Iranian leadership has failed to restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear program. We will not accept Iran acquiring a nuclear weapon."²¹⁸⁴

German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle also stated that "We have no choice but to pass tough new sanctions that address the financial sources of the nuclear program."²¹⁸⁵ These bans follow the FATF's public statement on 28 October 2011 which urged members to "advise their financial institutions to give special attention to business relationships and transactions with Iran, including Iranian companies and financial institutions," and "to apply effective countermeasures to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risks...."²¹⁸⁶

²¹⁸⁰ Mutual Evaluation Report Executive Summary, Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Germany, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 19 February 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/17/26/44650644.pdf>.

²¹⁸¹ Internal Market: Commission Acts to Enforce Anti-Money Laundering Rules in Germany, Europa (Brussels) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/75&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>.

²¹⁸² Internal Market: Commission Acts to Enforce Anti-Money Laundering Rules in Germany, Europa (Brussels) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/75&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>.

²¹⁸³ Internal Market: Commission Acts to Enforce Anti-Money Laundering Rules in Germany, Europa (Brussels) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/75&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>.

²¹⁸⁴ EU Slaps Iran with Sanctions, Embargo, The Sydney Morning Herald (Brussels) 25 January 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.smh.com.au/world/eu-slaps-iran-with-sanctions-embargo-20120124-1qfrw.html#ixzz1kP0CjA6U>.

²¹⁸⁵ New European Union Sanctions Target Iran Nuclear Program, CNN (United States) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.cnn.com/2012/01/23/world/europe/iran-eu-oil/index.html>.

²¹⁸⁶ FATF Public Statement – 28 October 2011, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/55/0,3746,en_32250379_32236992_48966519_1_1_1_1.00.html.

All EU member states including Germany supported the legislation, which concerns a freeze on all assets of Iran's central bank within EU member states, amongst other sanctions.²¹⁸⁷ It has also been extended to other entities thought to be involved in money laundering since all relations with Bank Tejarat were cut off on 24 January 2012 due to concerns about its ties with companies involved in nuclear proliferation.²¹⁸⁸ Bank Tejarat was designated as an entity involved in money laundering by the United States in 2010.²¹⁸⁹

On 1 March 2012, the latest amendments to the Anti-money Laundering Code entered into force in an attempt to address a number of deficiencies in Germany's AML code that had been identified by the FATF. In the past, the AML Code covered general commerce only in regard to accepting cash.²¹⁹⁰ However, the new provisions of 2011 and 2012 strictly enforce the AML duties of dealers in goods, thereby fully integrating the commercial sector into the AML regime.²¹⁹¹

On 20 April 2012, the ministers of the FATF renewed their mandate until 2020.²¹⁹² Member states including Germany declared that "We...reaffirm our commitment to the objectives of the FATF in developing policy and promoting effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and new and emerging threats to the integrity of the international financial system."²¹⁹³

In relation to national export policies, the German government maintains a responsible licensing policy.²¹⁹⁴ Furthermore, it strives to "harmonize strict export controls under the aegis of the European Union, and at the international level."²¹⁹⁵

²¹⁸⁷ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²¹⁸⁸ EU Adds Iran's Bank Tejarat to Sanctions, Reuters (Brussels) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/01/24/eu-iran-bank-idUSL5E8CO0LJ20120124>.

²¹⁸⁹ European Union Said to Discuss Freezing the Assets of Iran's Bank Tejarat, Bloomberg (Washington) 19 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-01-19/europe-said-to-consider-sanctions-on-iran-s-bank-tejarat.html>.

²¹⁹⁰ Money Laundering Prevention in the Non-Financial Sector, International Law Office (London) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012.

<http://www.internationallawoffice.com/newsletters/detail.aspx?g=d222c66a-be55-4246-9fc6-5848bd092c3f>.

²¹⁹¹ Money Laundering Prevention in the Non-Financial Sector, International Law Office (London) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012.

<http://www.internationallawoffice.com/newsletters/detail.aspx?g=d222c66a-be55-4246-9fc6-5848bd092c3f>.

²¹⁹² Ministers Renew the Mandate of the Financial Action Task Force (2012-2020), Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/61/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_50169149_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁹³ Ministers Renew the Mandate of the Financial Action Task Force (2012-2020), Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/61/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_50169149_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²¹⁹⁴ National Export Controls, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/sid_762EF24784CA8512F96C252A7A26A9FE/EN/Aussenpolitik/Aussenwirtschaftsfoerderung/Exportkontrollpol-national_node.html.

²¹⁹⁵ International Export Controls, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Aussenwirtschaftsfoerderung/Exportkontrollpol-international_node.html.

Germany, as a member of the Council of the European Union, also tightened export controls on sensitive dual-use goods on 23 January 2012.²¹⁹⁶ Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP announced that “it is appropriate to prohibit or control the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns...This prohibition should include dual-use goods and technology.”²¹⁹⁷ As a part of this policy, trade in equipment and materials that are used in the petrochemical industry was made illegal because such products “have much in common with those required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities....”²¹⁹⁸

These prohibitions were implemented through Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012, which was adopted on 23 March 2012.²¹⁹⁹

On 16 November 2011, Regulation (EU) 1232/2011 amended European Council regulations by “setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfers, brokering and the transit of dual-use items and additional general authorizations....”²²⁰⁰ One of the newly created categories of EU General Export Authorisations deals with Wassenaar Arrangement-controlled items.²²⁰¹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for strengthening and maintaining its stringent export control policies and its improvement of its legal framework to prevent terrorist and proliferation financing.

Analyst: Nisha Kumari

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to increase national system effectiveness to combat proliferation.

Italy has taken steps to strengthen its anti-money laundering procedures and to facilitate the reporting of suspicious transactions. On 16 May 2011, the Bank of Italy put in place a new system for the collection and management of money laundering and terrorist financing data,

²¹⁹⁶ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²¹⁹⁷ Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF).

²¹⁹⁸ Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF).

²¹⁹⁹ Notice to Exporters – 2012/18, Department for Business Innovation and Skills (London) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-notice-to-exporters-032712.pdf>.

²²⁰⁰ Newsletter Export Control, Federal Office of Economics and Export Control BAFA (Frankfurt) January 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.ausfuhrkontrolle.info/bafa/en/export_control/nl_export_control/newsletter_export_control_2012_01.pdf.

²²⁰¹ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

requiring that reports be submitted electronically.²²⁰² While this change illustrates Italy's past commitment to strengthening its legal system regarding proliferation financing, it cannot count towards Italy's score because it falls outside of the current compliance period.

On 1 December 2011, the Council of the European Union outlined 180 entities and individuals to be subject to restrictive measures as a result of their involvement in Iran's nuclear activities, and committed to adopting "additional measures...aimed at severely affecting the Iranian financial system..." at the next Foreign Affairs Council.²²⁰³ These new financial sanctions on Iran were adopted by the Council on 23 January 2012 with the support of Italy.²²⁰⁴ This decision froze the assets of the Iranian central bank. The new sanctions additionally prohibit "Trade in gold, precious metals and diamonds with Iranian public bodies and the central bank...."²²⁰⁵

The aforementioned actions comply with the FATF Public Statement released on 28 October 2011, which calls countries to take effective countermeasures to "protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risks emanating from Iran."²²⁰⁶ These measures indicate that Italy has strengthened its legal system and export control policies regarding proliferation financing.

On 13 August 2011, the Italian Parliament introduced new anti-money laundering legislation with Legislative Decree No. 138, which lowered the threshold for cash transactions from EUR5 thousand to EUR25 hundred.²²⁰⁷ Law 148/2011 ratified Legislative Decree No. 138 on 14 September 2011.²²⁰⁸ This limit was lowered further to EUR1 thousand with Legislative Decree No. 201 on 6 December 2011.²²⁰⁹ This step prevents the transfer of large untraceable sums of money. Penalties for payments in excess of EUR25 hundred range from 1 to 40 per cent of the transaction amount.²²¹⁰

²²⁰² Revisione del Sistema di Raccolta e Gestione delle Segnalazioni di Operazioni Sospette, Bank of Italy (Rome) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.bancaditalia.it/UIF/Com-pubblico/Comunicato-241011.pdf>.

²²⁰³ Council Conclusions on Iran, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126493.pdf.

²²⁰⁴ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²²⁰⁵ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²²⁰⁶ FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/fatfpublicstatement-28october2011.html>.

²²⁰⁷ Financial Intelligence Unit: Annual Report 2010, Bank of Italy (Rome) May 2011. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. www.bancaditalia.it/homepage/notizie/uif/annual-report-2010.pdf.

²²⁰⁸ Italy – VAT Rate Increase to 21% is Effective 17 September; Other Changes Are Also Enacted, KPMG (Washington) 16 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 April 2012.

<http://www.kpmg.com/global/en/issuesandinsights/articlespublications/taxnewsflash/pages/italy-vat-rate-increase.aspx>.

²²⁰⁹ Decreto Legge 6 Dicembre 2011, n. 201, The President of the Republic (Rome) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 April 2012. <http://1.flcgil.stgy.it/files/pdf/20111208/decreto-legge-201-del-6-dicembre-2011-disposizioni-urgenti-per-la-crescita-l-equita-e-il-consolidamento-dei-conti-pubblici.pdf>.

²²¹⁰ Il Ministero dell'Economia Chiarisce che i Limiti All'uso del Contante non si Applicano alle Operazioni Bancarie, Assocoral (Rome) Date of Access: 21 April 2012.

<http://www.assocoral.it/legginews.asp?id=39>.

On 12 March 2012,²²¹¹ Italy's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) revised the process for submission of anti-money laundering reports,²²¹² implementing new methods of aggregating and statistically analyzing data.²²¹³

On 1 July 2011, Italy assumed the presidency of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).²²¹⁴ During its presidency, Italy has tasked Giancarlo Del Bufalo with "revising the international anti money laundering and terrorist financing standards in view of the forthcoming fourth 'Round of Mutual Evaluations' of FATF members and non-members."²²¹⁵ Some of these new measures will be targeted at combating proliferation. Holding the presidency of the FATF, however, does not count towards Italy's score, as it does not relate directly to the commitment to strengthen national systems.

Italy strengthened its national export control policies by passing Legislative Decree No. 200 on 27 October 2011.²²¹⁶

This legislation outlines the penalties for violation of Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 of the European Parliament, passed on 17 June 2008.²²¹⁷ Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 addresses the export and import of dangerous chemical substances including radioactive materials, and mandates "the exchange of information concerning the characteristics of such chemicals, by providing for a decision-making process within the Community on their import and export...."²²¹⁸ Italy's recent legislation delineates specific action to be taken in the case of export or import of dangerous chemicals and dual-use goods in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008, listing financial penalties.²²¹⁹

²²¹¹ Revisione del Sistema di Invio delle Segnalazioni Antiriciclaggio Aggregate, Bank of Italy (Rome) 23 December 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://www.bancaditalia.it/UIF/Com-pubblico/revisione-sistema-invio-segnalazioni:internal&action=_setlanguage.action?LANGUAGE=it.

²²¹² Disposizioni per l'Invio dei Dati Aggregati, Bank of Italy (Rome) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. www.bancaditalia.it/UIF/prev-ricic/sara/norm-sara/norm-circ/provvedimentoSARA.pdf.

²²¹³ Avviso di Invio dei Controlli Statistici a Fini Antiriciclaggio, Bank of Italy (Rome) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://www.bancaditalia.it/homepage/notizie/uif/avviso_internet.pdf.

²²¹⁴ Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing: Presidency of GAFI-FATF for 2011-2012 Goes to Italy, Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.tesoro.it/en/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/?idc=27600>.

²²¹⁵ Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing: Presidency of GAFI-FATF for 2011-2012 Goes to Italy, Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.tesoro.it/en/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/?idc=27600>.

²²¹⁶ Decreto Legislativo 27 Ottobre 2011, n. 200 – Disciplina Sanzionatoria per la Violazione delle Disposizioni del Regolamento (CE) n. 689/2008 sull'Esportazione ed Importazione di Sostanze Chimiche Pericolose, Italian Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/Dlgs200_2011.pdf.

²²¹⁷ Decreto Legislativo 27 Ottobre 2011, n. 200 – Disciplina Sanzionatoria per la Violazione delle Disposizioni del Regolamento (CE) n. 689/2008 sull'Esportazione ed Importazione di Sostanze Chimiche Pericolose, Italian Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/Dlgs200_2011.pdf.

²²¹⁸ Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008, European Union (Strasbourg) 17 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu/edexim_legaldocs.php?type=1.

²²¹⁹ Decreto Legislativo 27 Ottobre 2011, n. 200 – Disciplina Sanzionatoria per la Violazione delle Disposizioni del Regolamento (CE) n. 689/2008 sull'Esportazione ed Importazione di Sostanze Chimiche Pericolose, Italian Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://www.mincomes.it/dualuse/dualuse_norme/Dlgs200_2011.pdf.

On 23 January 2011, the trade of a number of sensitive dual-use goods to Iran was halted.²²²⁰ On 23 March 2012, Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012 implemented these changes.²²²¹

On 16 November 2011, the European Union strengthened the national export control policies of its member states through Regulation (EU) 1232/2011.²²²² This created a number of new categories of EU General Export Authorisations, including EU002, which controls the “export of certain dual-use items...” included on the lists of the Wassenaar Arrangement.²²²³

On 9 March 2012, the Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA) signed an agreement with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), which “[harmonizes] regulatory controls on the import and export of radioactive sources.”²²²⁴ This measure ensures that the trade of Category 1 and 2 radioactive materials is in line with the guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Thus, Italy has been provided a score of +1 for reforming its legal system in regards to proliferation financing, and for strengthening its national export control policies.

Analyst: Nessa Kenny

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to protect its national systems against proliferation by strengthening its laws in response to a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) call and by bolstering its national export control system.

Japan became a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 1990.²²²⁵ The FATF was developed in order to effectively bolster member states’ national systems to fight money laundering and terrorist financing.²²²⁶ In 2008, the FATF also ventured into combating proliferation financing with the publication of a report on measures that would enable countries to uphold the provisions of UNSCR 1540.²²²⁷ Japan, along with all G8 members except for Russia,

²²²⁰ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²²²¹ Notice to Exporters – 2012/18, Department for Business Innovation and Skills (London) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-notice-to-exporters-032712.pdf>.

²²²² Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²²²³ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

²²²⁴ Canada Signs Agreement with Italy on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012.

http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=411.

²²²⁵ General Information Japan, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/40/0,3746,en_32250379_32236869_36099176_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²²²⁶ About the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²²²⁷ International Task Force Takes Aim at Illicit Proliferation Financing, James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (Monterey) 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://cns.miis.edu/wmdjunction/110912_funding_task_force.htm.

is currently a member of the Proliferation Finance Project Team that is “tasked with developing policy options for the FATF to consider in combating proliferation financing.”²²²⁸

On 17 November 2008, a Mutual Evaluation report on Japan was published in order to gauge its compliance with the FATF Forty Recommendations and Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing. Observations found that Japan had a fairly effective system, but at the time the FATF and the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering suggested that Japan needed to take further measures in relation to terrorist financing.²²²⁹ While keeping this background in mind, Japan has made progress regarding observance of FATF guidelines during this compliance period.

On 9 December 2011, the Government of Japan instituted measures to freeze the assets of additional individuals and companies associated with Iranian nuclear proliferation, and to prohibit “correspondent banking relationships with 3 Iranian banks newly designated by the Notice of the Foreign Ministry...as those which could contribute to Iran’s nuclear activities...”²²³⁰ The Japanese Ministry of Finance made reference to the FATF’s 28 October 2011 call on all member states to protect themselves against Iranian involvement in terrorist financing and money laundering.²²³¹ In particular, the FATF asked that states “protect against correspondent relationships being used to bypass or evade counter-measures and risk mitigation practices...”²²³²

On 5 December 2011, steps were taken to increase oversight of financial institutions and companies by guaranteeing that the measures set out by Japan’s Act on the Prevention of Criminal Proceeds were followed.²²³³ However, the termination of the aforementioned correspondent banking relationships has involved the implementation of more stringent rules to comply with the FATF’s recommendation, and thus it has strengthened Japan’s defence against proliferation financing.

Japan has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies. On 1 September 2011, the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) added a number of Iranian and North Korean companies to its End User List.²²³⁴ This export control regime is part of the catch-all control, which is “a system that obliges exporters to submit an application for an export license for goods that may be used for the development of weapons of mass destruction even if

²²²⁸ International Task Force Takes Aim at Illicit Proliferation Financing, James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (Monterey) 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://cns.miis.edu/wmdjunction/110912_funding_task_force.htm.

²²²⁹ Mutual Evaluation of Japan, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/61/0,3746,en_32250379_32236963_41684733_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²²³⁰ Additional Designations of Persons Subject to the Supplementary Measures to the UNSCR against Iran, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/others/gaitamehou-shisantouketsu_english_231209.htm.

²²³¹ Additional Designations of Persons Subject to the Supplementary Measures to the UNSCR against Iran, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/others/gaitamehou-shisantouketsu_english_231209.htm.

²²³² FATF Public Statement – 28 October 2011, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/55/0,3746,en_32250379_32236992_48966519_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²²³³ Additional Designations of Persons Subject to the Supplementary Measures to the UNSCR against Iran, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/others/gaitamehou-shisantouketsu_english_231209.htm.

²²³⁴ Revision of End User List, Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 1 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0901_01.html.

they are not subject to export restrictions under international agreements.”²²³⁵ These additions are evidence of Japanese reinforcement of its export control regime.

On 9 December 2011, the METI again revised these End User Controls by adding a further twenty Iranian companies or individuals due to their involvement in “the development of Iranian missiles and weapons of mass destruction.”²²³⁶

On 13 March 2012, Japan further reinforced its stance on Iranian nuclear activities by halting its correspondent banking relationship with Bank Tejarat.²²³⁷

On 26 December 2011, the Japanese government announced that it had implemented a change in its export control system to further harmonize the legislation with that of other members of the Wassenaar Arrangement.²²³⁸ The METI announced that the definition of “use,” which has traditionally been “defined as ‘Operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (inspection), repair, overhaul, refurbishing etc. which are stages other than development and manufacturing’” would be narrowed by removing the phrase “stages other than development and manufacturing.”²²³⁹ Given that this change has been adopted in order to bring the Japanese export control system in line with that of other member states of the Wassenaar Arrangement, it does count as a move to strengthen its national export control regime.

On 20 December 2011, the Governments of Japan and South Korea agreed to a nuclear cooperation agreement meant to “legally ensure the non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear material and nuclear-related equipment and technology transferred between Japan and the Republic of Korea.”²²⁴⁰ On 21 January 2012, the two countries began to work together on such issues as “Control on the transfer of nuclear material etc. beyond the jurisdiction of the Parties (third country transfer)...”²²⁴¹ This accord is evidence of a bilateral commitment to safeguard nuclear materials by strengthening national systems and cooperation.

On 20 January 2012, a nuclear cooperation agreement between the Governments of Japan and Vietnam to “legally ensure the non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear material and nuclear-related equipment and technology transferred...” between the two countries entered into

²²³⁵ Revision of End User List, Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 1 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0901_01.html.

²²³⁶ Review of End User List, Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1209_01.html.

²²³⁷ Addition of an Entity Subject to Accompanying Measures Implemented Pursuant to the UN Resolution against Iran, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 13 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0313_01.html.

²²³⁸ Japan Will Change Definition of “Use”, Global Trade Compliance (Tokyo) 26 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://japantradecompliance.blogspot.com/2011/11/japan-will-change-definition-of-use.html>.

²²³⁹ Japan Will Change Definition of “Use”, Global Trade Compliance (Tokyo) 26 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://japantradecompliance.blogspot.com/2011/11/japan-will-change-definition-of-use.html>.

²²⁴⁰ Exchange of Diplomatic Notes for the Entry into Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html.

²²⁴¹ Exchange of Diplomatic Notes for the Entry into Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html.

force.²²⁴² This agreement is evidence of Japan's commitment to non-proliferation and ensuring that the nuclear materials it exports cannot be diverted for the purposes of proliferation.

On 3 April 2012, representatives of the Japanese and Russian governments informed each other that the Japanese-Russia Nuclear Cooperation Agreement would be coming into force on 3 May 2012.²²⁴³ This agreement, which was signed on 12 May 2008, is meant to ensure that "Japan and the Russian Federation will be able to legally ensure the non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear material and nuclear-related equipment and technology transferred between both countries."²²⁴⁴ However, since both the agreements with Vietnam and Russia were signed outside of the previous compliance period, and are thus continuations of previous commitments, they cannot count towards Japan's final compliance score.

On 23 and 24 June 2011, the Japanese government participated in the 21st Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in Noordwijk.²²⁴⁵ The NSG is composed of nuclear supplier states that are committed to preventing nuclear proliferation, and which, to that end, adopt guidelines on the addition of export controls on "dual-use" and nuclear materials.²²⁴⁶ At the conference, participating states "agreed to strengthen...guidelines on the transfer of sensitive enrichment and reprocessing technologies."²²⁴⁷ The NSG also "emphasized the importance of keeping...lists up to date with technological developments and took stock of the work done for a fundamental review of the trigger and dual use lists...."²²⁴⁸ However, since the NSG is not a legally binding regime,²²⁴⁹ its agreements cannot count towards Japan's final compliance score unless Japan complies with them.

On 13 and 14 December 2011, Japan participated in the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement in Vienna.²²⁵⁰ In a public statement, the members of the Wassenaar Arrangement

²²⁴² Notification for the Entry into Force of the Japan-Viet Nam Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_02.html.

²²⁴³ Notification for the Entry into Force of the Japan-Russia Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0403_01.html.

²²⁴⁴ Notification for the Entry into Force of the Japan-Russia Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0403_01.html.

²²⁴⁵ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group (Noordwijk) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7.pdf>.

²²⁴⁶ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group (Noordwijk) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7.pdf>.

²²⁴⁷ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group (Noordwijk) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7.pdf>.

²²⁴⁸ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group (Noordwijk) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7.pdf>.

²²⁴⁹ The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) at a Glance, Arms Control Association (Washington). Date of Access: 1 May 2012. <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/NSG>.

²²⁵⁰ Public Statement 2011 Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, Wassenaar Arrangement (Vienna) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.wassenaar.org/publicdocuments/2011/WA%20Plenary%20Public%20Statement%202011.pdf>.

thanked Mr. Toshiki Wani “for his leadership of the Experts Group list-review process...” in 2011, and noted that Japan has consented to continue maintain this role in 2012.²²⁵¹ Member states “adopted a document encouraging exporters, including companies and academic institutions, located in WA Participating States to develop and implement export-related Internal Compliance Programs (ICPs).”²²⁵²

In particular, the Best Practices Guidelines on Internal Compliance Programmes for Dual-Use Goods and Technologies advised that participants “consider...measures and stimuli that would encourage exporters to introduce ICPs (e.g. taking the development and implementation of an ICP into account when considering applications for licences and revoking existing licences, or making an ICP a condition for the granting of a general licence for an exporter)...”²²⁵³

Japan has suggested that its exporters develop ICPs since 1987.²²⁵⁴ However, in 2003, METI placed greater importance on this in its “notice regarding ‘Detouring exports of items related to weapons of mass destruction...’” which “asks export-related companies to strengthen internal export control compliance taking actions such as (a) strengthening internal export control systems...and (b) implementing internal reviews...”²²⁵⁵ But Japan has yet to make any movements to change its national export control systems in regards to this within the current compliance period.

From 26 to 27 March 2012, Japan participated in the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.²²⁵⁶ At this time, it was involved in issuing a number of accords relating to the strengthening of national systems. For example, the Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling commits Japan to taking internal measures to diminish nuclear smuggling, though the country is not one of those that has promised to “pass new laws, regulations, guidance, or policies by the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit.”²²⁵⁷ Japan was also highly involved in creating the Joint

²²⁵¹ Public Statement 2011 Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, Wassenaar Arrangement (Vienna) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.wassenaar.org/publicdocuments/2011/WA%20Plenary%20Public%20Statement%202011.pdf>.

²²⁵² Ex/Im Daily Update, Northrop Grumman Corporation Law Department (Falls Church) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.ndia.org/Resources/ExportImportComplianceResources/DailyBugle/Documents/December%202011/Dec%2021.pdf>.

²²⁵³ Best Practice Guidelines on Internal Compliance Programmes for Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, Wassenaar Arrangement (Vienna) 13-14 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.wassenaar.org/guidelines/docs/2%20-%20Internal%20Compliance%20Programmes.pdf>.

²²⁵⁴ Ex/Im Daily Update, Northrop Grumman Corporation Law Department (Falls Church) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012.

<http://www.ndia.org/Resources/ExportImportComplianceResources/DailyBugle/Documents/December%202011/Dec%2021.pdf>.

²²⁵⁵ Announcement of the Names of Companies that Have Voluntarily Established Internal Compliance Programs (ICPs) and Registered Them with METI, Security Export Control Policy Division, Trade Control Department, Ministry of Economics, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/securityexportcontrol4.html>.

²²⁵⁶ 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit: Key Facts, Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.thenuclearsecuritysummit.org/userfiles/Key%20Facts%20on%20the%202012%20Seoul%20Nuclear%20Security%20Summit.pdf>.

²²⁵⁷ Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling, Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 26-27 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

Statement on Transport Security, which obligates it to working group meetings that aim to determine how to comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency's Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5), among other matters.²²⁵⁸ However, the aforementioned measures cannot count towards compliance with the overall commitment due to the lack of specificity and internal action.

At the same summit, Japan also agreed to the Multinational Statement on Nuclear Information Security, which commits it to "Full national implementation of information security-related elements of international instruments such as UNSCRs 1540 and 1887 and, as appropriate, of export control regimes that assist in regulating material and technology transfers...."²²⁵⁹ But since this accord does not involve internal measures that Japan is currently taking, this cannot count as compliance with the commitment.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a +1 for its efforts to strengthen its national export control systems and response to the FATF call to take effective countermeasures against Iran, further protecting it from involvement in proliferation financing.

Analyst: Sarah Beard

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on strengthening its national system to combat proliferation.

Russia has taken several measures to transform its legal system in regards to proliferation financing.

On 8 November 2011, Russian President signed a law amending the Law On Combating Legalisation (Laundering) of the Proceeds of Crime and Financing Terrorism.²²⁶⁰ According to the explanatory note to this law, the amendments are designed to adjust the Russian legislation in accordance with the recommendation 19 of the FATF 40 Recommendations (reporting on currency transactions above a fixed amount for use in money laundering or terrorist financing cases).²²⁶¹ At the meeting with Director of Russian Federal Security Service, President Medvedev emphasized that this law will strengthen the "legal toolkit" to counter terrorist financing.²²⁶²

<http://www.thenuclearsecuritysummit.org/userfiles/Activity%20and%20Cooperation%20to%20Counter%20Nuclear%20Smuggling.pdf>.

²²⁵⁸ Joint Statement on Transport Security, Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.thenuclearsecuritysummit.org/eng_media/speeches/speeches_list.jsp.

²²⁵⁹ Multinational Statement on Nuclear Information Security, Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.thenuclearsecuritysummit.org/userfiles/Nuclear%20Information%20Security.pdf>.

²²⁶⁰ Amendments to law on countering money laundering and to Administrative Offences Code, Russian Presidential Executive Office (Moscow) 9 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3051>.

²²⁶¹ Explanatory Note, Russian State Duma (Moscow) 26 September 2007. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

[http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/\(ViewDoc\)?OpenAgent&work/dz.nsf/ByID&61C54202E5D26696C325736400307979](http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/(ViewDoc)?OpenAgent&work/dz.nsf/ByID&61C54202E5D26696C325736400307979).

²²⁶² Working meeting with Director of Federal Security Service (FSB) Alexander Bortnikov, Russian Presidential Executive Office (Moscow) 9 November 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3052>.

Suspicious transactions monitoring is regarded by the FATF as an important element of combating proliferation financing.²²⁶³

On 19 December 2011, at the Meeting of Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, presidents of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia signed the agreement on combating legalisation (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and financing terrorism in the Customs Union between Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan.²²⁶⁴ The agreement is aimed at defining the legal framework for cooperation on combating money laundering and terrorism financing in the Customs Union.²²⁶⁵

Russia has also taken measures to strengthen its national export control policies.

On 27 December 2011, the Russian Government decided to remove the expiration date of the Government Resolution adopted on 4 December 2009 on strengthening control of nuclear technologies and equipment export and making it permanently effective. The decision is aimed at “ensuring Russia’s compliance with the commitments on non proliferation made at the G8 Deauville summit”.²²⁶⁶

During the compliance period Russia has taken measures to transform its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and strengthened its national export control policies. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen national policies in regards to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by working towards enhancing its legislative ability to fight proliferation by transforming its laws in regards to proliferation financing, and by tightening its national export control policies.

The British government has been a part of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) since the 1990s.²²⁶⁷

The British government proposed changes to the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 in order to ease some of the pressure on businesses as they attempt to comply with these laws by allowing them to focus their efforts on those areas that they deem to be high risk for money laundering and terrorist financing.²²⁶⁸ While they will not come into effect until 2013 or 2014, such changes may include “The removal of over two dozen criminal penalties for businesses which fail to have the

²²⁶³ Combating Proliferation Financing: A Status Report on Policy Development and Consultation, FATF (Paris), February 2010. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/32/40/45049911.pdf>.

²²⁶⁴ Documents Signed at the Meeting of Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, Russian Presidential Executive Office (Moscow) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/1122.

²²⁶⁵ Agreement on Combating Legalisation (Laundering) of the Proceeds of Crime and Financing Terrorism in the Customs Union, Customs Union Commission 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://bit.ly/xHF0mh>.

²²⁶⁶ Government Resolution No. 1159 of 27 December 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1596103>.

²²⁶⁷ General Information United Kingdom, FATF (France). Date of Access: 25 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/0/0,3746,en_32250379_32236869_36104448_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²²⁶⁸ Government Publishes Consultation on Changes to Money Laundering Regulations 2007, HM Treasury (London) 7 June 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_55_11.htm.

appropriate systems and controls in place to combat money laundering. This would allow businesses to implement a fully risk-based approach, where businesses make their own assessment of the risks they face and implement appropriate systems and controls.”²²⁶⁹

Lord Sassoon, the Commercial Secretary, suggested that “It is essential that the UK’s money laundering regulations make the UK a hostile environment for money laundering and terrorist finance... This will modestly reduce the burden on business, without damaging the fight against money laundering.”²²⁷⁰ While the laws have not come into effect and cannot count as compliance, this process shows that the UK is making efforts to uphold a tough stance on refining its national systems legislation.

The British government has continued to implement recommendations from the FATF by including businesses at risk of facilitating money laundering within UK legislation.²²⁷¹ The reason for this inclusion is that such businesses “...deal in potentially high value overseas property, and which may otherwise be outside the oversight of UK law enforcement bodies.”²²⁷² Such property can be nuclear material or financial property for nuclear programs in another country. The British government has stated that it will “work with other EU Member States and members of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to address issues affecting the UK.”²²⁷³

On 21 November 2011, British Chancellor George Osborne instated new financial restrictions against Iran to increase pressure on it following the presentation of evidence of an Iranian nuclear weapon program by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).²²⁷⁴ The statement is in compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 because it requires that all states work to prevent proliferation. Further, Osborne has stated that “It is also a response to calls from the Financial Action Task Force [FATF] for countries to strengthen safeguards to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism risks emanating from Iran.”²²⁷⁵

The UK Treasury Department stated that this is due to the large part that Iranian banks play in “providing financial services to individuals and entities within Iran’s nuclear programme.”²²⁷⁶

²²⁶⁹ Consultation on Proposed Changes to the Money Laundering Regulations 2007: Summary of Responses, HM Treasury (London) November 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/condoc_responses_changes_money_laundering_regulations2007.pdf.

²²⁷⁰ Government Publishes Consultation on Changes to Money Laundering Regulations 2007, HM Treasury (London) 7 June 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_55_11.htm.

²²⁷¹ Review of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007: the Government Response, HM Treasury (London) June 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/d/consult_money_launders_regs2007_gov_response.pdf.

²²⁷² Review of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007: the Government Response, HM Treasury (London) June 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/d/consult_money_launders_regs2007_gov_response.pdf.

²²⁷³ Review of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007: the Government Response, HM Treasury (London) June 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/d/consult_money_launders_regs2007_gov_response.pdf.

²²⁷⁴ Chancellor Announces New Financial Restrictions against Iran, HM Treasury (London) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_131_11.htm.

²²⁷⁵ Chancellor Announces New Financial Restrictions against Iran, HM Treasury (London) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_131_11.htm.

²²⁷⁶ Britain Cuts Ties with Iran Banks over Nuclear Concerns, AFP (London) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hu021jvZa6nSoGrkKApnCweWtpmA?docId=CN.G.11f87c4948d97b8d7bbf830f56f4527c.6c1>.

Thus, the UK Treasury wrote and exercised the Financial Restrictions (Iran) Order, as allowed by the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.²²⁷⁷ The new orders declare that “UK credit and financial institutions are prohibited from entering into transactions or business relationships with these entities and continuing existing transactions and business relationships with them...”²²⁷⁸ The purpose of the restriction is to make it difficult for Iran to support its nuclear program using the international financial system.

On 15 April 2012, the UK, along with the US and France, noted that they would not remove sanctions taken against Iran unless it agreed to abandon its uranium enrichment program.²²⁷⁹ The support for the international sanction displays the UK government’s commitment to bolstering its legal action against proliferation.

The UK has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies on the subject of Iran’s nuclear program. On 23 January 2012, Britain, as a member of the EU, increased the number of items included on the list of sensitive dual-use goods that may not be exported to Iran.²²⁸⁰ Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP amended Decision 2012/413/CFSP, and declared that “it is appropriate to prohibit or control the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of...items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns or identified as outstanding, or to other weapons of mass destruction programmes. This prohibition should include dual-use goods and technology.”²²⁸¹ Among other measures, new sanctions to halt the sale of “chemical process equipment and materials required for the petrochemical industry...” were put in place, in part, because these goods “have much in common with those required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities...”²²⁸²

On 23 March 2012, the British government released a notice to all exporters that places restrictions and regulations on exports to Iran.²²⁸³ This came into force on 24 March 2012.²²⁸⁴

²²⁷⁷ 2011 No. 2775: Prevention of Nuclear Proliferation, Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering: The Financial Restrictions (Iran) Order 2011, HM Treasury (London) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 18 January 2012. http://www.detini.gov.uk/financial_restrictions_iran_order2011.pdf.

²²⁷⁸ Written Ministerial Statement (Financial Order), HM Treasury (London) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/written_ministerial_statement_comsec211111.pdf.

²²⁷⁹ 5+1 May Mull Lifting Sanctions if Iran Makes Substantial Offer: FT, Tehrantimes (Tehran) 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 25 April 2012. <http://www.tehrantimes.com/politics/97064-51-may-mull-lifting-sanctions-if-iran-makes-substantial-offer-ft>.

²²⁸⁰ Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²²⁸¹ Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF>.

²²⁸² Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF>.

²²⁸³ New and Amended Non-Proliferation Sanctions against Iran – Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012, Department of Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) (London) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:jk_0o13bhqAJ:www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/eco/docs/notices-to-exporters/2012/notice-to-exporters-2012-18-iran-council-

Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012 reveals that the UK government has added to its controls on the export of dual-use goods that could contribute to Iran's nuclear and missile-delivery programs, and implements Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP.²²⁸⁵ The new regulation includes "Changes to the prohibitions relating to the sale, supply, transfer or export of dual-use items and of goods and technology (including software) which could contribute to Iran's nuclear and missile-delivery programmes."²²⁸⁶

On November 2011, the UK, as a member of the EU, adopted changes to its export licensing system.²²⁸⁷ Regulation 1232/2011 has increased the number of categories of EU General Export Authorisations.²²⁸⁸ One of the new licenses, EU002, "Covers several Wassenaar Arrangement-controlled items" and allows their export to a limited number of destinations.²²⁸⁹

Between 23 and 24 June 2011, the UK participated in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Plenary in the Netherlands. The NSG is a group that "aims to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation on a national basis of export controls...."²²⁹⁰ The UK "discussed brokering and transit issues and agreed to consider options how to best reflect these matters in the guidelines of the NSG. While no changes were made to current control lists, the NSG called for a review of the "trigger and dual use lists" to ensure that they took into account technological innovations.²²⁹¹ They also "called on all states to exercise vigilance and make best efforts to ensure that none of their exports of goods or technologies contribute to nuclear weapons programmes."²²⁹² This, however, cannot contribute to the UK's final compliance score because the NSG is not a legally-binding regime.²²⁹³

²²⁸⁴ New and Amended Non-Proliferation Sanctions against Iran – Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012, Department of Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) (London) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-noticetoexporters-032712.pdf>.

²²⁸⁵ New and Amended Non-Proliferation Sanctions against Iran – Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012, Department of Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) (London) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-noticetoexporters-032712.pdf>.

²²⁸⁶ New and Amended Non-Proliferation Sanctions against Iran – Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012, Department of Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) (London) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-noticetoexporters-032712.pdf>.

²²⁸⁷ Regulation (EU) No. 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148465.pdf.

²²⁸⁸ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

²²⁸⁹ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) 2 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

²²⁹⁰ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group Plenary (Noordwijk) 23-24 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/2011-06-Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7%20-%20final.pdf>.

²²⁹¹ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group Plenary (Noordwijk) 23-24 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/2011-06-Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7%20-%20final.pdf>.

²²⁹² NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group Plenary (Noordwijk) 23-24 June 2011. Date of Access: 18 January 2012. <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/2011-06-Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7%20-%20final.pdf>.

²²⁹³ The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) at a Glance, Arms Control Association (Washington). Date of Access: 1 May 2012. <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/NSG>.

On 19 April 2012, the United States released a Presidential Statement on behalf of the United Nations Security Council, which includes the UK. It reaffirmed UNSCR 1540 of 2004, which states that countries must effectively prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction by all means of delivery.²²⁹⁴ The resolution also compels states to establish domestic control policies to prevent the proliferation of nuclear material.²²⁹⁵ On 3 November 2011, representatives of the UK's Ministry of Defense, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and Russia's State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" met in Copenhagen, for the Sixth Annual Nuclear Security Best Practices Exchange.²²⁹⁶ The meeting was focused on securing nuclear material.²²⁹⁷ While both of the aforementioned items are evidence of the UK's commitment to nuclear safety, they cannot count towards Britain's final compliance score because they did not involve concrete changes to Britain's national export control policies.

As a result, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1 for transforming its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and for strengthening its national export control policies.

Analyst: John Amadi

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its national systems in order to further combat nuclear proliferation. It has transformed its legal system in regards to proliferation financing, and has strengthened its national export control policies.

On 19 November 2011, the US Department of the Treasury lowered Iran to the status of a "jurisdiction of 'primary money laundering concern' under section 311 of the USA PATRIOT Act."²²⁹⁸ In their finding, they made note of a 28 October 2011 Financial Action Task Force (FATF) call.²²⁹⁹ At that time, the FATF asked states "to apply effective counter-measures...to protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism risks emanating from Iran."²³⁰⁰ Noting Iran's lack of response to the FATF's concerns, the report stated that this "raises significant concern over the willingness or ability of Iran to establish adequate controls to counter terrorist financing."²³⁰¹ As a result, the US Treasury identified the entire Iranian financial

²²⁹⁴ UN Security Council Presidential Statement on Nuclear Nonproliferation, Embassy of the United States in London, UK (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012.

<http://london.usembassy.gov/acda083.html>.

²²⁹⁵ UN Security Council Presidential Statement on Nuclear Nonproliferation, Embassy of the United States to London, UK (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012.

<http://london.usembassy.gov/acda083.html>.

²²⁹⁶ United States, Russia Federation, and United Kingdom Hold Nuclear Security Best Practices Workshop, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/impworkshop6>.

²²⁹⁷ United States, Russia Federation, and United Kingdom Hold Nuclear Security Best Practices Workshop, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/impworkshop6>.

²²⁹⁸ State Department Fact Sheet: New Sanctions on Iran, US Department of State (Washington) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2011.

<http://translations.state.gov/st/english/texttrans/2011/11/20111121183417su0.3153956.html>.

²²⁹⁹ Department of the Treasury Finding that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a Jurisdiction of Primary Money Laundering Concern, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Documents/Iran311Finding.pdf>.

²³⁰⁰ FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/documents/repository/fatfpublicstatement-28october2011.html>.

²³⁰¹ Department of the Treasury Finding that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a Jurisdiction of Primary

sector, including the Central Bank, as posing “illicit finance risks for the global financial system.”²³⁰²

The Patriot Act, which was passed in 2001, was seen by the FATF as the strengthening of US anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing measures.²³⁰³ This current action implements the agreement since the Treasury Department’s recent findings indicate the involvement of Iranian financial institutions in WMD proliferation and terrorist financing.²³⁰⁴ Due to the direct response of the US to the FATF’s call to put in place effective counter-measures, this action counts as movement to curtail proliferation financing.

On 5 December 2011, “the US Department of the Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement (FINCEN) Network delivered...a final rule to implement section 104(e) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010...”²³⁰⁵ A Notice of Proposed Rule Making was written by FinCEN on 21 November 2011, requesting that this regulation be put in place as a part of the measures taken against Iran after its designation as a state of primary money laundering concern.²³⁰⁶ It orders American banks to ensure that they have not created or maintained a corresponding account with a foreign bank linked to Iran.²³⁰⁷

If this is the case, US banks must report any indication of this to the Treasury Department.²³⁰⁸ The implementation of this section of the act illustrates further American compliance with the FATF call, and hinders Iran’s ability to launder money and finance terrorism.

On 5 February 2012, US President Barack Obama signed Executive Order (E.O.) 13599, instituting new sanctions against Iran.²³⁰⁹ The E.O. builds upon current sanctions and freezes all assets of the Central Bank of Iran, and all Iranian financial institutions, as well as all property of

Money Laundering Concern, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Documents/Iran311Finding.pdf>.

²³⁰² State Department Fact Sheet: New Sanctions on Iran, US Department of State (Washington) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2011.

<http://translations.state.gov/st/english/texttrans/2011/11/20111121183417su0.3153956.html>.

²³⁰³ Summary of the Third Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 23 June 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/44/12/37101706.pdf>.

²³⁰⁴ State Department Fact Sheet: New Sanctions on Iran, US Department of State (Washington) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2011.

<http://translations.state.gov/st/english/texttrans/2011/11/20111121183417su0.3153956.html>.

²³⁰⁵ Fact Sheet: FinCEN Implements Provision of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011. http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/html/20111005.html.

²³⁰⁶ State Department Fact Sheet: New Sanctions on Iran, US Department of State (Washington) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

<http://translations.state.gov/st/english/texttrans/2011/11/20111121183417su0.3153956.html>.

²³⁰⁷ Fact Sheet: FinCEN Implements Provision of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/html/20111005.html.

²³⁰⁸ Fact Sheet: FinCEN Implements Provision of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 5 October 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/html/20111005.html.

²³⁰⁹ Fact Sheet: Implementation of National Defense Authorization Act Sanctions on Iran, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 6 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012.

<http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1409.aspx>.

the Government of Iran.²³¹⁰ Since Iranian financial institutions are still involved in terrorist financing, this ensures American compliance with previous calls by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The US has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies. On 7 December 2011, President Barack Obama announced the formulation of a “Beyond the Border Action Plan” with Canada.²³¹¹ The agreement will aim to harmonize cargo screening processes and address threats “at the earliest possible point” through integrated threat assessments.²³¹² Such a strategy could involve the harmonization of methods to detect WMDs and associated materials.

On 7 December 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced the signing of a joint action plan with Slovakia.²³¹³ The plan outlines steps that the two governments will take to strengthen their capacities to detect and prevent the smuggling of nuclear materials.²³¹⁴ Clinton noted that “There is no greater threat to the safety and security of our world than preventing nuclear and highly radioactive materials coming into the hands of terrorists...”²³¹⁵ Through this the US and Slovakia are taking cooperative steps to ensure they are not directly or indirectly assisting in the proliferation of nuclear materials. Much like the action above, this is a major aim of the proliferation security initiative, although this action was not specifically taken as a part of the PSI.

On 30 November 2011, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) announced the signing of an implementing arrangement with the Government of Kazakhstan’s Ministry of Industry and New Technology.²³¹⁶ This provides a framework for expanding cooperation in such areas as nuclear material safeguards and security, containment and surveillance of nuclear materials, and nuclear safety and waste management.²³¹⁷ Through this agreement, the US and Kazakhstan are cooperating to further strengthen their national export control policies so as to further halt the shipment of nuclear materials. This is a key requirement of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), although this action was not taken as a part of the PSI.

²³¹⁰ Fact Sheet: Implementation of National Defense Authorization Act Sanctions on Iran, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 6 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012.

<http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1409.aspx>.

²³¹¹ Fact Sheet: US-Canada Beyond the Border and Regulatory Cooperation Council Initiatives, The White House

(Washington) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/12/07/fact-sheet-us-canada-beyond-border-and-regulatory-cooperation-council-in>.

²³¹² Fact Sheet: US-Canada Beyond the Border and Regulatory Cooperation Council Initiatives, The White House (Washington) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/12/07/fact-sheet-us-canada-beyond-border-and-regulatory-cooperation-council-in>.

²³¹³ Statement by Hillary Rodham Clinton at NATO Headquarters, US Department of State (Washington) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/12/178445.htm>.

²³¹⁴ Statement by Hillary Rodham Clinton at NATO Headquarters, US Department of State (Washington) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/12/178445.htm>.

²³¹⁵ Statement by Hillary Rodham Clinton at NATO Headquarters, US Department of State (Washington) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/12/178445.htm>.

²³¹⁶ US, Kazakhstan Expand Nuclear Safeguards, Security Cooperation, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012.

<http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/uskazcoop113011>.

²³¹⁷ US, Kazakhstan Expand Nuclear Safeguards, Security Cooperation, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012.

<http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/uskazcoop113011>.

On 3 November 2011, the US, Russia, and the United Kingdom met in Copenhagen for their Sixth Annual Nuclear Security Best Practices Exchange.²³¹⁸ The aim of this conference was to improve mutual understandings of the challenges each country faces in regards to nonproliferation, and to establish common practices to further improve nuclear security.²³¹⁹ Workshops focused on access controls systems, mitigating insider threats, conducting vulnerability assessments, and cyber security at nuclear material facilities.²³²⁰ Such an initiative is directly related to the aims outlined in UNSCR 1540, which requires that all states take similar actions to prevent proliferation, though it cannot add to America's final compliance score because it did not require the US to undertake internal reforms.

On 27 March 2012, the US and a number of its international partners affirmed their intentions to draw up a National Legislation Implementation Kit on nuclear security at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.²³²¹ The aim of the kit is to help states to develop comprehensive national legislation on nuclear security that does not contradict existing national legal processes.²³²² However, this cannot count towards America's compliance score because it does not necessarily require the US to take internal action to alter its national legislation within the compliance period. From 12-16 September 2011, the US hosted a visit by the United Nations (UN) Security Council Committee that was established by UN Resolution 1540.²³²³ This allowed the committee to examine current US efforts in implementing Resolution 1540, through various briefings and visits to US facilities.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for transforming its legal system in regards to proliferation financing and strengthening its national export control policies.

Analyst: Khalid Mahdi

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its nuclear non-proliferation commitment by enacting sanctions to curtail proliferation financing, and by strengthening the national export control policies of its member states.

²³¹⁸ United States, Russia Federation, and United Kingdom Hold Nuclear Security Best Practices Workshop, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012.

<http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/impcworkshop6>.

²³¹⁹ United States, Russia Federation, and United Kingdom Hold Nuclear Security Best Practices Workshop, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012.

<http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/impcworkshop6>.

²³²⁰ United States, Russia Federation, and United Kingdom Hold Nuclear Security Best Practices Workshop, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012.

<http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/impcworkshop6>.

²³²¹ Joint Statement on National Legislation Implementation Kit on Nuclear Security, The White House (Washington) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/03/27/joint-statement-national-legislation-implementation-kit-nuclear-security>.

²³²² Joint Statement on National Legislation Implementation Kit on Nuclear Security, The White House (Washington) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 April 2012.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/03/27/joint-statement-national-legislation-implementation-kit-nuclear-security>.

²³²³ Visit by UN Security Council Committee to the United States, US Department of State (Washington) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/177258.htm>.

The European Commission joined the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as a founding member in 1989.²³²⁴ Most states in the EU are also individual members of the FATF.²³²⁵

On 23 January 2012, the EU announced a freeze on assets of the Iranian central bank.²³²⁶ British Foreign Secretary William Hague explained that the freeze, along with additional sanctions, “demonstrates the EU’s growing concern about Iran’s nuclear programme, and our determination to increase peaceful, legitimate pressure on Iran to return to negotiations.”²³²⁷ The assets freeze and sanctions are intended to limit Iran’s ability to fund its nuclear program and to force Iran to comply with United Nations resolutions condemning the program.²³²⁸ In particular, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle noted that “We have no choice but to pass tough new sanctions that address the financial sources of the nuclear program.”²³²⁹ This asset freeze complies with the FATF Public Statement issued on 28 October 2011, which called for members to “consider the steps already taken and possible additional safeguards or strengthen existing ones...” in order to “protect their financial sectors from money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risks emanating from Iran.”²³³⁰ Annex I of these new regulations targets financial institutions that have laundered money for the benefit of the Iranian nuclear program.²³³¹

On 13 July 2011, the European Commission released a report which presents policy options for the creation of a European terrorist finance tracking system.²³³² The EU is already a participant in the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP), which analyzes financial data. This allows it to detect terrorist activity in order to implement the EU-United States (US) TFTP agreement which was launched in 2010.²³³³ The report suggested that the purpose of EU involvement was to fight terrorism by combating the financing of it within member states’ jurisdictions.²³³⁴ Since the European Parliament has made reference to the current agreement as a temporary stage preceding

²³²⁴ About the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 29 January 2012.

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²³²⁵ Members & Observers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236869_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²³²⁶ New European Union Sanctions Target Iran Nuclear Program, CNN (Atlanta) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.cnn.com/2012/01/23/world/europe/iran-eu-oil/index.html>.

²³²⁷ New European Union Sanctions Target Iran Nuclear Program, CNN (Atlanta) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.cnn.com/2012/01/23/world/europe/iran-eu-oil/index.html>.

²³²⁸ New European Union Sanctions Target Iran Nuclear Program, CNN (Atlanta) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.cnn.com/2012/01/23/world/europe/iran-eu-oil/index.html>.

²³²⁹ New European Union Sanctions Target Iran Nuclear Program, CNN (Atlanta) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. <http://www.cnn.com/2012/01/23/world/europe/iran-eu-oil/index.html>.

²³³⁰ FATF Public Statement – 28 October 2011, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/55/0,3746,en_32250379_32236992_48966519_1_1_1_1,00.html#iran.

²³³¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 54/2012, EUR-Lex (Luxembourg) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0001:0005:EN:PDF>.

²³³² A European Terrorist Finance Tracking System: Available Options, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/110713/1_EN_ACT_part1_v15.pdf.

²³³³ Terrorist Finance Tracking Program, European Commission Home Affairs (Brussels) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/policies/terrorism/terrorism_tftp_en.htm.

²³³⁴ A European Terrorist Finance Tracking System: Available Options, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/110713/1_EN_ACT_part1_v15.pdf.

a strictly European financial tracking system, further progress in this area is expected.²³³⁵ The publication of this report has sent a further signal that the EU is likely to strengthen its legislation against proliferation financing. However, while the creation of a European financial tracking system would count as compliance with Special Recommendation 3 of the FATF, the EU has yet to implement the necessary legislation.

The European Union has also taken steps to strengthen its national export control policies. On 16 November 2011, the EU amended Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, which had created “a Community regime for the control of exports, transfers, brokering and transit of dual-use items...”²³³⁶ Regulation (EU) No. 1232/2011 made changes to the legislation which requires exporters of controlled dual-use items to apply for export authorisation. Prior to the transformation, there was only one category of license for the export of dual-use items regulated by this legislation, and it was the Community General Export Authorisation, which “authorised the export of most items...to seven specified countries...”²³³⁷ Now, the EU has introduced five other categories of general license, one of which is EU 002, which controls the export of some dual-use items specified under the Wassenaar Arrangement.²³³⁸ It allows their export to six locations including Argentina, Croatia, Iceland, South Africa, South Korea, and Turkey.²³³⁹ However, to improve control over these items, the EU now has the powers to prohibit an exporter from using a license if “there is reasonable suspicion about your ability to comply with an authorisation or with a provision of the export control legislation. Information about prohibited exporters is exchanged among all Member States.”²³⁴⁰

The legislation is also important because it has instituted a process for the regular reporting of information on the regime to the European Parliament in order to increase accountability, and because it has strengthened information exchange in order to “improve enforcement.”²³⁴¹ Due to the fact that the new regime aims to assert stricter control over dual-use goods, this regulation will count as compliance toward strengthening export controls.

²³³⁵ A European Terrorist Finance Tracking System: Available Options, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/110713/1_EN_ACT_part1_v15.pdf.

²³³⁶ Newsletter, European Union Project Cooperation in Export Control of Dual-Use Goods (Brussels) January 2012. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://www.eu-outreach.info/eu_outreach/services/publications/newsletter_archives/2012/newsletter_2012_01.pdf.

²³³⁷ European Union Publishes New Open Licences or EU General Export Authorisations for Export of Controlled Dual-Use Items, European Institute for Export Compliance (Brussels) 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. <http://www.exportcompliance.eu/index.php/en/99-latest-news/136-european-union-publishes-new-open-licences-or-eu-general-export-authorisations-for-export-of-controlled-dual-use-items>.

²³³⁸ European Union Publishes New Open Licences or EU General Export Authorisations for Export of Controlled Dual-Use Items, European Institute for Export Compliance (Brussels) 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. <http://www.exportcompliance.eu/index.php/en/99-latest-news/136-european-union-publishes-new-open-licences-or-eu-general-export-authorisations-for-export-of-controlled-dual-use-items>.

²³³⁹ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

²³⁴⁰ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

²³⁴¹ Fact Sheet on New EU General Export Authorisations, European Commission – Trade (Brussels) November 2011. Date of Access: 29 January 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148466.pdf.

On 23 January 2012, trade of certain sensitive dual-use goods to Iran was prohibited.²³⁴² Council Decision 2012/35/CFSP indicated that products “that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns...” may not be traded with Iran.²³⁴³ It was stressed that materials and equipment specifically connected with the petrochemical industry would be affected by this ban because they “have much in common with those [goods] required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities....”²³⁴⁴

On 23 March 2012, the Council of the European Union adopted Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012, which implemented the 23 January 2012 change in national export policy legislation.²³⁴⁵ Among a number of other alterations, this increased the number of products included in Annexes I and II of the agreement, which means that “Changes to the prohibitions relating to the sale, supply, transfer or export of dual-use items and of goods and technology (including software) which could contribute to Iran’s nuclear and missile-delivery programmes” have been made.²³⁴⁶ The majority of EU member states attended the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement from 13-14 December 2011.²³⁴⁷

The Wassenaar Arrangement is a forum for the discussion, harmonization, and publication of policies on dual-use goods and technologies. During the meeting, the group adopted the document “Best Practices Guidelines on Internal Compliance Programmes for Dual-Use Goods and Technologies,” and amended several of its control lists.²³⁴⁸ However, given the fact that there is no information available on EU legislation adopting these changes, this cannot count towards the EU’s final compliance score.

On 20 June 2011, the European Commission released a Green Paper for the purpose of gathering public input on the current export control framework on dual-use materials, and on plans for the

²³⁴² Iran: New EU Sanctions Target Sources of Finance for Nuclear Programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf.

²³⁴³ Council Decisions 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF).

²³⁴⁴ Council Decisions 2012/35/CFSP, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:019:0022:0030:EN:PDF).

²³⁴⁵ Notice to Exporters – 2012/18 – New and Amended Non-Proliferation Sanctions against Iran – Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012, Department for Business Innovation and Skills (London) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-noticetoexporters-032712.pdf>.

²³⁴⁶ Notice to Exporters – 2012/18 – New and Amended Non-Proliferation Sanctions against Iran – Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012, Department for Business Innovation and Skills (London) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 May 2012. <http://www.iranwatch.org/government/UK/documents/uk-bis-noticetoexporters-032712.pdf>.

²³⁴⁷ Public Statement: 2011 Plenary Meeting, Wassenaar Arrangement (Vienna) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2011.

<http://www.wassenaar.org/publicdocuments/2011/WA%20Plenary%20Public%20Statement%202011.pdf>.

²³⁴⁸ Public Statement: 2011 Plenary Meeting, Wassenaar Arrangement (Vienna) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2011.

<http://www.wassenaar.org/publicdocuments/2011/WA%20Plenary%20Public%20Statement%202011.pdf>.

progressive regulatory reform of the export control system.²³⁴⁹ The Green Paper stresses that export controls will continue to change due to such factors as new security threats and technological advances.²³⁵⁰ However, the EU has not yet followed through with new legislation, and so this action cannot count towards its final compliance score.

From 23-24 June 2011, the European Commission participated as an observer in the 21st Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).²³⁵¹ The conference brought together 46 states, including all G8 states that hold EU membership, to discuss methods of preventing “the proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation on a national basis of export controls for nuclear and nuclear-related material, ‘dual use’ material, equipment, software and technology, without hindering international cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”²³⁵² The NSG agreed to strengthen its guidelines on the transfer of sensitive enrichment and reprocessing technologies.²³⁵³ However, given the fact that states must voluntarily abide by the regulations of the NSG,²³⁵⁴ this cannot count as an action included in the EU’s final compliance score.

In March 2012, EU representatives attended the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.²³⁵⁵ The basic objective of the Summit was to promote the “strengthening [of] nuclear security to prevent nuclear materials from being misused by terrorist groups.”²³⁵⁶ Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its sanctions to guard against proliferation financing and export control policies.

Analysts: Jim Robson and Sarah Beard

²³⁴⁹ The Dual-Use Export Control System of the European Union: Ensuring Security and Competitiveness in a Changing World, European Commission (Brussels) 30 June 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/june/tradoc_148020.pdf.

²³⁵⁰ The Dual-Use Export Control System of the European Union: Ensuring Security and Competitiveness in a Changing World, European Commission (Brussels) 30 June 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/june/tradoc_148020.pdf.

²³⁵¹ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group (Noordwijk) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/2011-06-Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7%20-%20final.pdf>.

²³⁵² NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group (Noordwijk) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/2011-06-Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7%20-%20final.pdf>.

²³⁵³ NSG Public Statement, Nuclear Suppliers Group (Noordwijk) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2012. <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/Leng/PRESS/2011-06-Public%20statement%202011%20NSG%20v7%20-%20final.pdf>.

²³⁵⁴ The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) at a Glance, Arms Control Association (Washington). Date of Access: 1 May 2012. <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/NSG>.

²³⁵⁵ Key Facts on the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul). Date of Access: 1 May 2012. http://www.thenuclearsecuritysummit.org/eng_media/press/press_view.jsp?oCmd=6&b_code=1&idx=304&rnum=1&f_gubun=0.

²³⁵⁶ Overview, 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.thenuclearsecuritysummit.org/eng_info/overview.jsp.